

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?
- For a fixed number of iterations.
 - Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between iterations. Except for cases with a bad local minimum.
 - Centroids do not change between successive iterations.
 - Terminate when RSS falls below a threshold.
- Options:
- 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - All of the above**
9. Which of the following algorithms is most sensitive to outliers?
- K-means clustering algorithm**
 - K-medians clustering algorithm
 - K-modes clustering algorithm
 - K-medoids clustering algorithm
10. How can Clustering (Unsupervised Learning) be used to improve the accuracy of Linear Regression model (Supervised Learning):
- Creating different models for different cluster groups.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster ids as an ordinal variable.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster centroids as a continuous variable.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster size as a continuous variable.
- Options:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 and 4
 - 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?
- Proximity function used
 - of data points used
 - of variables used**
 - 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

13. Why is K means better?

- Relatively simple to implement.
- Scales to large data sets.
- Guarantees convergence.
- Can warm-start the positions of centroids.
- Easily adapts to new examples.
- Generalizes to clusters of different shapes and sizes, such as elliptical clusters.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Don't know