Name: Student number:

COMP9417 Machine Learning and Data Mining

Mid-session Examination:

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Your **Name** and **Student number** must appear at the head of this page.

Duration of the exam: 1 hour.

This examination has **five** questions. Answer **all** questions.

Total marks available in the exam: 40.

Multiple-choice questions may require **more than one** answer.

Show all working in your script book.

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Please see over

Question 1 [Total marks: 10]

Supervised Learning – Regression

A) [2 marks] Variance measures the *spread* of values of some random variable X around its mean $E(X)$. We remember variance can be expressed as the "mean of the squares minus the square of the mean", but which of these definitions of variance is the correct one?
(1) $E(X^2 - E(X))$
(2) $E(X - E(X))^2$
(3) $E(X^2 - E(X))^2$
(4) $E(E(X^2) - E(X))$
(5) $E(E(X^2) - E(X))^2$
ANSWER: (2) $E(X - E(X))^2$

B) [2 marks] If, for some estimator, Mean Squared Error (MSE) approaches zero as sample size increases, then the estimator is said to be:
(1) correct
(2) complete
(3) consistent
(4) unbiased
(5) biased
ANSWER: (3) consistent

C) [2 marks] Covariance of two random variables x, y is determined in relation to their differences from their respective means $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$. Covariance is observed when, for all instances x_i, y_i of the random variables:
(1) $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$ or $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$
(2) $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$ or $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$
(3) $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$ or $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$
(4) $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$ or $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$
(5) $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$ or $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$
ANSWER: (4) $x_i < \bar{x}, y_i < \bar{y}$ or $x_i > \bar{x}, y_i > \bar{y}$

D) [2 marks] Which of the following statements about the correlation of two random variables x, y is true?
(1) positive correlation between x and y means x causes y
(2) zero correlation between x and y means x has no relationship with y
(3) negative correlation between x and y means x has no relationship wth y
(4) non-zero correlation between x and y means x and y have some relationship

(5) correlation of r between x and y means $y = r \times x$
ANSWER: (2) and (4)

E) [2 marks] Which of the following do you consider to be correct statements ?
(1) linear regression can fit non-linear dependencies of y on $\mathbf{x}$ if the parameters $\mathbf{w}$ are non-linear
(2) linear regression cannot fit non-linear dependencies of y on $\mathbf{x}$
(3) linear regression can fit any dependency of y on $\mathbf{x}$ using logarithmic transformations of $\mathbf{x}$
(4) linear regression can fit any dependency of y on $\mathbf{x}$ using polynomial transformations of $\mathbf{x}$
(5) linear regression can fit linear dependencies of y on non-linear transformations of $\mathbf{x}$
ANSWER: (5) linear regression can fit linear dependencies of y on non-linear transformations of $\mathbf{x}$

Question 2 [Total marks: 6]

Nearest neighbour classification

Under what conditions, if there are any, does the nearest neighbour algorithm do linear classification ?
HINT: suppose for a two-class problem there are exactly two exemplars, one for each class. Suppose further that your are just using the nearest neighbour classification algorithm, i.e., k-NN where $k = 1$. If this algorithm is using Euclidean distance, what will the decision boundary look like ? Is this the same if Manhattan distance is used ? Explain your answer.
ANSWER: for Euclidean distance, it is a linear classification method and the decision boundary is a linear separating plane, the perpendicular bisector of the straight line connecting the exemplars. For Manhattan distance, the regions of "near-space" become diamonds (in 2D, city-block traversals) instead of circles (again in 2D, crow-flies traversals) so the decision boundary is no longer a straight line.

Question 3 [Total marks: 10]

Decision Tree Learning

The table below contains a sample S of ten examples. Each example is described using two Boolean attributes A and B. Each is labelled (classified) by the target Boolean function.

Id	A	B	Class
1	1	0	+
2	0	1	-
3	1	1	-
4	1	0	+
5	1	1	-
6	1	1	-
7	0	0	+
8	1	1	+
9	0	0	+
10	0	0	-

A) [2 marks] What is the entropy of thse examples with respect to the given classification ?

B) [3 marks] What is the information gain of attribute A on sample S above ?

C) [3 marks] What is the information gain of attribute B on sample S above ?

D) [2 marks] Which would be chosen as the "best" attribute by a decision tree learner using the information gain splitting criterion ? Why ?

ANSWER: This should be straightforward to work out.

Question 4 [Total marks: 4]

Naive Bayes Classification

Suppose for a two-class classification problem you have m Boolean features. How many probabilities will you have to estimate from your training data ? Show your working.
ANSWER: Recall that Naive Bayes has to estimate probabilities under an independence assumption, then everything forms a big product. So you just have to know the factors. Now every attribute or feature has two values, and there are 2 classes, giving a factor 4 times the number of features m, so the result is $4m$.

Question 5 [Total marks: 10]

Perceptrons

A) Let the weights of a two-input perceptron be: $w_0 = -0.2$, $w_1 = 0.5$ and $w_2 = 0.5$. Assuming that $x_0 = 1$, what is the output of the perceptron when:

[**i**] [**1 mark**] $x_1 = 0$ and $x_2 = 0$?

[**ii**] [**1 mark**] $x_1 = 0$ and $x_2 = 1$?

Letting $w_0 = -0.7$ and keeping $x_0 = 1$, $w_1 = 0.5$ and $w_2 = 0.5$, what is the perceptron output when:

[**iii**] [**1 mark**] $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = 0$?

[**iv**] [**1 mark**] $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = 1$?

[**v**] [**2 marks**] What effect has changing the bias weight had ? Has this changed the Boolean function that the perceptron implements ?

ANSWER: [**i**] -1; [**ii**] +1; [**iii**] -1; [**iv**] +1; [**v**] the effect is that it has lowered the threshold to classification so that both inputs must be true in the second case – Boolean function first could have been OR then AND.

B) [**4 marks**] Apply the perceptron training algorithm with $\eta = 1$ to the perceptron model following [**ii**]. That is, weight vector $\mathbf{w} = (-0.2\ 0.5\ 0.5)$ and the example $\mathbf{x} = (1\ 0\ 1)$. Does this give the weight vector at [**iii**] ? Explain what has happened.

ANSWER: The resulting weight vector will be $\mathbf{w} = (-1.2\ 0.5\ -0.5)$ so, no it has not identified the weight vector at [**iii**]. The perceptron has "over-corrected" for this mistake since the learning rate $\eta = 1$ is too high, and should be reduced.
reduced.