**April 3, 2018 Review for COSC 4355 Midtem2 Exam**

**1) Hierarchical Clustering**

Hierarchical Clustering algorithm creates dendrograms; what is a dendogram? How are the clustering results K-means creates differerent from those of hierarchichal clustering algorithms?

*A* ***dendrogram*** *(from* [*Greek*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language) *dendro "tree" and gramma "drawing A dendrogram (from Greek dendro "tree" and gramma "drawing") is a tree diagram frequently used to illustrate the arrangement of the clusters produced by hierarchical clustering) is a* [*tree*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree_%28graph_theory%29) *diagram frequently used to illustrate the arrangement of the clusters produced by* [*hierarchical clustering*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hierarchical_clustering)*. Edges of the dendrogram represent split/merge relationships between the nodes of the tree which represent clusters.*

K-means creates a single clustering; hierarchical clustering creates multiple clusterings, namely a set (of nested) clusterings.

**2) DBSCAN**

**a)** Assume I run DBSCAN with MinPoints=6 and epsilon=0.1 for a dataset and I obtain 4 clusters and 5% of the objects in the dataset are classified as outliers. Now I run DBSCAN with MinPoints=5 and epsilon=0.1. How do expect the clustering results to change?

**There number of core points will usually increase and therefore the number of outliers will usually decrease (under) 5%. New clusters might occur and multiple clusters might be merged into a single cluster; consequently, it is not clear if the number of clusters will increase, decrease, or remain the same.**

**b)** Assume we have two core points o and v that are within each other’s radius—will o and v belong to the same cluster? Now assume, that we have a border point b within a radius of a core point u—will b and u always belong to the same cluster? Give reasons for you answer! [3]

Yes, o is density reachable from v and v is density reachable from o.

No if b is also in the radius of another corepoint w, and w is not density reachable from u; in this case b might end up in the cluster formed by growing around w, if w is processed before u.

**3) Classification**

1. Compute the GINI-gain[[1]](#footnote-1) for the following decision tree split (just giving the formula is fine!)[3]:

(12,4,6) (3,3,0)

(9,1,0)

 (0,0,6)

 G(6/11,2/11,3/11) – (6/22\*G(0.5,0.5,0) + 10/22\* G(0.9,0,1,0) + 0)=

(1- (6/11)\*\*2-(3/11)\*\*2-(2/11\*\*2)- (6/22\*0.5)- 10/22\*(1-0.9\*\*2-0.1\*\*2)=

(121-36-9-4)/121 - …=

72/121-,,,=

0.595-=

1. Assume there are 5 classes; Compute the entropy of the following class distribution: (1/2,1/4.1/8,1/8,0), giving the exact number not only the formula! [2]

H(1/2,1/4,1/8, 1/8,0)= ½\*log2(2)+ \*1/4log2(4)+ 2\*1/8log2(8)+0=0.5+0.5+6/8=1.75

c) What is overfitting? What are the characteristics of overfitting? What can be done in the context of decision trees to battle overfitting?

The training error is low, but the testing error is not optimal.

Prune decision trees, reducing their size; use a large dataset to learn the decision tree**d)** The following dataset is given (depicted below) with A being a continuous attribute and GINI is used as the evaluation function. What root test would be generated by the decision tree induction algorithm? What is the gain (equation 4.6 page 160 textbook) of the root test you chose? Please justify your answer![6]

Root test: A >=

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Class |
| 0.22 | 0 |
| 0.22 | 0 |
| 0.31 | 0 |
| 0.33 | 1 |
| 0.33 | 1 |
| 0.41 | 0 |
| 0.41 | 1 |

**Possible slits**

**A≤0.22: (0,2); (3,2)**

**A≤0.31: (0,3); (3,1)**

**A≤0.33: (2,3); (1,1)**

as A≤0.31has a purity of 100%/75% which is much higher than the purity of the other splits, this split will be selected.

e)Most decision tree tools use gain ratio and not GINI or information gain in their decision tree induction algorithm. Why? [3]

Information gain does not consider model complexity in terms of how many additional nodes added to a tree, whereas gain ratio does!

4. **Computing Entropy using R [11]**

Write a function *H* in R[[2]](#footnote-2), whose input is a vector of class proportions of arbitrary length[[3]](#footnote-3) called v (v contains O and positive numbers whose sum is exactly one) and returns the entropy of for v; e.g.

v<-c(0.5, 0.25, 0.25, 0)

H(v)

*would return:* 0.5\*log2(2) + 2\*1/4\*log2(4) + 0=1.5

Remark: Values of 0 in the input vector do not make any contributions to the overall entropy—their contribution is 0; therefore, make sure when you write the code of the H function that you do not compute 0\*log2(0) as this will return NA[[4]](#footnote-4).

H <- function(v){

H <- 0

for(i in 1:length(v)){

if(v[[i]] != 0){

 H<- v[i]\*log2(1/v[i])+ H}

 }

 return(H)

}

**5) SVMs [9]**

a) What are the characteristics of hyperplanes that support vector machines learn from a training set? [3]

The hyperplane separate the examples of the 2 classes, such that the examples of one class are on one side of the hyperplane and the examples of the other class are on the other side of the hyperplane[1.5].

The obtained hyperplane has the widest margin[1]---the empty space that separates the examples of the two classes is maximized! [0.5]

b) The soft margin support vector machine solves the following optimization problem:



What does the first term minimize? Depict all non-zero ξi in the figure below! What is the advantage of the soft margin approach over the linear SVM approach? [5]

All other points

have **ξi** values

of 0!

width

width

The inverse width of the margin with respect to the class1 and class2 hyperplane [1]. Depict [2; 2 errors=0 points]. Can deal with classification problems in which the examples are not linearly separable[2].

c) Referring to the figure above, explain how examples are classified by SVMs! What is the relationship between ξi and example i being classified correctly? [4]

Examples which are above the straight line hyperplane belong to the round class, and example below the line belong to the square class [1.5]. An example will be classified correctly if ξi is less equal to half of the width of the hyperplane; the width w is the distance between the class1 and class2 hyperplane. [2.5].

d) Assume you use an ensemble approach. What properties should base classifiers have to obtain a highly accurate ensemble classifier? [3]

The classifiers should be diverse; that is, they make different errors. [2]

The classifier should be “somewhat” accurate; their accuracy should be above 50%. [1]

6) Neural Networks

How are activation functions used in neural network computations? What is neural network learning all about? Give a brief sketch how multi-layer neural networks learn models.

Activation functions are applied the to the linear input of a node to determine the node’s activation/value. Neural network learning tries to find weights that minimize the error in the neural network prediction for a training set. Neural network learning adjust weights example by example adjusting weights in the direction of the steepest negative gradient of the error function---reducing the training error for the example at hand. Errors for intermediate layer are computed from the errors of the next layer using a backpropagation algorithm.

1. (GINI before the split) minus (GINI after the split) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. You will need to write your own code; calling a function in an R-package which computes entropy will not get much credit! [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. You can use the length function to determine how many numbers v contains. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Moreover, in R, log (8,2) computes log2(8). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)