MACHINE LEARNING

Q1 to Q11 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

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

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

3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?

a) True b) False

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

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

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

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

a) Yes 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

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.
Options:

a) 1, 3 and 4 b) 1, 2 and 3 c) 1, 2 and 4 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

10. How can Clustering (Unsupervised Learning) be used to improve the accuracy of Linear Regression model (Supervised Learning):
i) Creating different models for different cluster groups.
ii) Creating an input feature for cluster ids as an ordinal variable.
iii) Creating an input feature for cluster centroids as a continuous variable.
iv) Creating an input feature for cluster size as a continuous variable.
Options:

a) 1 only b) 2 only c) 3 and 4 d) All of the above

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

Q12 to Q14 are subjective answers type questions, Answers them in their own words briefly

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

Ans: Yes, K sensitive to outliers .In the K-means clustering algorithm, mean is easily influenced by extreme values. And K-medoids clustering is a variant of K-

means that is more robust to noises and outliers. So K is very sensitive to outliers.

13. Why is K means better?

Ans: Because of all these advantages:

• Easy to implement
• With a large number of variables, K-Means may be computationally faster than hierarchical clustering (if K is small).
• K-Means may produce tighter clusters than hierarchical clustering
• An instance can change cluster (move to another cluster) when the centroids are recomputed.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Ans: No, K means a non-deterministic algorithm. K-Means has many drawbacks too. One of the significant drawbacks of K-Means is its **non-deterministic nature**. K-Means starts with a random set of data points as initial centroids. This random selection influences the quality of the resulting clusters.