Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:3

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering End Sem Examination Dec-2023

IT3EA07 Machine Learning

Programme: B.Tech. Branch/Specialisation: IT

(d) None of these

Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

- Q.1 i. Application of machine learning methods to large databases is 1 called-(a) Data mining (b) Artificial intelligence (c) Big data computing (d) Internet of things Category belongs to supervised learning: 1 (a) Classification (b) Association Rule Mining (c) Clustering (d) None of these Adding more basis functions in a linear model will-1 (a) Decreases model bias (b) Decreases estimation bias (c) Decreases variance (d) Doesn't affect bias and variance If you have only one independent variable, how many coefficients 1 will you require to estimate in a simple linear regression model? (a) One (b) Two
 - (a) Supervised learning algorithm

The k-means algorithm is a-

(c) Both (a) & (b)

- (b) Unsupervised learning algorithm
- (c) Semi-supervised learning algorithm
- (d) Weakly supervised learning algorithm

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	vi.	For unsupervised learning we have model.		
		(a) Interactive (b) Predictive		
		(c) Descriptive (d) Prescriptive		
	vii.	The fundamental unit of network is-	1	
		(a) Brain (b) Nucleus (c) Neuron (d) Axon		
	viii.	What is shape of dendrites like-	1	
		(a) Oval (b) Round		
		(c) Tree (d) Rectangular		
	ix.	Which of the following is a widely used and effective machine	1	
		learning algorithm based on the idea of bagging?		
		(a) KNN (b) Random Forest		
		(c) Regression (d) Classification		
	х.	In Random Forest the Memory requirement for the storage	1	
		process?		
		(a) High Memory (b) Low Memory		
		(c) No Memory (d) None of these		
Q.2	i.	What is meant by logistic regression?	2	
	ii.	What are the applications of supervised learning?		
	iii.	Differentiate between unsupervised, supervised and semi-		
		supervised learning.		
OR	iv.	Explain candidate elimination algorithm with the help of example.		
Q.3	i.	Differentiate between under fitting and over fitting.		
	ii.	Explain Naïve Bayes algorithm with example.		
OR	iii.	What is meant by regularization? Explain its types in detail.		
Q.4	i.	What do you understand by Clustering? Write the name of	3	
		different types of clustering.		
	ii.	With the help of K-means clustering algorithm group the	7	
	following data points in to two clusters.			
		Height Weight		

Height	Weight
185	72
170	56
168	60
179	68

OR	iii.	What is dimensionality reduction? Explain Principal Component Analysis in detail.	7
Q.5	i. ii.	What do you meant by perceptron? Explain with example. Explain the architecture of an artificial neural network.	4
OR	iii.	Explain Tensorflow and Keras python machine learning libraries in detail.	6
Q.6	i. ii. iii.	Attempt any two: Explain Reinforcement Learning with the help of example. Explain ensemble technique bagging and boosting in detail. Is Random Forests method is better than Decision tree method? Justify your answer.	5 5 5

Marking Scheme

Machine Learning (T) - IT3EA07 (T)

Q.1	i)	a) Data mining		1
	ii)			
	iii)			
	 iv) If you have only one independent variable, how many coefficient will you require to estimate in a simple linear regression model? (b) Two v) The k-means algorithm is a b) Unsupervised learning algorithm vi) For unsupervised learning we have model. c) Descriptive 			1
				1
				1
	vii)	, <u> </u>		
	viii)			
	ix) Which of the following is a widely used and effective machine learning algorithm based on the idea of bagging? (b) Random Forest x) In Random Forest the Memory requirement for the storagorocess? (a) High Memory			1
				1
Q.2	i.	Explanation of logistic regression	(As per explanation)	2
	ii.	Three type of supervised learning.	(1 mark for each)	3
	iii.	Difference	(1 mark for each)	5
OR	iv.	Candidate elimination algorithm Example explanation	2 Marks 3 Marks	5

Q.3	i.	Difference	(1 Mark for each)	2
	ii.	Naïve Bayes algorithm Example explanation	3 Marks 5 Marks	8
OR	iii.	Regularization	3 Marks	8
		Type's explanation in detail.	5 Marks	
Q.4	i.	Clustering	1 Mark	3
		Names of different types of clustering.	2 Marks	
	ii.	K-means clustering algorithm concept	1 Mark	7
		Group 4 data points 1.5 mark for each	(1.5*4=6 Marks)	
OR	iii.	Dimensionality reduction	3 Marks	7
		Principal Component Analysis in	4 Marks	
Q.5	i.	Perceptron	2 Marks	4
		Example explanation	2 Marks	
	ii.	Artificial neural network	2 Marks	6
0.0		Architecture explanation	4 Marks	_
OR	iii.	Tensorflow	3 Marks	6
		Keras python machine learning libraries	3 Marks	
Q.6				
	i.	Reinforcement Learning	2 Marks	5
		Example explanation	3 Marks	
	ii.	Ensemble technique bagging	2.5 Marks	5
		Boosting	2.5 Marks	
	iii.	Better technique name	1 Mark	5
		Justification	4 Marks	
