

Course Code:		CST414-2																																																					
Seventh Semester B.E. (Computer Science and Engineering) Examination																																																							
Machine Learning (Elective-II)																																																							
Time: 02 Hours]				[Max. Marks: 40																																																			
Instructions to Candidates:																																																							
1. All Questions carry marks as indicated.																																																							
2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.																																																							
Que.		Description of Question				Marks	CO																																																
1	(a)	Consider the dataset given below for classification of tree as Oak and pine. Use ID3 algorithm to construct the full decision tree. <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>Density</td><td>Grain</td><td>Hardness</td><td>Class</td></tr><tr><td>Example #1</td><td>Heavy</td><td>Small</td><td>Hard</td><td>Oak</td></tr><tr><td>Example #2</td><td>Heavy</td><td>Large</td><td>Hard</td><td>Oak</td></tr><tr><td>Example #3</td><td>Light</td><td>Large</td><td>Soft</td><td>Oak</td></tr><tr><td>Example #4</td><td>Light</td><td>Large</td><td>Hard</td><td>Pine</td></tr><tr><td>Example #5</td><td>Heavy</td><td>Small</td><td>Soft</td><td>Pine</td></tr><tr><td>Example #6</td><td>Heavy</td><td>Large</td><td>Soft</td><td>Pine</td></tr></table>				Example	Density	Grain	Hardness	Class	Example #1	Heavy	Small	Hard	Oak	Example #2	Heavy	Large	Hard	Oak	Example #3	Light	Large	Soft	Oak	Example #4	Light	Large	Hard	Pine	Example #5	Heavy	Small	Soft	Pine	Example #6	Heavy	Large	Soft	Pine	07	CO1													
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2	(a)	What do you mean by instance based learning? Also write the drawbacks of K-NN algorithm.Apply K-NN for K=3 and classify the new query instance. <table><tr><td>Fruit</td><td>Sweetness</td><td>Sourness</td><td>Fruit_Type</td></tr><tr><td>Lemon</td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>Sour</td></tr><tr><td>Grapefruit</td><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>Sour</td></tr><tr><td>Orange</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>Sour</td></tr><tr><td>Raspberry</td><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>Sour</td></tr><tr><td>Cherry</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>Sweet</td></tr><tr><td>Banana</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>Sweet</td></tr><tr><td>Grapes</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>Sweet</td></tr><tr><td>Watermelon</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>Sweet</td></tr><tr><td>Avocado</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>Strawberry</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>Sour</td></tr><tr><td>Fig</td><td>7</td><td>3</td><td>???</td></tr></table>				Fruit	Sweetness	Sourness	Fruit_Type	Lemon	1	9	Sour	Grapefruit	2	8	Sour	Orange	3	7	Sour	Raspberry	2	8	Sour	Cherry	6	4	Sweet	Banana	9	1	Sweet	Grapes	8	2	Sweet	Watermelon	9	1	Sweet	Avocado	1	1	None	Strawberry	5	5	Sour	Fig	7	3	???	04	CO2
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	(b)	Prove that the Conjunction of Boolean literal is PAC learnable. For example, if a consistent learner attempts to learn a target concept described by conjunctions of up to 10 boolean literals, and we desire a 94% probability that it will learn a hypothesis with error less than 0.2.Justify the statement.				03	CO3																																																
3	(a)	Apply Delta learning algorithm for 2-input NAND classification up to four iterations. Take initial weight vector w=[0.3 0.4 0.3] ^T .Use bipolar sigmoid activation function and take eta=0.5 [Perform one epoch]				07	CO3																																																

4	(a)	<div>Derive the mathematical formulation of the Naïve Bayes classifier. Write your assumptions clearly. You are given the following set of training examples.</div> <table><tr><td>A1</td><td>A2</td><td>A3</td><td>Class</td></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>C1</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>C1</td></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>C2</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>C2</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>c</td><td>b</td><td>C2</td></tr></table> <div>How would a naïve bayes classifier classify the example : { A1=a , A2=c . A3=b} Class=??</div>	A1	A2	A3	Class	a	c	a	C1	c	a	c	C1	a	a	c	C2	b	c	a	C2	c	c	b	C2	06	CO3
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5	(a)	<div>What do you mean by K-means clustering? List the drawbacks of k-means clustering algorithm.</div> <div>Assume the following dataset is given: (2,2),(4,4),(5,5),(6,6),(8,8),(0,4)(4,0).</div> <div>K-means is run with k=3, to cluster the dataset. Use Euclidean distance measure. K-means initial clusters C1,C2,and C3 are as follows: C1:{(2,2),(4,4),(6,6)} C2:{(0,4),(4,0)} C3:{(5,5),(8,8)}</div>	06	CO4																								
6	(a)	What do you mean by Ensemble Learning? Differentiate between Bagging and Boosting techniques? Why ensemble works?	03	CO4																								
	(b)	<div>Find $\alpha +$ and $\alpha -$ of linear Support Vector machine for following data points, Also determine weight and bias parameters.</div> <div>Positive examples:{(-1,2),(-3,1),(-3,3),(-4,3),(-1,-1)} Negative examples:{(1,1),(3,-2),(4,-3),(3,-4),(4,-1)}</div> <div>Graph paper is not required just plot the points by making axis in answer sheet using scale.</div>	04	CO4																								