

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

ANS: 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

ANS: d) 1, 2 and 4

- 3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?
 - a) True
 - b) False

ANS: 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

ANS: a) 1 only



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- 5. What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering?
 - a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) 3

ANS: b) 1

- 6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

ANS: 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

ANS: 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 witha 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

ANS: 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

ANS: a) K-means clustering algorithm



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- 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

ANS: 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

ANS: 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: The K-means clustering algorithm is sensitive to outliers, because a mean is easily influenced by extreme values. The algorithm seeks to minimise the squared Euclidean distances between the observation and the cluster centroid to which it belongs. However, the K-Means algorithm does not always produce the best results. It is susceptible to outliers. An outlier is a data point that differs from the rest of the data points.

13. Why is K means better?

ANS: Convergence is guaranteed with K means also centroids' positions can be warmed up. Adapts easily to new examples. Generalizes to different shapes and sizes of clusters, such as elliptical clusters. K means that it is easy to implement and adapts to new examples. With that we can also handle large data sets.

14.Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

ANS: The basic k-means clustering is based on a non-deterministic algorithm. This means that running the algorithm several times on the same data, could give different results. We can propose an improved, density-based version of K-Means that includes a novel and systematic method for choosing initial centroids.

