

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:
 - a) **2 Only**
 - b) 1 and 2
 - c) 1 and 3
 - d) 2 and 3
 2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:
 - i) Regression
 - ii) Classification
 - iii) Clustering
 - iv) ReinforcementOptions:
 - a) 1 Only
 - b) 1 and 2
 - c) 1 and 3
 - d) **1, 2 and 4**
 3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?
 - a) **True**
 - b) False
 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**
 - b) 2 only
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) None of the above
 5. What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering?
 - a) 0
 - b) **1**
 - c) 2
 - d) 3
 6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results?
 - a) Yes
 - b) **No**
 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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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
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) 1, 2 and 4
 - d) All of the above
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
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
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

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

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

yes, K is sensitive to outliers. It fails to give correct result in this case because of extreme spread of data points.

13. Why is K means better?

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Ans13. 1. K means converges fastly so its computational power is higher.

2. K-Means produce tighter clusters than hierarchical clustering, especially if the clusters are globular.

3. It is very simple to implement and scalable to a huge data set.

Ans14. No, k-means is not a deterministic algorithm. This means that running the algorithm several times on the same data, could give different results. 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.