

[4]

OR	iii. What is Principal Component Analysis? Explain the complete PCA process to reduce the dimensionality.	6	2	2	1
Q.5	i. Define bagging and boosting techniques in ensemble learning.	4	1	3	1
	ii. What are the methods used for cross-validation? Explain any two methods with suitable example.	6	1	3	2
OR	iii. Define the following: (a) Weak learner with a decision stump (b) Stacking	6	1	3	1
Q.6	Attempt any two:				
	i. What is neural network? Explain its relevance in the field of deep learning.	5	2	3	1
	ii. Explain any two of the following terms: (a) Perceptron (b) Feedforward process (c) Back propagation	5	2	5	1
	iii. What is Convolutional Neural Network? Also explain the significance of CNN in image and pattern recognition.	5	2	5	1

Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem Examination Dec 2024

CA5EL52 Machine Learning

Programme: MCA / BCA- Branch/Specialisation: Computer
MCA (Integrated) Application

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.

		Marks	BL	PO	CO	PSO
Q.1	i. The father of machine learning is _____. (a) Geoffrey Everest Hinton (b) Geoffrey Hill (c) Geoffrey Chaucer (d) None of these	1	1	2	1	
	ii. Which ONE of the following are regression tasks? (a) predict the age of a person (b) Predict the country from where the person comes from. (c) Predict whether the price of petroleum will increase tomorrow. (d) Predict whether a document is related to science	1	1	2	2	
	iii. In k-NN algorithm, given a set of training examples and the value of $k < \text{size of training set } (n)$, the algorithm predicts the class of a test example to be the (a) Most frequent class among the classes of k closest training examples (b) Least frequent class among the classes of k closest training examples (c) Class of the closest point (d) Most frequent class among the classes of the k farthest training examples	1	2	2	2	

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|-------|--|----------|---|---|---|
| iv. | Choose a disadvantage of decision trees among the following- | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| | (a) Decision trees are robust to outliers | | | | |
| | (b) Factor Analysis | | | | |
| | (c) Decision trees are prone to overfit | | | | |
| | (d) All of these | | | | |
| v. | What is the name of the algorithm that can be used to find frequent itemset in a large dataset? | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | (a) K-means | | | | |
| | (b) PCA | | | | |
| | (c) AdaBoost | | | | |
| | (d) Apriori | | | | |
| vi. | Which unsupervised learning algorithm is used for dimensionality reduction? | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | (a) Principal Component Analysis (PCA) | | | | |
| | (b) Decision tree | | | | |
| | (c) Naive Bayes | | | | |
| | (d) Linear Regression | | | | |
| vii. | The purpose of using ensemble learning is to: | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | (a) Reduce overfitting and improve generalization | | | | |
| | (b) Increase training time and complexity | | | | |
| | (c) Decrease the number of models required | | | | |
| | (d) Eliminate the need for labeled data | | | | |
| viii. | Suppose you have picked the parameter for a model using 10-fold cross validation (CV). Which of the following is the best way to pick a final model to use and estimate its error? | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| | (a) Pick any of the 10 models you built for your model; use its error estimate on the held-out data | | | | |
| | (b) Train a new model on the full data set, using the parameter you found; use the average CV error as its error estimate | | | | |
| | (c) Average all of the 10 models you got; use the average CV error as its error estimate | | | | |
| | (d) Average all of the 10 models you got; use the error the combined model gives on the full training set | | | | |

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|-----|--|----------|---|---|---|
| ix. | What is the purpose of pooling layers in a convolutional neural network (CNN)? | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| | (a) To reduce the size of the input data | | | | |
| | (b) To perform spatial down sampling | | | | |
| | (c) To extract the most important features | | | | |
| | (d) All of these | | | | |
| x. | Which of the following is a common activation function used in the output layer for binary classification? | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| | (a) Sigmoid | | | | |
| | (b) ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) | | | | |
| | (c) Tanh | | | | |
| | (d) Softmax | | | | |
| Q.2 | i. What is supervised and unsupervised machine learning? | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | ii. Write the differences between machine learning and deep learning. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | iii. Explain any five applications of machine learning. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| OR | iv. Explain the key difference between supervised and unsupervised learning. Provide one real-world example for each. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Q.3 | i. Write the names of regression and classification algorithms. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | ii. How variance and bias affect the overfitting and underfitting of a model? Explain with suitable example. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| OR | iii. Explain the concept of Support Vector Machines (SVM) in supervised learning. Describe the objective and applications of SVM. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Q.4 | i. What is the difference between K-means and Hierarchical clustering? | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | ii. How Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) is used to solve multi-class classification problems in machine learning? Write steps to explain the process. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Marking Scheme
CA5EL52 (T) Machine Learning (T)

Q.1	i)	A	1
	ii)	C	1
	iii)	A	1
	iv)	C	1
	v)	D	1
	vi)	A	1
	vii)	A	1
	viii)	B	1
	ix)	D	1
	x)	A	1

Q.2	i.	1 mark for each definition	2
	ii.	1 mark for each difference	3
	iii.	1 mark for each application explanation	5
OR	iv.	4 mark for each difference 1 mark for example	5

Q.3	i.	Regression classification	1 Mark 2 Marks	3
	ii.	Example 4 marks Explain 3 marks		7
OR	iii.	Concept 2 marks, Objective 2 marks, Applications 3 marks		7

Q.4	i.	1 mark for each difference	4
	ii.	Define 2 marks, Steps 4 marks	6
OR	iii.	Define PCA 2 marks, PCA Process 4 marks	6
Q.5	i.	Bagging 2 marks, Boosting 2 marks	4
	ii.	Definition 2 marks, Example 4 marks	6
OR	iii.	Each A and B is of 3 marks	6
Q.6			
	i.	Define 1 mark, Explain 4 Marks	5
	ii.	Any two term will allot 2.5 marks	5
	iii.	Define 2 marks, Significance 3 marks	5
