

Roll Number

Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

WRITTEN TEST

B. E. (Third Year): Semester-V (ODD2021-22)
(COE/CSE)

Course Code: UML501

Course Name: Machine Learning

October 27, 2021

Wednesday, 2.30PM

Time: 2 Hours, M. Marks: 45

Name Of Faculty: RAM, RKG, NKA, ABD

Note: Attempt any five questions. Assume any missing data suitably. Scientific Calculator is allowed

Q1.	(A) With the following data observations explain each step in equi-depth binning. Further, with the same example explain smoothing by bin means and boundaries Input:[215, 11, 5, 10, 13, 35, 15, 50, 72, 55, 92, 204] (B) Apply well-posed learning for playing checkers game.	(5+4)																																
Q2.	A corporate bank, "ABC Corp." designed a Logistic Regression model for the approval of the business loan based on the historical dataset given in the following table. Check whether the loan will be approved or not for a person aged 39 and earning a salary of 50 lacs per annum. [Consider the model converges after two iterations and take learning rate=0.01 and initial coefficients as zeros] <table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Age</th><th>Salary (Lacs per annum)</th><th>Loan Approved</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>47</td><td>28</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>22</td><td>42</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>49</td><td>34</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>56</td><td>27</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>58</td><td>90</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>50</td><td>49</td><td>No</td></tr></table>	Sr. No.	Age	Salary (Lacs per annum)	Loan Approved	1	20	15	Yes	2	47	28	No	3	22	42	Yes	4	49	34	No	5	56	27	No	6	58	90	Yes	7	50	49	No	(9)
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Q3.	Apply z- score normalization on each entry for features A and B in the following dataset and calculate the corresponding value for every entry for both the features. Show the detailed calculations for the first entries of both the features. <table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr><tr><td>2546</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>8999</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>555</td><td>110</td></tr></table>	A	B	2546	23	20	10	30	20	8999	30	40	40	20	90	555	110	(9)																
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Q4.	(A) How PCA is used for dimensionality reduction? Explain the steps in detail for reducing the 2-D dataset to the 1-D data set. (B) Find the principal components for the following two-dimensional dataset and percentage of the variance of each principal component analysis where the values of the features X1 and X2 are given as follows: X1= [1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00 5.00 4.00 5.00 3.00]	(4+5)																																

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	$X^2 = [3.00 \ 2.00 \ 3.00 \ 3.00 \ 4.00 \ 5.00 \ 5.00 \ 4.00]$																																																							
Q5.	<p>In the Multiple Linear Regression model, the error can be represented in matrix form as $\epsilon = Y - X\beta$. Using the Least square error method:</p> <p>(A) Derive the cost function equation for the multiple linear regression model. (B) Derive the equation to compute optimal values of the β matrix for which the total square error is minimum.</p>	(4+5)																																																						
Q6.	<p>A local clinic decided to maintain health database of its patients. The small portion of the dataset is given as below:</p> <table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>chills</th><th>runny_nose</th><th>headache</th><th>fever</th><th>flu</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>Mild</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>No</td><td>N</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>Strong</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>N</td><td>Y</td><td>Mild</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>N</td><td>N</td><td>No</td><td>N</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>N</td><td>Y</td><td>Strong</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>N</td><td>Y</td><td>Strong</td><td>N</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>N</td><td>Y</td><td>Mild</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td></tr></table> <p>The idea of collecting this dataset is to support doctors in starting early treatment of the patient based on Naïve Bayes Classifier if a patient visits the clinic with symptoms like chills=yes, runny_nose=no, headache=mild, fever=yes what would be the probabilities for each class and will this patient be classified as having flu or not.</p>	Sr. No.	chills	runny_nose	headache	fever	flu	1	Y	N	Mild	Y	N	2	Y	Y	No	N	Y	3	Y	N	Strong	Y	Y	4	N	Y	Mild	Y	Y	5	N	N	No	N	N	6	N	Y	Strong	Y	Y	7	N	Y	Strong	N	N	8	N	Y	Mild	Y	Y	(9)
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Q7.	<p>Consider the given dataset and use the K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), to compute the weight of the test instance given in the dataset (set $k=3$, distance=Euclidean).</p> <table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Height</th><th>Age</th><th>Weight</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>45</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5.11</td><td>26</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5.6</td><td>30</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5.9</td><td>34</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>4.8</td><td>40</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>5.8</td><td>36</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>5.3</td><td>19</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>5.8</td><td>28</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>5.5</td><td>23</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>5.6</td><td>32</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>Test Instance</td><td>5.5</td><td>38</td><td>Weight?</td></tr></table>	Sr. No.	Height	Age	Weight	1	5	45	77	2	5.11	26	47	3	5.6	30	55	4	5.9	34	59	5	4.8	40	72	6	5.8	36	60	7	5.3	19	40	8	5.8	28	60	9	5.5	23	45	10	5.6	32	58	Test Instance	5.5	38	Weight?	(9)						
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