

Pravin Patil → End Sem - Part 2

उत्तर पुस्तिका / Answer Book

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मुंबई

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

अनुभाग / Section

Q.1

(a)

~~a~~ ~~arr~~ = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4] → array with length 5

$f(a) = f(\text{arr}[0, 1, 2, 3, 4])$ it appends last index value

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

~~a~~ ~~arr~~ = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 16]

(b) lambda → is inline function

It ~~return~~ ~~false~~ true if number is odd

$f(11)$

$f = 11 \div 2 = 1$

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

Pravin Pali Part 2 Page 2

Q.1

(c)

$$r = f(3)$$

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

$$y, x \Rightarrow 2, 3 \times 2 = 6$$

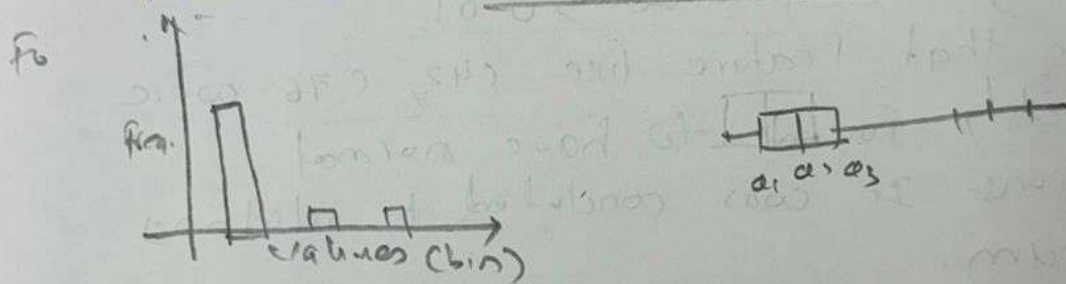
$\rightarrow Y = (2, 6) \rightarrow$ tuple

since $r[0] = 3.312$

$r \Rightarrow$ (function returned tuple)
 $\text{print}(r) \rightarrow$ might give compilation error.

Q.2

- ⑨ The box plots and histogram 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.



- ⑩ We take example of C123 where skewness was ~ 38.10 which is pretty high.
- Box cox transformation & log transformation helped to reduce the skewness.

Pravin Pathi part 2 page 2

Q. 1 → part(d)

There are 3 functions defined here.

Function 1 :- update

parameters :- (guess) - which could be integer

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

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

Function 2 :- close

parameters :- (s) - Integer

Returns :- Boolean if absolute value of $(s^2 - (s+1))$ 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

$\text{improve}(\text{update}, \text{close} = \text{close})$

→ guess = 1

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

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

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

guess = 2

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

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

$$(0.6) - (0.7) \\ = -0.24 < 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0.5 + 1) \\ (0.5 < 0.1) \end{matrix}$$

Continued (PTO)

Pravin Patel part 2 page 4

Output
2
06
:

⑨ The

③ We

(077) 666666

in any of the exercises) be sure to mention and explain them.

• (a) Is it correct to say that Box Plots and Histograms are closely related to each other? the help of concrete evidence on the provided dataset. (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 features 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.

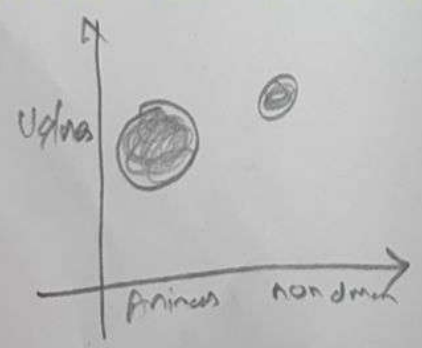
Q.2 (d)

t-SNE is used for plotting.

Based on the scores like Silhouette and Bunnid

as Silhouette score (lower the better), cluster number = 2, after that silhouette score was dropped significantly.

Optimal number of cluster = 2



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2. Cor
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pg - 7

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1. Asked LLM to generate Silhot score & Benard 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.