

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मुंबई  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY

X201P512  
रोल नं./Roll No.

P.M.L.

पाठ्यक्रम नाम/Course Name

शाखा/प्रभाग Aug Branch/Div. शैक्षणिक बैच /Tutorial Batch

अनुभाग/Section



Q. 1

⑨

$a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4] \rightarrow$  array with length 5

$f(a) = f(a[0:4])$ , it appends last index value

$f(a) = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 16]$

Q. 21.  $x = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 16]$

③ lambda → is inline function

It returns false true if number is odd

$f(11)$

$$f = 11 \% 2 == 1$$

$f(11) \rightarrow \text{true}$

# Pravin Path Part 2 Page 2

Q.1  
(c)

$$r = f(3)$$

$$y = 3/12 + 1 = 1+1 = 2$$

$$y_1 * y_2 \Rightarrow 2, 3 * 2 = 6$$

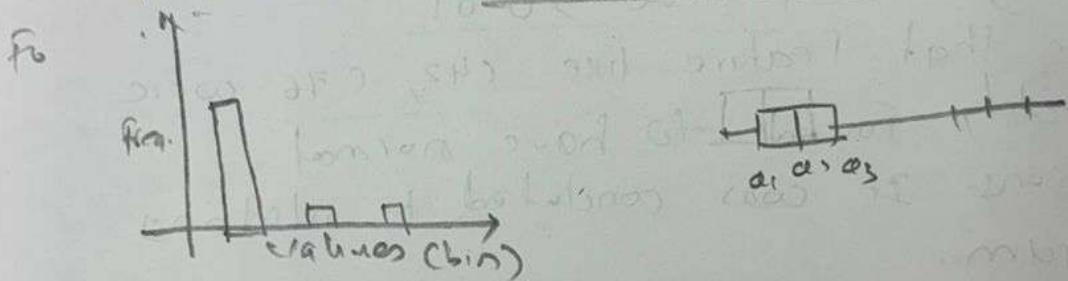
$$\rightarrow Y = (2, 6) \rightarrow \text{tuple}$$

$$\text{since } r[0] = 3/12$$

$x == ()$  function returned tuple,  
 $\text{print}(x) \rightarrow$  might give compilation error.

Q.2

- Q) The box plots and histograms helps to understand skewness. In the given exercise, we plot box plot & histogram of both skewed and non skewed feature.
- Feature like C123, has higher skewness, so box plot was wider indicating there were outliers while histogram also showed that there were more data points on the left.



- ③ We take example of C123 where skewness was  $\approx 38.10$  which is pretty high. Boxcox transformation & log transformation helped to reduce the skewness.

# Pravind Pathi part 2 page -

Q. 1 → part(d)

There are 3 functions defined here.

Function 1 :- update

parameters :- (guess) - which could be float

return value: It returns addition of reciprocal of guess and adds 1

$$\boxed{\text{Example } \text{update}(10) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} + 1 = 1.1}$$

Function 2 :- close

parameters:- (S) - Integer

Returns:- Boolean if absolute value of ( $g^2 - (g+1)$ ) is less than 0.1

$$\text{Example: } \text{close}(10) = ?(10^2 - (10+1)) < 0.1 \\ = \text{false}$$

Function 3

improve -

parameters:-

1. Function update

2. function close

for close there is default value 1  
for parameter-guess

improve(update, close = close)

$$\rightarrow \text{guess} = 1$$

$$\text{close}(1) \Rightarrow (\text{false})$$

$$\text{guess} = \text{update}(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} + 1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \text{ is } \left(\frac{4}{4}\right) + 3 = \left(\frac{7}{4}\right) + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{guess} = 2$$

$$\text{close}(2) \quad [4 - (3)] < 0.1 \quad 1 < 0.1$$

$$\text{guess} = \text{update}(2) = 0.6 \quad \frac{2}{0.6} + 1 = 2$$

$$(0.6) - (0.7) \\ = -0.2 < 1$$

$$(0.5 + 1) \\ (0.5 < 0.1)$$

Continued (PTO)

Pravin Pathi part 2 page 4

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(OFF) broadcast

- (a) Is it correct to say that Box Plots and Histograms are closely related to each other? [2 marks]

pg - 6

Q.2 @ Normal distribution  
We tried to plot ~~the~~ distributions of all the features using normal parameters like kurtosis and pvalue.

Initial observation:-  
With pvalue > 0.05 → There were no distinct feature which falls under normal distribution.  
So, Next step, is we checked the features which are more likely to be normally distributed by Checking the pvalue > 0.01.  
So, After that Feature like C42, C76 were approximately found to have normal distributions. It was concluded by plotting histogram.

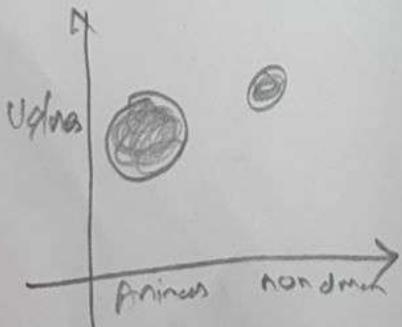
Q.2 (d)

t-SNE is used for plotting.

Based on the scores like Silhouette and Bewley

(a) Silhouette score (lower the better),  
Cluster number = 2, after that Silhouette score was dropped significantly.

Optimal number of cluster = 2



(c)

1. Asked  
Bc
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PG - 7

(c)

1. Asked LLM to generate Silhot score & BCnud score for imputed datasets.
2. Compare both models and print accuracy.
3. Help to write conclusion based on the both the scores.
4. plot these clusters and name them.