MACHINE LEARNING

- 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: b) 1 and 2

- 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: a) Yes
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. Options: 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):
- 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

Answer: c) 3 and 4

- **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

Answer: d) All of the above

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

A. Yes, K is sensitive to outliners as mean can be easily changed or manipulated by extreme values.

13. Why is K means better?

A. K means are better because it guarantees convergence. It can also warm start the positions of centroids. It generalises to clusters of different sizes. It easily adapts new examples.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm? **A.** No, K means are not deterministic algorithms because they select random data points as centroids.