Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020

Course Name - Mechine Learing
Course Code - PEC-MCS201A / PEC-MCS201A(BL)

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- ( ) Diploma in Pharmacy
- ( ) Bachelor of Pharmacy
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- ( ) Dip.ECE
- ( ) Dip.EE
- ( ) Dip.CE
- ( ) Dip.ME
- ( ) MCA
- ( ) M.SC.(CS)

○ M.SC.(ANCS)

○ M.SC.(MM)

○ MBA

○ M.SC.(BT)

○ M.TECH(CSE)

○ LLM

○ M.A.(JMC)

○ M.A.(ENG)

○ M.SC.(MATH)

○ M.SC.(MB)

Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9.　　1. How many terms are required for building a Bayes model?

Mark only one oval.

○ 1

○ 2

○ 3

○ 4

10.　　2. Where does the Bayes rule can be used?

Mark only one oval.

○ solving queries

○ increasing complexity

○ decreasing complexity

○ answering probabilistic query

11.   3. Supervised learning and unsupervised clustering both require at least one

Mark only one oval.

⬭ hidden attribute

⬭ output attribute

⬭ input attribute

⬭ categorical attribute

12.   4. Face Recognition system is based on?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ strong artificial intelligence approach

⬭ weak artificial intelligence approach

⬭ cognitive artificial intelligence approach

⬭ applied artificial intelligence approach

13.   5. The most widely used metrics and tools to assess a classification model are:

Mark only one oval.

⬭ confusion matrix

⬭ cost-sensitive accuracy

⬭ area under the ROC curve

⬭ all of the these

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14.   6. When performing regression or classification, which of the following is the
       correct way to preprocess the data?

       Mark only one oval.

       ( ) normalize the data → PCA → training

       ( ) PCA → normalize PCA output → training

       ( ) normalize the data → PCA → normalize PCA output → training

       ( ) none of these

15.   7.Classifier performance can be measured by

       Mark only one oval.

       ( ) k Fold

       ( ) precision

       ( ) stratified cross-validation

       ( ) LOOCV

16.   8. In Bayes Theorem, P(A | B) = { P(B | A) * P(A) } / P(B), where P(B | A) is:

       Mark only one oval.

       ( ) the probability of event A (hypothesis) occurring given that B (evidence) has occurred.

       ( ) the probability of the event B (evidence) occurring given that A (hypothesis) has
           occurred.

       ( ) the probability of event B (hypothesis) occurring

       ( ) the probability of event A (evidence) occurring

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17.   9.If the independent variables are highly correlated with each other than other variables, then such condition is called

Mark only one oval.

⬭ target variable

⬭ predictor

⬭ outliers

⬭ multi collinearity

18.   10. If an algorithm does not perform well even with training data set, then such problem is called

Mark only one oval.

⬭ multicollinearity

⬭ over fitting

⬭ under fitting

⬭ outlier

19.   11. Regression trees are often used to model _____ data.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ linear

⬭ non linear

⬭ categorical

⬭ symmetrical

20. 12. K-fold cross-validation is(Probable duplicate)

Mark only one oval.

◯ linear in K

◯ quadratic in K

◯ cubic in K

◯ exponential in K

21. 13. How the compactness of the Bayesian network can be described?

Mark only one oval.

◯ locally structured

◯ fully structured

◯ partial structure

◯ all of these(

22. 14. What is viewed as problem of probabilistic inference

Mark only one oval.

◯ speech recognition

◯ speaking

◯ hearing

◯ utterance

23. 15. To find the minimum or the maximum of a function, we set the gradient to zero because

Mark only one oval.

◯ the value of the gradient at extreme of a function is always zero

◯ depends on the type of problem

◯ both the value of the gradient at extreme of a function is always zero and depends on the type of problem

◯ None of these

24. 16. How do you handle missing or corrupted data in a data set?

Mark only one oval.

◯ drop missing rows or columns

◯ replace missing values with mean/median/mode

◯ assign a unique category to missing values

◯ all of these

25. 17. Which of the following is a good test data set characteristic?

Mark only one oval.

◯ large enough to yield meaningful results

◯ Option 2large enough to yield meaningful result

◯ both large enough to yield meaningful results and large enough to yield meaningful results

◯ none of these

26. 18. Which of the following is a widely used and effective machine learning algorithm based on the idea of bagging?

Mark only one oval.

○ decision Tree

○ regression

○ classification

○ random Forest

27. 19. The average positive difference between computed and desired outcome values

Mark only one oval.

○ root mean squared error

○ mean squared error

○ mean absolute error

○ mean positive error

28. 20. Another name for an output attribute

Mark only one oval.

○ predictive variable

○ independent variable

○ estimated variable

○ dependent variable

29.   21. A feed-forward neural network is said to be fully connected when

Mark only one oval.

○ all nodes are connected to each other

○ all nodes at the same layer are connected to each other

○ all nodes at one layer are connected to all nodes in the next higher layer

○ all hidden layer nodes are connected to all output layer nodes

30.   22. Epochs represent the total number of

Mark only one oval.

○ input layer nodes

○ passes of the training data through the network

○ network nodes

○ passes of the test data through the network

31.   23. Suppose you are using SVM with linear kernel of polynomial degree 2. Think that you increase the complexity (or degree of polynomial of this kernel). What would you think will happen?

Mark only one oval.

○ increasing the complexity will over fit the data

○ increasing the complexity will under fit the data

○ nothing will happen since your model was already 100% accurate

○ none of these

32.   24. Entropy is defined as

Mark only one oval.

⬭ measure of the amount of uncertainty or randomness in data

⬭ measures the relative change in entropy with respect to the independent variables

⬭ measure of error

⬭ none of these

33.   25. Information gain is also known as

Mark only one oval.

⬭ shannon Entropy

⬭ kullback-Leibler divergence

⬭ both shannon Entropy and kullback-Leibler divergence

⬭ None of these

34.   26. The tree can be explained by two entities, namely decision nodes and leaves
       where the leaves are _____.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ decisions or the final outcomes

⬭ are points where the data is split.

⬭ both decisions or the final outcomes and are points where the data is split.

⬭ none of these

35.   27. In which of the following applications can we use deep learning to solve the problem?

Mark only one oval.

◯ protein structure prediction

◯ prediction of chemical reactions

◯ detection of exotic particles

◯ all of these

36.   28. What are the issues on which biological networks proves to be superior than AI networks?

Mark only one oval.

◯ flexibility

◯ robustness & fault tolerance

◯ collective computation

◯ all of these

37.   29. Sigmoid Activation function is

Mark only one oval.

◯ $f(x) = 1 / 1 + \exp(-x)$

◯ $f(x) = 1 - \exp(-2x) / 1 + \exp(-2x)$

◯ $r(x) = \max(0,x)$

◯ None of these

38.   30. The number of nodes in the input layer is 10 and the hidden layer is 5. The
       maximum number of connections from the input layer to the hidden layer are

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 50

⬭ less than 50

⬭ more than 50

⬭ it is an arbitrary value

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