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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following is a correct example of the target variable in regression (supervised learning)?

- A. Nominal values like true, false
- B. Reptile, fish, mammal, amphibian, plant, fungi
- C. Infinite number of numeric values, such as 0.100, 42.001, 1000.743..
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: We address two cases of the target variable. The first case occurs when the target variable can take only nominal values: true or false; reptile, fish: mammal, amphibian, plant, fungi. The second case of classification occurs when the target variable can take an infinite number of numeric values, such as 0.100, 42.001, 1000.743, .... This case is called regression.

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### QUESTION 2

Suppose you have been given a relatively high-dimension set of independent variables and you are asked to come up with a model that predicts one of Two possible outcomes like "YES" or "NO", then which of the following technique best fit?

- A. Support vector machines
- B. Naive Bayes
- C. Logistic regression
- D. Random decision forests
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: In this problem you have been given high-dimensional independent variables like yeS; nO; no English words , test results etc. and you have to predict either valid or not valid (One of two). So all of the below technique can be applied to this problem. Support vector machines Naive Bayes Logistic regression Random decision forests

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### QUESTION 3

A fruit may be considered to be an apple if it is red, round, and about 3" in diameter. A naive Bayes classifier considers each of these features to contribute independently to the probability that this fruit is an apple, regardless of the:

- A. Presence of the other features.
- B. Absence of the other features.
- C. Presence or absence of the other features



D. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: In simple terms, a naive Bayes classifier assumes that the value of a particular feature is unrelated to the presence or absence of any other feature, given the class variable. For example, a fruit may be considered to be an apple if it is red, round, and about 3" in diameter. A naive Bayes classifier considers each of these features to contribute independently to the probability that this fruit is an apple, regardless of the presence or absence of the other features.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following question statement falls under data science category?

- A. What happened in last six months?
- B. How many products have been sold in a last month?
- C. Where is a problem for sales?
- D. Which is the optimal scenario for selling this product?
- E. What happens, if these scenario continues?

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation: This question wants to check your understanding about BI and Data Science. BI was already existing and analytics team already using it. They need to improve and learn data science technique to solve some problems. If you check the option given in the question, it will confuse you. But if you have worked in BI or as a Data Scientist then it is easy to answer. First 3 option can be easily answered using reporting solution, what sales happened in last six month, what was the problem etc. But for the last two option you need to apply data science techniques like which all scenarios are optimal for product sales, you need to collect the data and applying various techniques for that. Hence, last two option can only be answered using Data Science technique. And for this you need to apply techniques like Optimization, predictive modeling, statistical analysis on structured and un-structured data.

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#### QUESTION 5

Find out the classifier which assumes independence among all its features?

- A. Neural networks
- B. Linear Regression
- C. Naive Bayes
- D. Random forests

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A Bayes classifier is a simple probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem (from Bayesian statistics) with strong (naive) independence assumptions. A more descriptive term for the underlying probability model would be "independent feature model". A Bayes classifier is a simple probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem (from Bayesian statistics) with strong (naive) independence assumptions. A more descriptive term for the underlying probability model would be "independent feature model". In simple terms, a naive Bayes classifier assumes

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that the presence (or absence) of a particular feature of a class is unrelated to the presence (or absence) of any other feature. For example, a fruit may be considered to be an apple if it is red, round, and about 4" in diameter Even if these features depend on each other or upon the existence of the other features, a naive Bayes classifier considers all of these properties to independently contribute to the probability that this fruit is an apple.

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