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# APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY SEVENTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION(S), MAY 2019 <br> <br> Course Code: CS467 <br> <br> Course Code: CS467 <br> <br> Course Name: MACHINE LEARNING 

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Max. Marks: 100
Duration: 3 Hours

## PART A <br> Answer all questions, each carries 4 marks. <br> Marks

1 List out any four applications of machine learning.

3 Define VC dimension. Show that an axis aligned rectangle can shatter 4 points in 2 dimension.

4 What are the different methods for measuring classifier performance?
5 Explain the various methods to perform cross validation.
6 With suitable equations, explain any two types of activation functions used in neural networks.

7 What is the significance of optimal separating hyperplane in SVM?
8 Differentiate between bagging, boosting and voting.
9 Write down the major differences between K-means clustering and hierarchical clustering.

10 Explain the steps involved in expectation maximization algorithm.
PART B Answer any two full questions, each carries 9 marks.
11 a) Explain regression with an example.
b) Differentiate between supervised and unsupervised training. Explain with suitable examples.
12 a) Explain feature selection and feature extraction method for dimensionality reduction.
b) Illustrate the two approaches used in subset selection.

13 a) Define the terms Hypothesis space and Version space. Illustrate with an example.
b) Explain the concept of Probably Approximately Correct learning.

## PART C

Answer any two full questions, each carries 9 marks.
14
The following data set contains factors that determine whether tennis is played or not. Using Naive Bayes classifier, find the play prediction for the day <Sunny, Cool, High, Strong>

| DAY | OUTLOOK | TEMP | HUMIDITY | WIND | PLAY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Day 1 | Sunny | Hot | High | Weak | NO |
| Day 2 | Sunny | Hot | High | Strong | NO |
| Day 3 | Overcast | Hot | High | Weak | YES |
| Day 4 | Rain | Mild | High | Weak | YES |
| Day 5 | Rain | Cool | Normal | Weak | YES |
| Day 6 | Rain | Cool | Normal | Strong | NO |
| Day 7 | Overcast | Cool | Normal | Strong | YES |
| Day 8 | Sunny | Mild | High | Weak | NO |
| Day 9 | Sunny | Cool | Normal | Weak | YES |
| Day 10 | Rain | Mild | Normal | Weak | YES |
| Day 11 | Sunny | Mild | Normal | Strong | YES |
| Day 12 | Overcast | Mild | High | Strong | YES |
| Day 13 | Overcast | Hot | Normal | Weak | YES |
| Day 14 | Rain | Mild | High | Strong | NO |

15 a) For the following set of training samples, find which attribute can be chosen as the root for decision tree classification

| Instance | Classification | a1 | a2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | + | T | T |
| 2 | + | T | T |
| 3 | - | T | F |
| 4 | + | F | F |
| 5 | - | F | T |
| 6 | - | F | T |

b) What is a Perceptron? Explain the working of a perceptron with a neat diagram.

16 a) A patient takes a lab test and the result comes back positive. It is known that the
test returns a correct positive result in only $98 \%$ of the cases and a correct negative result in only $97 \%$ of the cases. Furthermore, only 0.008 of the entire population has this disease.

1. What is the probability that this patient has cancer?
2. What is the probability that he does not have cancer?
3. What is the diagnosis?
b) Discuss the issues involved in decision tree learning.

## PART D

## Answer any two full questions, each carries 12 marks.

17 a) Explain how Support Vector Machine can be used for classification of linearly separable data.
b) Define Hidden Markov Model. What is meant by evaluation problem and how is this solved?

18 a) Use K Means clustering to cluster the following data into two groups. Assume cluster centroid are $\mathrm{m} 1=2$ and $\mathrm{m} 2=4$. The distance function used is Euclidean distance. $\{2,4,10,12,3,20,30,11,25\}$
b) Describe the concept on density based clustering and write the steps involved in DBSCAN algorithm.
19 a) Describe the random forest algorithm to improve classifier accuracy.
b) For the given data points, construct the dendrogram using Complete Linkage method.

|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| P1 | 0.40 | 0.53 |
| P2 | 0.22 | 0.38 |
| P3 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| P4 | 0.26 | 0.19 |
| P5 | 0.08 | 0.41 |
| P6 | 0.45 | 0.30 |
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