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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA

(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

M.Tech. (Integrated)

SEM: VII - THEORY EXAMINATION (2024- 2025)

Subject: Machine Learning

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions:*IMP: Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.**1. This Question paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.**2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.**3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.**4. Assume suitable data if necessary.**5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.**6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.***SECTION-A**

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1. Attempt all parts:-

- 1-a. K-means clustering requires which of the following? CO1, K1 1
- (a) defined distance metric
 - (b) number of clusters
 - (c) initial guess as to cluster centroids
 - (d) all of the mentioned
- 1-b. Machine Learning algorithms build a model based on sample data, known as CO1, K1 1
- (a) Training Data
 - (b) Transfer Data
 - (c) Data Training
 - (d) None
- 1-c. The basic unit of computation in a neural network is the _____. CO2, K1 1
- (a) neuron
 - (b) node
 - (c) Perceptron
 - (d) unit
- 1-d. ANNs use _____ for learning. CO2, K1 1
- (a) KNN
 - (b) Gradient descent

- (c) Machine Learning
- (d) None of these
- 1-e. Which of the following is required by K-means clustering? CO3, K1 1
- (a) defined distance metric
- (b) number of clusters
- (c) initial guess as to cluster centroids
- (d) all of the mentioned
- 1-f. What could be the possible reason(s) for producing two different dendrograms using agglomerative clustering algorithm for the same dataset? CO3, K1 1
- (a) Proximity function used
- (b) of data points used
- (c) of variables used
- (d) All of the above
- 1-g. The major voting process is consider to be? CO4, K1 1
- (a) Sampling
- (b) Bagging
- (c) High Variance
- (d) None of these
- 1-h. Which of the following is an example of sequential ensemble model? CO4, K1 1
- (a) AdaBoost
- (b) Bootstrapping
- (c) Random forest
- (d) All of the above
- 1-i. A branch of machine learning called _____ is concerned with choosing the best course of action to maximise reward in a specific circumstance. CO5, K1 1
- (a) Supervised learning
- (b) unsupervised learning
- (c) Reinforcement learning
- (d) None of these
- 1-j. Which algorithm or process is used for RL system? (CO5), K1 1
- (a) Hill-climbing search
- (b) Markov model
- (c) Depth-first search
- (d) Breadth-first search

2. Attempt all parts:-

- 2.a. Explain key features and disadvantages of Learning Based Methods. CO1, K2 2
- 2.b. Which Neural Network Model is best for Transfer Learning? CO2, K2 2
- 2.c. . Demonstrate instance based learning. CO3, K3 2

2.d.	Difference between Naïve Bayes treat on numerical and categorical values?CO4, K4	2
2.e.	Explain some examples of learning reinforcement? CO5, K2	2
SECTION-B		30
3.	Answer any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	Differentiate between Training data and Testing Data. (CO1), K4	6
3-b.	Explain The Candidate Elimination Algorithm with positive and negative examples. (CO1), K2	6
3-c.	Distinguish between Supervised and Unsupervised Learning .CO2, K4	6
3-d.	Demonstrate Gain and Entropy? How is it used to build the Decision tree in algorithm? Illustrate using an example. CO2, K3	6
3.e.	Differentiate k-Means and k-Nearest Neighbours? CO2, K4	6
3.f.	Explain the bagging tree and also write down the Limitations of Bagging Trees? (CO4), K2	6
3.g.	Explain the Important Components of Deep Reinforcement Learning Method CO5, K5	6
SECTION-C		50
4.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Compare and contrast the general to specialized ordering of hypotheses with concept learning as search. (CO1), K4	10
4-b.	How is Candidate Elimination algorithm different from Find-S Algorithm. Explain in detail. (CO1), K4	10
5.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Discuss Inductive Bias in Decision Tree Learning. Differentiate two types of biases. Why prefer Short Hypotheses? CO2, K2	10
5-b.	Discuss about confusion matrix. Is it used for both supervised and unsupervised learning? What are Type 1 and Type 2 errors? CO2 , K2	10
6.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Define the following terms with respect to K - Nearest Neighbour Learning : i) Regression ii) Residual iii) Kernel Function. CO3, K2	10
6-b.	Discuss the major drawbacks of K-means Neighbour learning Algorithm and how it can be corrected ? CO3, K2	10
7.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Demonstrate Bayesian Network with its application and implementation. CO4, K3	10
7-b.	Discuss the objectives of back propagation algorithm and also explain the main steps of back propagation algorithm. CO4, K2	10
8.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Implement Q-learning with the help of real exapmle. CO5, K3	10
8-b.	Write a detailed case study on the application of reinforcement learning in health	10

care or e-commerce. (CO5, K5)

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