



VIT

Vellore Institute of Technology
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

REG.NO.:

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST - II
WINTER SEMESTER 2024-2025

SLOT: A2 + TA2

Programme Name & Branch : B.Tech (Common to all)
Course Code and Course Name : BCSE209L Machine Learning
Faculty Name(s) : Sendhil Kumar KS
Class Number(s) : VL2024250501811
Date of Examination : 16-03-2025
Exam Duration : 90 minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

General instruction(s):

- Answer All Questions

Q. No	Question	M	CO	BL															
1.	A company collects employee data based on two attributes: years of experience and number of completed projects to classify whether an employee is High-performing or Low-performing. Consider the following training samples: <table><tr><th>Years of Experience (X1)</th><th>Completed Projects (X2)</th><th>Classification (Y)</th></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>12</td><td>High-performing</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>Low-performing</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>Low-performing</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>15</td><td>High-performing</td></tr></table> Now, a new employee joins the company with $X1 = 4$ years of experience and $X2 = 10$ completed projects. Assume $K=3$, Using the K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN) algorithm, determine whether the new employee is likely to be classified as High-performing or Low-performing based on the given data.	Years of Experience (X1)	Completed Projects (X2)	Classification (Y)	5	12	High-performing	3	8	Low-performing	2	6	Low-performing	6	15	High-performing	10	CO 2	BL3
Years of Experience (X1)	Completed Projects (X2)	Classification (Y)																	
5	12	High-performing																	
3	8	Low-performing																	
2	6	Low-performing																	
6	15	High-performing																	
2	Consider a set of 2-dimensional training data points $(x1, x2)$ belonging to two classes A and B respectively as shown below. Class A contains positively labelled data points and Class B contains Negatively labelled data points. Design a linear SVM to classify them. Class A: $(4,2), (4,-2), (7,2), (7,-2)$ Class B: $(2,0), (1,1), (1,-1), (-1,0)$ ● Determine if the given data points are linearly separable. ● If they are linearly separable, find the equation of the optimal separating hyperplane using the Support Vector Machine (SVM) approach. ● Using the identified hyperplane, classify the new point $(5, 0)$ belongs to Class A or Class B.	10	CO2	BL3															



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3	Cluster the following eight points into three clusters using the k-means algorithm with the Manhattan distance function: $A_1(3,9), A_2(2,6), A_3(7,3), A_4(5,7), A_5(8,6), A_6(6,3), A_7(1,1), A_8(4,8)$ Initial cluster centers: $C_1=(3,9), C_2=(5,7), C_3=(1,1)$ Find the cluster centers after two iterations.	10	CO3	BL5															
4	Construct a Self-Organizing Map (SOM) for the given four input vectors of five features each: $X_1=[0.7,0.1,0.5,0.8,0.2]$, $X_2=[0.5,0.3,0.2,0.6,0.4]$, $X_3=[0.3,0.4,0.7,0.5,0.6]$, $X_4=[0.2,0.5,0.9,0.4,0.7]$ Number of clusters to be formed: 2 and the Learning rate: 0.6 Initial weight vectors: $W_1 = [0.8, 0.5, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6]$, $W_2 = [0.7, 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.5]$ Repeat the algorithm for one iteration.	10	CO3	BL5															
5	Given the following dataset, compute the first principal component using the PCA technique. <table><thead><tr><th>Feature</th><th>Value 1</th><th>Value 2</th><th>Value 3</th><th>Value 4</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>12</td></tr></tbody></table>	Feature	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	A	3	4	6	7	B	5	7	9	12	10	CO3	BL3
Feature	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4															
A	3	4	6	7															
B	5	7	9	12															
