

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) RegressionOptions:
B) 1 and 2
 2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:
 - i) Regression
 - ii) Classification
 - iii) Clustering
 - iv) ReinforcementOptions:
D) 1, 2 and 4
 3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?
 - a) True
 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 outliersOptions:
a) 1 only
 5. What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering?
B) 1
 6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results?
B) No
 7. Is it possible that Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between successive iterations in K-Means?
 - a) Yes
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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 with a 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
9. Which of the following algorithms is most sensitive to outliers?
- a) K-means clustering algorithm
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:
- D) All of the above
11. What could be the possible reason(s) for producing two different dendrograms using agglomerative clustering algorithms for the same dataset?
- D) All of the above

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.

13. Why is K means better?

Ans – Yes, K means is a better unsupervised clustering algorithm.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Ans – No, One of the significant drawbacks of K-Means is its non-deterministic nature. K-Means starts with a random set of data points as initial centroids. This random selection influences the quality of the resulting clusters. Besides, each run of the algorithm for the same dataset may yield a different output.
