

MACHINE LEARNING

1. Movie Recommendation systems are an example of:
i) Classification ii) Clustering iii) Regression

Ans. **B** (1 and 2)

2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:
i) Regression ii) Classification iii) Clustering iv) Reinforcement

Ans. **D** (1, 2 and 4)

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

Ans. **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 outliers

Ans. **A** (1 only)

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

Ans. **B** (1)

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

Ans. **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

Ans. **A** (Yes)

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.

Ans. **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

Ans. **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.

Ans. **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

Ans. **D** (All of the above)

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

Ans. **The k-means algorithm updates the cluster centers by taking the average of all the data points that are closer to each cluster center. When all the points are packed nicely together, the average makes sense. However, when you have outliers, this can affect the average calculation of the whole cluster. As a result, this will push your cluster center closer to the outlier.**

13. Why is K means better?

Ans. **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?

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.