MACHINE LEARNING

Q1 to Q11 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Movie Recommendation systems are an example of:
   i) Classification ii)
   Clustering   iii)
   Regression
   Options:
   a) 2 Only
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 1 and 3
   d) 2 and 3

Ans.) a

2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:
   i) Regression
   ii) Classification iii) Clustering iv) Reinforcement Options:
   a) 1 Only
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 1 and 3
   d) 1, 2 and 4

Ans.) b

3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?
   a) True
   b) False

Ans.) a

4. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for data cleaning before performing clustering analysis, given less than desirable number of data points: i) Capping and flooring of variables
   ii) Removal of outliers Options:
   a) 1 only
   b) 2 only
   c) 1 and 2
   d) None of the above

Ans.) a

5. What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering? a) 0
   b) 1
   c) 2
   d) 3

Ans.) b

6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results? a) Yes
   b) No

Ans.) b

7. Is it possible that Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between successive iterations in K-Means?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Can't say
   d) None of these

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Ans.) a

8. Which of the following can act as possible termination conditions in K-Means?
   i) For a fixed number of iterations.
   ii) Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between iterations. Except for cases witha bad local minimum.
   iii) Centroids do not change between successive iterations.
   iv) Terminate when RSS falls below a threshold. Options:
      a) 1, 3 and 4
      b) 1, 2 and 3
      c) 1, 2 and 4
      d) All of the above

Ans.) d

9. Which of the following algorithms is most sensitive to outliers?
      a) K-means clustering algorithm
      b) K-medians clustering algorithm
      c) K-modes clustering algorithm
      d) K-medoids clustering algorithm

Ans.) a

10. How can Clustering (Unsupervised Learning) be used to improve the accuracy of Linear Regression model (Supervised Learning):
    i) Creating different models for different cluster groups.
    ii) Creating an input feature for cluster ids as an ordinal variable. iii) Creating an input feature for cluster centroids as a continuous variable.
    iv) Creating an input feature for cluster size as a continuous variable. Options:
       a) 1 only
       b) 2 only
       c) 3 and 4
       d) All of the above

Ans.) d

11. What could be the possible reason(s) for producing two different dendrograms using agglomerative clustering algorithms for the same dataset?
       a) Proximity function used
       b) of data points used
       c) of variables used
       d) All of the above

Ans.) d

 Q12 to Q14 are subjective answers type questions, Answers them in their own words briefly

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

Ans.) Yes, K is sensitive to outliers because the mean gets easily influenced by extreme values.

13. Why is K means better?

Ans.) K means is deemed to be better and a more preferred choice as it is easy to implement, can scale large data sets, easily adapts to new examples, can warm start the positions of centroids and guarantees convergence. It can generalize clusters of different shapes and sizes.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Ans.) No, unfortunately K means is non-deterministic in nature. It gives different results on the same data as and when you run it as it starts with a random set of data points as the initial centroids. Thus, the random selection influences the results.