

MACHINE LEARNING

Q1 to Q11 have only one correct answer.

1. Movie Recommendation systems are an example of:

- i) Classification
- ii) Clustering
- iii) Regression

Options:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 2 Only | b) 1 and 2 |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 2 and 3 |

Answer : a) 2 Only

2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:

- i) Regression
- ii) Classification
- iii) Clustering

iv) Reinforcement Options:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 Only | b) 1 and 2 |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 1, 2 and 4 |

Answer : (d) 1, 2 and 4

3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?

- a) True
- b) False

Answer : (a) True

4. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for data cleaning before performing clustering analysis, given less than desirable number of data points:

- i) Capping and flooring of variables

ii) Removal of outliers Options:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a) 1 only | b) 2 only |
| c) 1 and 2 | d) None of the above |

Answer : a) 1 only

5. What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

Answer : b) 1

6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Answer : b) No

7. Is it possible that Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between successive iterations in K-Means?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Can't say
- d) None of these

Answer : a) Yes

8. Which of the following can act as possible termination conditions in K-Means?

- i) For a fixed number of iterations.
 - ii) Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between iterations. Except for cases with a bad local minimum.
 - iii) Centroids do not change between successive iterations.
 - iv) Terminate when RSS falls below a threshold.
- a) 1, 3 and 4
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) 1, 2 and 4
 - d) All of the above

Answer : d) All of the above

9. Which of the following algorithms is most sensitive to outliers?

- a) K-means clustering algorithm
- b) K-medians clustering algorithm
- c) K-modes clustering algorithm
- d) K-medoids clustering algorithm

Answer : a) K-means clustering algorithm

10. How can Clustering (Unsupervised Learning) be used to improve the accuracy of Linear Regression model (Supervised Learning):
- Creating different models for different cluster groups.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster ids as an ordinal variable.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster centroids as a continuous variable.
 - Creating an input feature for cluster size as a continuous variable.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 and 4
 - All of the above

Answer : d) All of the above

11. What could be the possible reason(s) for producing two different dendograms using agglomerative clustering algorithms for the same dataset?
- Proximity function used
 - of data points used
 - of variables used
 - All of the above

Answer : d) All of the above

Q12 to Q14 are subjective answers type questions.

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

Answer :

The K-means clustering algorithm is sensitive to outliers, because a mean is easily influenced by extreme values. K-medoids clustering is a variant of K-means that is more robust to noises and outliers.

13. Why is K means better?

Answer :

- If variables are huge, then K-Means most of the times computationally faster than hierarchical clustering, if we keep k smalls.
- K-Means produce tighter clusters than hierarchical clustering, especially if the clusters are globular.
- It is very simple to implement.
- It is scalable to a huge data set and also faster to large datasets.

- it adapts the new examples very frequently.
- Generalization of clusters for different shapes and sizes.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Answer :

The main objective of Cluster analysis is to form a group of objects/events in such a manner that objects/events in a group (cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (the other clusters).

The working principal of k-means algorithm is based on partitioning-based clustering algorithm. The method for clustering of algorithm is an iterative process, in which an initial partition of given k is clusters, that is then improved by applying a search algorithm to the data. Simplifying, given a pre-defined number (k) of clusters, the algorithm:

- begins with an initial set of k cluster centers (i.e. centroids)
- Reassigns the objects to the closest centroids
- recalculates centroids according to new data points.
- repeats the last two steps until a consistent result is found or until the centroid is stable.

K-means is non-deterministic in nature. The nature is due to its random selection of data points as initial centroids. The key idea of the algorithm is to select data points which belong to dense regions and which are adequately separated in feature space as the initial centroids.