#### **Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)**

Program: BE Computer Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2016 Examination: Third Year Semester: VI Course Code: CSDLO6021 and Course Name: Machine Learning

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Option A:  Supervised Learning    Option B:  Semi supervised learning    Option C:  Unsupervised learning    Option D:  Reinforcement learning    Q2.  Which of the following is not type of Machine learning?    Option A:  Semi-unsupervised Learning    Option B:  Unsupervised Learning    Option C:  Supervised Learning    Option D:  Reinforcement Learning    Option D:  Reinforcement Learning    Option A:  Supervised Learning    Option D:  Reinforcement Learning    Q3.  Which of the following is not a machine learning algorithm?    Option A:  Support Vector Graphics    Option B:  Support Vector Graphics    Option D:  Naïve bays    Q4.  InANN, loops are allowed.    Option A:  FeedForward    Option B:  FeedBack    Option C:  Single layer perceptron    Option A:  Artificial Neural Node    Option A:  Artificial Neural Node    Option A:  Artificial Neural Networks    Option B:  Artificial Neural Networks    Option D:
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Q5.  ANN means    Option A:  Artificial Neural Node    Option B:  Artistic Neural Networks    Option C:  Artificial Neural Networks    Option D:  Artificial Neural Numbers    Q6.  What is back propagation?
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Option C:  Artificial Neural Networks    Option D:  Artificial Neural Numbers    Q6.  What is back propagation?    Option A:  It is exectle propagation?
Option D:  Artificial Neural Numbers    Q6.  What is back propagation?    Option A:  It is exception to the exception in the exception.
Q6. What is back propagation?
Q6. What is back propagation?
Option A. It is another more size to the second function in the new option
Option A: If it is another name given to the curvy function in the perception
Option B: It is the transmission of error back through the network to adjust the inputs
Option C: It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be
adjusted so that the network can learn
Option D: It is simple Neural Network
Q7. Which of the following is incorrect?
Option A: Direct search methods are useful when the optimization function is not
differentiable

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Option B:	The gradient of $f(x,y)$ is the a vector pointing in the direction of the steepest slope at that point	
Option C:	The Hessian is the Jacobean Matrix of second-order partial derivatives of a function	
Option D:	The second derivative of the optimization function is used to determine if we	
1	have reached an optimal point.	
Q8.	One of the most powerful techniques for solving non linear programming is to	
	transform the	
Option A:	Data	
Option B:	Problem	
Option C:	GraphBar	
Option D:	Charts	
00		
Q9.	Which of the following statement is FALSE?	
Option A:	Multidimensional direct search methods are similar to one-dimensional direct	
Option B:	Multidimensional direct search methods do not require a twice differentiable	
Option <b>D</b> .	function as an optimization function	
Option C <sup>1</sup>	Genetic Algorithms belong to the family of multidimensional direct search	
option e.	methods.	
Option D:	Enumerating all possible solutions in a search space and selecting the optimal	
1	solutions is an effective method for problems with very high dimensional	
	solution spaces.	
Q10.	Decision tree nodes are represented by	
Q10. Option A:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks	
Q10. Option A: Option B:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11.	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression? AUC-ROC	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option B:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression? AUC-ROC Accuracy	
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Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Q12. Option A:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression? AUC-ROC Accuracy Logloss Mean squared error A residual is defined as Y-Y^	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option A: Option A:	Decision tree nodes are represented by Disks Circles Square Triangles Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression? AUC-ROC Accuracy Logloss Mean squared error A residual is defined as Y-Y^ Error Sum of square	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C:	Decision tree nodes are represented by    Disks    Circles    Square    Triangles    Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?    AUC-ROC    Accuracy    Logloss    Mean squared error    A residual is defined as    Y−Y^    Error Sum of square    Regression sum of squares	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Decision tree nodes are represented byDisksCirclesSquareTrianglesWhich evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?AUC-ROCAccuracyLoglossMean squared errorAresidual is defined as $Y-Y^{\wedge}$ Error Sum of squareRegression sum of squaresType I Error	
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Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D: Q13. Option A:	Decision tree nodes are represented by    Disks    Circles    Square    Triangles    Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?    AUC-ROC    Accuracy    Logloss    Mean squared error    A residual is defined as    Y−Y^    Error Sum of square    Regression sum of squares    Type I Error    In decision tree, each internal node denotes    Test on an attribute	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option B:	Decision tree nodes are represented by    Disks    Circles    Square    Triangles    Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?    AUC-ROC    Accuracy    Logloss    Mean squared error    A residual is defined as    Y−Y^    Error Sum of square    Regression sum of squares    Type I Error    In decision tree, each internal node denotes    Test on an attribute    Outcome of a test	
Q10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q11. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q13. Option B: Option B: Option C:	Decision tree nodes are represented by    Disks    Circles    Square    Triangles    Which evaluation metrics cannot be applied to logistic regression?    AUC-ROC    Accuracy    Logloss    Mean squared error	

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Q14.	Decision tree is a display of		
Option A:	An Object		
Option B:	An Instance		
Option C:	An Entity		
Option D:	An algorithm		
015.	Logistic regression assumes a .		
Option A:	Linear relationship between continuous predictor variables and the outcome		
- 1	variable.		
Option B:	Linear relationship between continuous predictor variables and the logit of the		
1	outcome variable.		
Option C:	Linear relationship between continuous predictor variables		
Option D:	Linear relationship between observations.		
option D.			
016	Logistic regression is a learning algorithm		
Option $A^{\cdot}$	Supervised		
Option R:	Unsupervised		
Option C:	Reinforcement		
Option D:	Sami Supervised		
Option D.	Semi-Supervised		
017	Which of the following is finally produced by Hierarchical Clustering?		
Q17.	Final estimate of alustar Control de		
Option A:	Final estimate of cluster Centroids		
Option B:	I ree showing how close things are to each other		
Option C:	Assignment of each point to clusters		
Option D:	Number of centroids		
010			
Q18.	The probability density function of a Markov process is		
Option A:	p(x1,x2,x3xn) = p(x1)p(x2/x1)p(x3/x2)p(xn/xn-1)		
Option B:	p(x1,x2,x3xn) = p(x1)p(x1/x2)p(x2/x3)p(xn-1/xn)		
Option C:	p(x1,x2,x3xn) = p(x1)p(x2)p(x3)p(xn)		
Option D:	p(x1,x2,x3,,xn) = p(x1)p(x2 * x1)p(x3 * x2),,p(xn * xn - 1)		
Q19.	High entropy means that the partitions in classification are		
Option A:	pure		
Option B:	not pure		
Option C:	useful		
Option D:	useless		
Q20.	What is the minimum no. of variables/ features required to perform clustering?		
Option A:	0		
Option B:	1		
Option C:			
Option D:	3		
·			
O21.	Which clustering algorithm suffers from the problem of convergence at local		
	optima?		
	1		

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Option A:	K- Means clustering algorithm		
Option B:	Agglomerative clustering algorithm		
Option C:	Hierarchical Clustering		
Option D:	Diverse clustering algorithm		
Q22.	If you have two classes then how many times you have to train your Support		
	Vector Machine module		
Option A:	1		
Option B:	2		
Option C:	3		
Option D:	4		
Q23.	PCA Stands for		
Option A:	Principal Career Automation		
Option B:	Periodic care Analysis.		
Option C:	Principal Component Analysis		
Option D:	Principal core Automation		
Q24.	PCA is method		
Option A:	Supervised		
Option B:	Unsupervised		
Option C:	Can be both supervised and unsupervised		
Option D:	Its neither supervised nor Unsupervised		
Q25.	PCA is		
Option A:	Linear		
Option B:	Non linear		
Option C:	Can be linear or non-linear		
Option D:	Quadratic		

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Max. Marks: 50

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	С
Q2.	А
Q3.	А
Q4	В
Q5	С
Q6	С
Q7	D
Q8.	В
Q9.	D
Q10.	С
Q11.	D
Q12.	А
Q13.	А
Q14.	D
Q15.	В
Q16.	А
Q17.	В
Q18.	А
Q19.	В
Q20.	В
Q21.	А
Q22.	A
Q23.	С
Q24.	В
Q25.	А