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1. The problem of finding hidden structure in unlabeled data is called

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Unsupervised learning
- C. Reinforcement learning

Ans: B

2. Task of inferring a model from labeled training data is called

- A. Unsupervised learning
- B. Supervised learning
- C. Reinforcement learning

Ans: B

3. Some telecommunication company wants to segment their customers into distinct groups in order to send appropriate subscription offers, this is an example of

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Data extraction
- C. Serration
- D. Unsupervised learning

Ans: D

4. Self-organizing maps are an example of

- A. Unsupervised learning
- B. Supervised learning
- C. Reinforcement learning
- D. Missing data imputation

Ans: A

5. You are given data about seismic activity in Japan, and you want to predict a magnitude of the next earthquake, this is in an example of

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Unsupervised learning
- C. Serration
- D. Dimensionality reduction

Ans: A

6. Assume you want to perform supervised learning and to predict number of newborns according to size of storks' population

(<http://www.brixtonhealth.com/storksBabies.pdf>), it is an example of

- A. Classification
- B. Regression
- C. Clustering
- D. Structural equation modeling

Ans: B

7. Discriminating between spam and ham e-mails is a classification task, true or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

8. In the example of predicting number of babies based on storks' population size, number of babies is

- A. outcome
- B. feature
- C. attribute
- D. observation

Ans: A

9. It may be better to avoid the metric of ROC curve as it can suffer from accuracy paradox.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: B

10. which of the following is not involve in data mining?

- A. Knowledge extraction
- B. Data archaeology
- C. Data exploration
- D. Data transformation

Ans: D