

# Online Assessment (Special Examination) (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020

Course Name - Mechine Learning

Course Code - BCSE605C

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. The process of forming general concept definitions from examples of concepts to be learned is \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Mark only one oval.*

- Deduction
- Abduction
- Induction
- Conjunction

10. 2. Computers are best at learning \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Mark only one oval.*

- Facts
- Concepts
- Procedures
- Principles

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. Unsupervised Learning uses

*Mark only one oval.*

- labeled dataset
- unlabeled dataset
- both labeled dataset and unlabeled dataset
- None of these

13. 5. Which is method of cross validation?

*Mark only one oval.*

- K Fold
- Precision
- Recall
- ROC curves

14. 6. 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.

15. 7. Dependent Variable in Regression analysis is known as

*Mark only one oval.*

- target variable
- predictor
- Outliers
- Multicollinearity

16. 8. If an algorithm does not perform well even with training dataset, then such problem is called

*Mark only one oval.*

- Multicollinearity
- Overfitting
- underfitting
- Outlier

17. 9. In linear regression , the mathematical expression used is:

*Mark only one oval.*

- $Y = aX + b$
- $F(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{-x})$
- $Y = b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3 + \dots + b_nx^n$
- None of these

18. 10. Simple regression assumes a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between the input attribute and output attribute.

*Mark only one oval.*

- linear
- quadratic
- reciprocal
- inverse

19. 11. What is the purpose of performing cross-validation?

*Mark only one oval.*

- To assess the predictive performance of the models
- To judge how the trained model performs outside the sample on test data
- Both (To assess the predictive performance of the models) and (To judge how the trained model performs outside the sample on test data)
- None of these

20. 12. 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 these

21. 13. Which of the following is a good test dataset characteristic?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Large enough to yield meaningful result
- Is representative of the dataset as a whole
- Both (Large enough to yield meaningful results) and (Is representative of the dataset as a whole)
- None of these

22. 14. Which of the following is characteristic of best machine learning method ?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fast
- Accuracy
- Scalable
- All of the Mentioned



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 extrema of a function is always zero
- Depends on the type of problem
- Both (The value of the gradient at extrema of a function is always zero) and (Depends on the type of problem)
- None of these

24. 16. 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

25. 17. Data used to optimize the parameter settings of a supervised learner model

*Mark only one oval.*

- training
- testing
- validation
- verification

26. 18. How can you prevent a clustering algorithm from getting stuck in bad local optima?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Set the same seed value for each run
- Use multiple random initializations
- Both (Set the same seed value for each run) and (Use multiple random initializations)
- None of these

27. 19. How the decision tree reaches its decision?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Single test
- Two test
- Sequence of tests
- No test

28. 20. 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 overfit the data
- Increasing the complexity will underfit the data
- Nothing will happen since your model was already 100% accurate
- None of these

29. 21. The cost parameter in the SVM means:

*Mark only one oval.*

- The number of cross-validations to be made
- The kernel to be used
- The tradeoff between misclassification and simplicity of the model
- None of these

30. 22. 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

31. 23. Which of the following is an example of feature extraction?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Constructing bag of words vector from an email
- Applying PCA projects to a large high-dimensional data
- Removing stop words in a sentence
- All of these

32. 24. 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

33. 25. Which is not a type of Activation Functions of Perceptron?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Step Function
- Sign Function
- Sigmoid function
- None of these

34. 26. 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

35. 27. For what purpose Feedback neural networks are primarily used?

*Mark only one oval.*

- classification
- feature mapping
- pattern mapping
- none of the mentioned

36. 28. Which algorithm is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Hill-climbing search
- Hidden markov model
- Depth-first search
- Breadth-first search

37. 29. How does the state of the process is described in HMM?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Literal
- Single random variable
- Single discrete random variable
- None of these

38. 30. When the number of input features is 2, the hyper plane is a \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

two-dimensional plan

line

circle

None of these

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