



**POLITECNICO
DI TORINO**



Data Science Lab

Exercises

DataBase and Data Mining Group

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- Which statement is true?
 - a) To limit over-fitting, the accuracy of a classification model must be computed on the training set
 - b) To limit over-fitting, the accuracy of a classification model must be computed on a set of unlabeled data
 - c) To limit over-fitting, the accuracy of a classification model must be computed on a test set with a completely different data distribution from the training set
 - d) None of the previous statements is true.

- Given the following confusion matrix

		predicted			
		a	b	c	d
actual	a	10	0	0	0
	b	0	5	0	1
	c	0	2	10	0
	d	1	1	0	5

- Q1: compute the accuracy score
- Q2: compute F-Measure (F1) of class b

- Given the following dataset, with 2 features (x_0 , x_1) and 3 data points:
 - $X = [[2, 4], [1, 2], [2, 0]]$

- Apply to X the following multinomial regression pipeline
 - Feature extraction step
 - $[x_0, x_1, x_0^2, x_1^2, x_0x_1]$
 - Regression parameters (to be applied on the extracted features)
 - $B = [0, 2, 0, 1, 1/2]$, Bias=1

- **Q1:** What is the output vector with the predictions?
 - $y_{\text{pred}} = [?]$

- **Q2:** Given ground the ground truth predictions
 - $y_truth = [28, 9, 5]$
 - Compute the Mean Absolute Error (MAE) of the obtained predictions (y_pred)

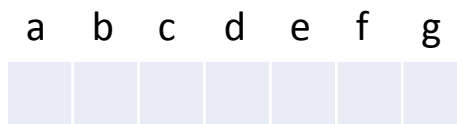
- Given the labels predicted by a clustering algorithm and ground truth labels:
 - $y_{\text{true}} = [1, 1, 1, 2]$
 - $y_{\text{pred}} = [3, 3, 1, 1]$
- Compute the Rand Index score (RI)
- $$RI = \frac{TP+TN}{\binom{n}{2}}$$
 - where TP = number of pairs of elements that are in the same set in y_{true} and in the same set in y_{pred}
 - TN = number of pairs of elements that are in different sets in y_{true} and different sets in y_{pred}
 - n = number of data points

- Given the following distance matrix (each cell describes the distance between two points)

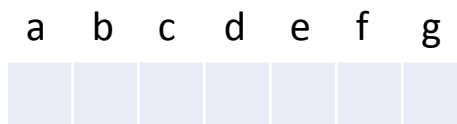
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
a		6	4	7	8	3	6
b	6		6	3	7	7	6
c	4	6		7	7	3	9
d	7	3	7		6	8	4
e	8	7	7	6		7	8
f	3	7	3	8	7		6
g	6	6	9	4	8	6	

- Apply DBSCAN clustering. Hyperparameters:
 - Epsilon = 5. Minpoints = 2.

- Q1: Label each point with B(border), C (core), N(noise)



- Q2: Assign a cluster id to each point



- Q3: Compute the silhouette score of point g

- Given two Numpy vectors

- X with shape (100, 50)
- y with shape (50,)

a) `np.sqrt(((X-y)**2).sum(axis=1))`

is the euclidean distance between rows of X and y and the result has shape (100, 1)

b) `np.sqrt(((X-y)**2).sum(axis=1))`

is the euclidean distance between rows of X and y and the result has shape (100,)

c) `np.sqrt(((X-y).sum(axis=1))**2)`

is the euclidean distance between rows of X and y and the result has shape (100, 1)

d) `np.sqrt(((X-y)**2).sum(axis=0))`

is the euclidean distance between rows of X and y and the result has shape (100,)

- Given a Dataframe with four columns (category, year, month, #subscriptions)
 - a) `df[['category', 'year']].pivot_table('#subscriptions', index='category', columns='year', aggfunc='mean')`
returns information about the average number of subscriptions for each combination of category and year
 - b) `df.groupby(by=['category']).sum().unstack()`
returns information about the total number of subscriptions for each combination of category and year
 - c) `df.pivot_table('#subscriptions', index='category', columns='year', aggfunc='sum')`
returns information about the maximum number of subscriptions for each combination of category and year
 - d) `df.drop(columns='month').groupby(by=['category', 'year']).sum().unstack()`
returns information about the total number of subscriptions for each combination of category and year
 - e) None of the previous answers is correct