— HIGHER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES OF BIZERTE

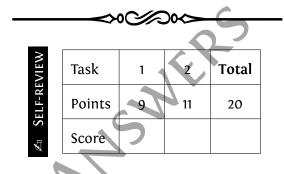
AY: 2022-2023 RESIT | AI-ECUE221 July 2023 M1-S2: Dept. of Electrical Engineering

Teacher: A. Mhamdi Time Limit: $1\frac{1}{2}$ h

This document contains 6 pages numbered from 1/6 to 6/6. As soon as it is handed over to you, make sure that it is complete. The 2 tasks are independent and can be treated in the order that suits you.

The following rules apply:

- **No document** is allowed in the examination room.
- **2** Any electronic material, except basic calculator, is prohibited.
- **8 Round results** to the nearest thousandth (i.e., third digit after the decimal point).
- Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit.
- **Task** N^{0}_{2} : Each correct answer will grant a mark with no negative scoring.



Task Nº1

40mn | (9 points)

Use	the	K-mean	S	algorithm		and	Point	Α	В	С	D	E	F	
Manhat	tan dista	nce (p	=	1)	to	cluster	the	\mathbf{x}_1	3	8	4	2	7	5
following 7 points into 3 clusters.					x_2	3	5	4	4	7	0			

(a) (6 points) Perform K-means clustering and show all the calculations performed at each iteration. (Initial centroids α , β and γ are set at A, C and F respectively.)

1^{ST} iteration						
Datum point	Α	В	C	D	E	F
Feature x ₁	3	8	4	2	7	5
Feature x_2	3	5	4	3	7	0
Distance to α	0	7	2	1	8	5
Distance to β	2	5	0	3	6	5
Distance to γ	5	8	5	6	9	0
∈ Cluster	#1	#2	#2	#1	#2	#3

New centroids are:

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}; \beta \begin{pmatrix} 19/3 \\ 16/3 \end{pmatrix}; \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2^{ND} iteration

Datum	Α	В	C	D	E	F
x_1	3	8	4	2	7	5
x_2	3	5	4	3	7	0
$d(\underline{\ }\alpha)$	0.5	7.5	2.5	0.5	8.5	5.5
d(_, \beta)	17/3	6/3	12/3	20/3	7/3	20/3
$d(_, \gamma)$	5	8	5	6	9	0
€	#1	#2	#1	#1	#2	#3

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 10/3 \end{pmatrix}; \beta \begin{pmatrix} 7.5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

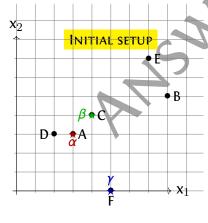
$3^{\rm RD}$ iteration

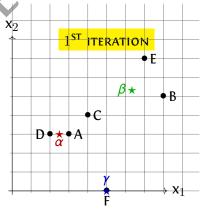
Datum	Α	В	C	D	E	F
\mathbf{x}_1	3	8	4	2	7	5
x_2	3	5	4	3	7	0
d(_, α)	1/3	20/3	5/3	4 /3	23/3	16/3
$d(_, \beta)$	7.5	1.5	5.5	8.5	1.5	8.5
$d(_, \gamma)$	5	8	5	6	9	0
€	#1	#2	#1	#1	#2	#3

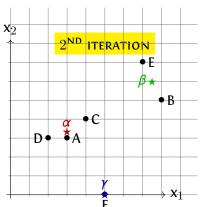
Centroids are:

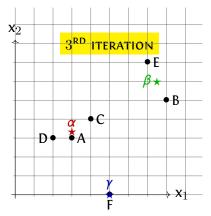
$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 10/3 \end{pmatrix}; \beta \begin{pmatrix} 7.5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) (3 points) Draw a 2-d space with all the 6 points and show the clusters and the new centroids after each iteration.









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Answei	~~~~ <u>~</u>	
ask №2		🕏 50mn (11 points)
 (a) (½ point) If there is no trend between a "" connection between a "	een x and y. lom \(\) non-r n for bias in you	random ur data model?
 ○ Bias is when your data is w ○ Bias is when your values ar ✓ Bias is the gap between you 	e always off by	the same percentage.
 (c) (½ point) The data in your model has expect the data points to be grouped tigged. √ They would be grouped tigged. ○ They would be scattered are continuous. ○ They would be scattered face. 	d together on the together in the together in the together because the prediction of	he diagram? The predicted outcome. It far from the predicted. It outcome.
 (d) (½ point) You are working on a proposition of different dogs. You take image at type of machine learning algorithm ○ Centroid reinforcement ○ k-nearest neighbors ○ Binary classification ✓ K-means clustering 	nd identify it a are you using?	
(e) (½ point) What is ensemble modeling When you create an ensem	ble of your trai	9

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When you use several ensembles of machine learning algorithms.
When you find the one best algorithm for your ensemble.
(f) (½ point) The dataset you have scraped seems to exhibit lots of missing values.
What action will help you minimizing that problem?
Wise fill-in of controlled random values.
 Replace missing values with averaging across all samples.
Remove defective samples.
√ Imputation.
(g) $\binom{1}{12}$ point) Which of the following methods can be used either as an unsupervised
learning or as a dimensionality reduction technique?
○ SVM
√ PCA
○ LDA
○ TSNE
(h) $(\frac{1}{12}$ point) The error function most suited for gradient descent using logistic re-
gression is
The entropy function.
○ The squared error.
The cross-entropy function.
(i) $\binom{1}{2}$ point) Someone on your data science team recommends that you use decision
trees, naive Bayes and k-nearest neighbors, all at the same time, on the same
training data, and then average the results. What is this an example of?
Regression analysis
O High various modeling
High -variance modeling / Tracephle modeling
√ Ensemble modeling
(j) (½ point) You are using k-nearest neighbors and you have a k of 1. What are you likely to see when you train the model?

○ Low bias & low variance√ Low bias & high variance

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*	
	○ High bias & low variance
	○ High bias & high variance
(k)	$\binom{1}{2}$ point) "" refers to a model that can neither model the training
	data nor generalize to unseen data.
	Underfitting
	○ Good fitting
	Overfitting
(1)	$\binom{1}{2}$ point) You created a machine learning system that interacts with its environment and responds to errors and rewards. What type of machine learning system
	is it?
	○ Supervised learning
	Semi-supervised learning
	√ Reinforcement learning
	Unsupervised learning
(m)	$\binom{1}{2}$ point) You work for a website that helps match people up for lunch dates. The
	website boasts that it uses more than 500 predictors to find customers the perfect
	date, but many costumers complain that they get very few matches. What is a
	likely problem with your model?
	○ Your training set is too large.
	 You are underfitting the model to the data.
	√ You are overfitting the model to the data.
	○ Your machine is creating inaccurate clusters.
(n)	($\frac{1}{2}$ point) What is the difference between unstructured and structured data?
	 Unstructured data is always text.
	 Unstructured data is much easier to store.
	√ Structured data has clearly defined data types.
	 Sturctured data is much more popular.
(0)	$(\frac{1}{12} \text{ point})$ Your data science team is often criticized for creating reports that are

boring or too obvious. What could you do to help improve the team?

 $\sqrt{}$ Suggest that the team is probably underfitting the model to the data.

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- O Suggest that unsupervised learning will lead to more interesting results.
- Make sure that they are picking the correct machine learning algorithms.
- \bigcirc Encourage the team to ask more interesting questions.
- (p) ($\frac{1}{2}$ point) What syntax do you use to import 'DataFrames' package to your Julia session after installing it?
 - \bigcirc Pkg.add("DataFrames")
 - add DataFrames
 - use DataFrames
 - $\sqrt{\text{using DataFrames}}$
- (q) (1 point) Write the line of code that will import a <u>CSV</u> file named 'data.csv' as a **Julia** DataFrame, called df.

```
df = CSV.read("data.csv", DataFrame)
```

- (r) (1 point) Suppose you have a function f, defined as follows:
- function f(x)
- return x+2
- 3 2x
- 4 end

What is the value of f(1)? Justify.

f(1) = 3. The 'return' keyword causes the function f to exit once x+2 is computed.

(s) (1 point) What would be the theoretical mean of the following random values? randn(12345)

The randn function returns randovalues from the standard normal distribution. Hence, the mean of 12345 random values would be 0.