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

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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

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?
13. Why is K means better?
14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

12. Answer: Because extreme values can quickly impact a mean, the K-means clustering technique is sensitive to outliers. The rightmost point is an outlier, whereas the collection of points to the right forms a cluster.

13. Other clustering techniques with more advanced features are usually more expensive. In this scenario, k-means is an excellent pre-clustering solution, dividing the space into disjoint smaller sub-spaces to which additional clustering methods can be applied. The simplest is K-means.

14. A non-deterministic method underpins the fundamental k-means clustering technique. This means that executing the algorithm on the same data multiple times could get different results. However, FCS Express uses a deterministic approach to do k-means clustering in order to achieve consistent results.