## **Question 1**

We discussed how clustering can be used to help address the curse of dimensionality

○ True

C False

# **Question 2**

The K-means algorithm will generate a clustering that yields the minimum sum-of-squared error (SSE).

○ True

• False

## **Question 3**

The K-Means algorithm uses which type of cluster? Select the **one** best answer.

- Contiguity-based
- Center-based clusters
- O Well-Separated
- Density-based clusters

## **Question 4**

A dendogram is most often used to represent a partitional clustering.

• True

○ False

## **Question 6**

Which one of the following statements about the ensemble methods that vary the training data to form multiple classifiers is correct?

- Bagging and Boosting vary the training data but Random Forest does not.
- Random Forest varies the training data but Bagging and Boosting do not.

- None of Bagging, Boosting, and Random Forest vary the training data.
- Bagging, Boosting, and Random Forest vary the training data.

#### **Question 7**

*Generally speaking*, what is the key to an ensemble of classifiers doing better than a single classifier? (Hint: the answer has to do with the *relationship* between the classifiers and not the accuracy of the base classifiers).

## **Question 8**

The bagging ensemble method can be used with all classification algorithms.

○ True

• False

#### **Question 10**

One approach to dealing with class imbalance is to ignore the majority class examples and learn only from the minority class examples.

• True

• False

## **Question 11**

In the context of medical diagnosis, what is the most common relationship between the cost of False Positives (FP) and False Negatives (FN). Select the **one** best answer.

- Cost of FP = 0.
- $\bigcirc$  Cost of FP = Cost of FN.
- $\bigcirc$  Cost of FN > Cost of FP.
- $\bigcirc$  Cost of FP > Cost of FN.

#### **Question 12**

If a text document is represented using the "bag of words" approach, then the word ordering information will be preserved.

• True

False

# **Question 13**

The Simple Matching Coefficient (SMC) metric is more appropriate than the Jaccard Coefficient when determining the similarity between sparse binary vectors.

C True

# • False

# **Question 14**

As you investigate your data in preparation for building a nearest-neighbor classification model, you find that the correlation between two features, f1 and f4, is 1.0. What action should you take based on this information?

# **Question 15**

Association rules imply causality (i.e., if A -> B then A causes B to occur).

True

C False

# **Question 16**

Which of the following implications/consequences of the Apriori property **are true**. *Select all that apply*.

- $\Box$  If an itemset is frequent, then all of its supersets must be frequent.
- $\Box$  If an itemset is frequent, then all of its subsets must be frequent.
- $\Box$  If an itemset is *not* frequent, then all of its supersets much not be frequent.
- $\Box$  If an itemset is *not* frequent, then all of its subsets much not be frequent.

# **Question 17**

In association rule mining, the quantity of an item in a transaction does not matter- it does not matter if milk is purchased one time or two times in a given transaction.

• True

• False

#### **Question 18**

Entropy measures randomness (impurity). Given two class values, "+" and "-", which class probabilities yield the maximum entropy value?

- $\bigcirc$  P(+) = 0.75 and P(-) = 0.25
- $\bigcirc$  P(+) = 0 and P(-) = 1
- P(+) = 1 and P(-) = 0
- $\bigcirc$  P(+) = 0.5 and P(-) = 0.5