

## MACHINE LEARNING

**Q1 to Q12 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.**

1. Which of the following is an application of clustering?
  - a. Biological network analysis
  - b. Market trend prediction
  - c. Topic modeling
  - d. All of the above

**Answer:- d. All of the above**

2. On which data type, we cannot perform cluster analysis?
  - a. Time series data
  - b. Text data
  - c. Multimedia data
  - d. None

**Answer:- d. None**

3. Netflix's movie recommendation system uses-
  - a. Supervised learning
  - b. Unsupervised learning
  - c. Reinforcement learning and Unsupervised learning
  - d. All of the above

**Answer:- c. Reinforcement learning and Unsupervised learning**

4. The final output of Hierarchical clustering is-
  - a. The number of cluster centroids
  - b. The tree representing how close the data points are to each other
  - c. A map defining the similar data points into individual groups
  - d. All of the above

**Answer:- b. The tree representing how close the data points are to each other**

5. Which of the step is not required for K-means clustering?
  - a. A distance metric
  - b. Initial number of clusters
  - c. Initial guess as to cluster centroids
  - d. None

**Answer:- d. None**

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6. Which is the following is wrong?
- a. k-means clustering is a vector quantization method
  - b. k-means clustering tries to group n observations into k clusters
  - c. k-nearest neighbour is same as k-means
  - d. None

**Answer:- c. k-nearest neighbours is same as k-means**

7. Which of the following metrics, do we have for finding dissimilarity between two clusters in hierarchical clustering?

- i. Single-link
- ii. Complete-link
- iii. Average-link

Options:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:- d. 1,2 and 3**

8. Which of the following are true?

- i. Clustering analysis is negatively affected by multicollinearity of features
- ii. Clustering analysis is negatively affected by heteroscedasticity

Options:

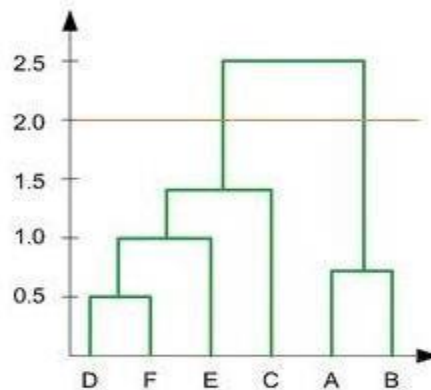
- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2
- d. None of them

**Answer:- a. 1 only**

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9. In the figure above, if you draw a horizontal line on y-axis for  $y=2$ . What will be the number of clusters formed?



- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 5

**Answer:- a. 2**

10. For which of the following tasks might clustering be a suitable approach?

- a. Given sales data from a large number of products in a supermarket, estimate future sales for each of these products.
- b. Given a database of information about your users, automatically group them into different market segments.
- c. Predicting whether stock price of a company will increase tomorrow.
- d. Given historical weather records, predict if tomorrow's weather will be sunny or rainy.

**Answer:- b. Given a database of information about your users, automatically group them into different market segments**

11. Given, six points with the following attributes:

point	x coordinate	y coordinate
p1	0.4005	0.5306
p2	0.2148	0.3854
p3	0.3457	0.3156
p4	0.2652	0.1875
p5	0.0789	0.4139
p6	0.4548	0.3022

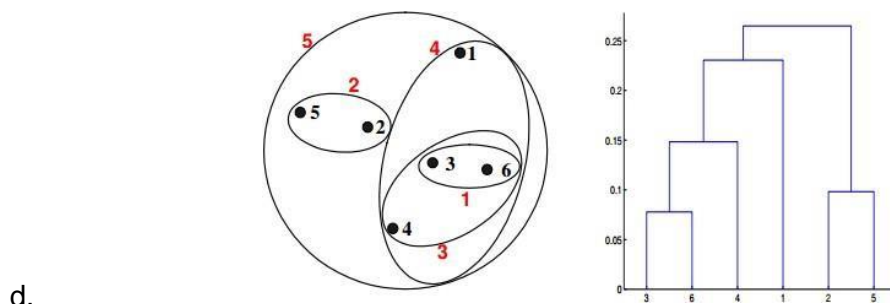
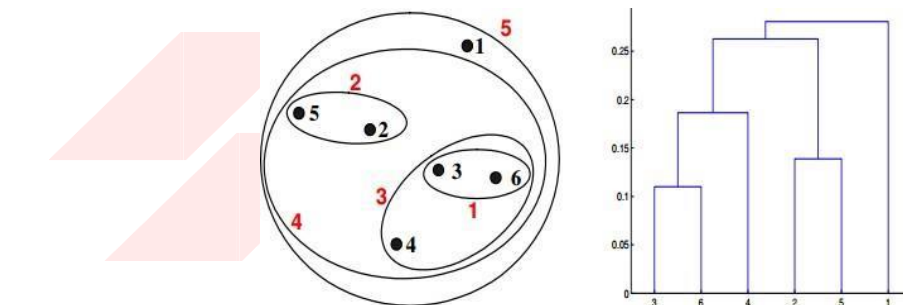
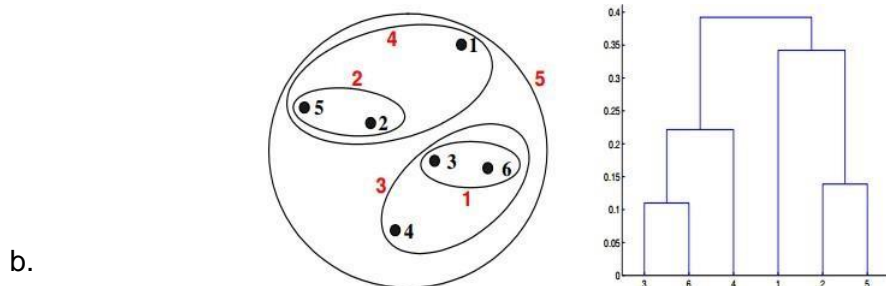
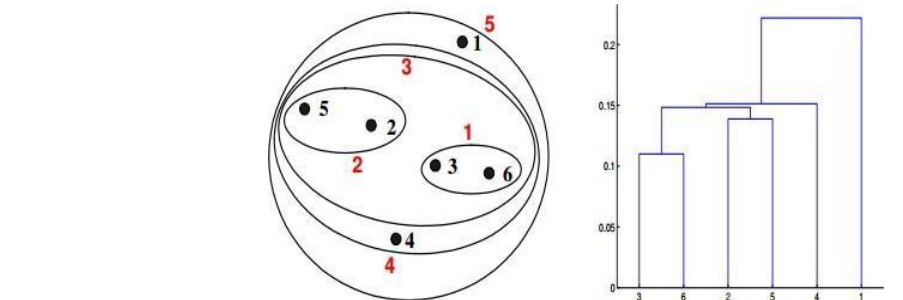
**Table :** X-Y coordinates of six points.

	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6
p1	0.0000	0.2357	0.2218	0.3688	0.3421	0.2347
p2	0.2357	0.0000	0.1483	0.2042	0.1388	0.2540
p3	0.2218	0.1483	0.0000	0.1513	0.2843	0.1100
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.1513	0.0000	0.2932	0.2216
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.2843	0.2932	0.0000	0.3921
p6	0.2347	0.2540	0.1100	0.2216	0.3921	0.0000

**Table :** Distance Matrix for Six Points

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Which of the following clustering representations and dendrogram depicts the use of MIN or Single link proximity function in hierarchical clustering:



**Answer:- a**

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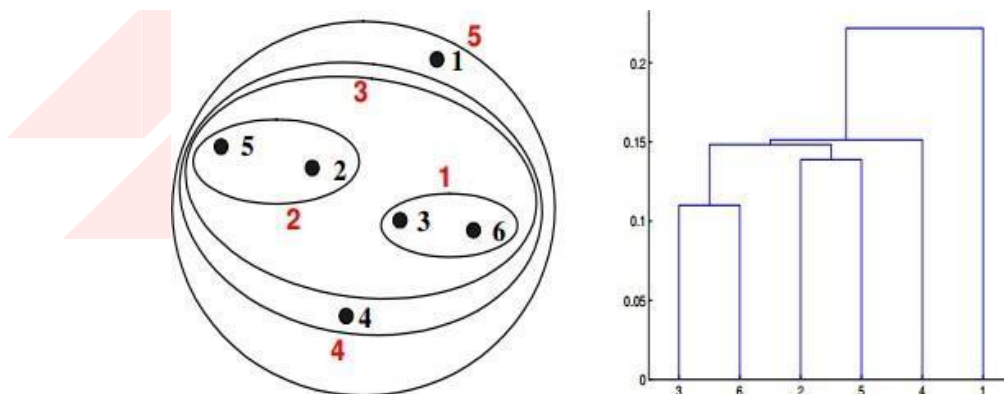
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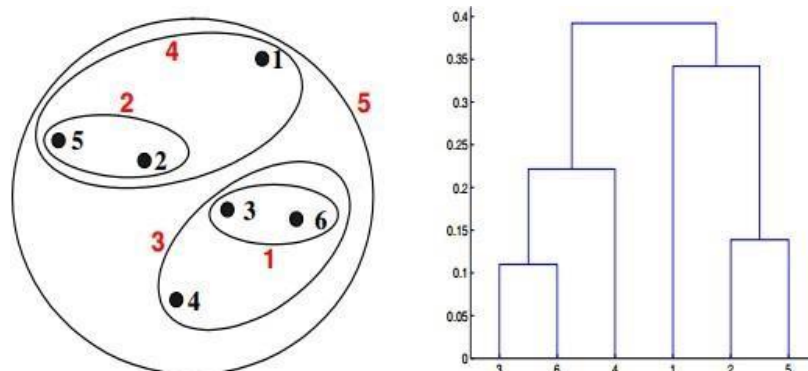
**Table :** Distance Matrix for Six Points

Which of the following clustering representations and dendrogram depicts the use of MAX or Complete link proximity function in hierarchical clustering.

a.

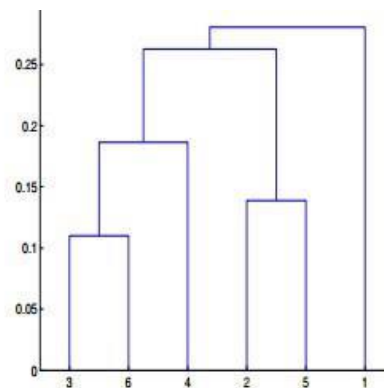
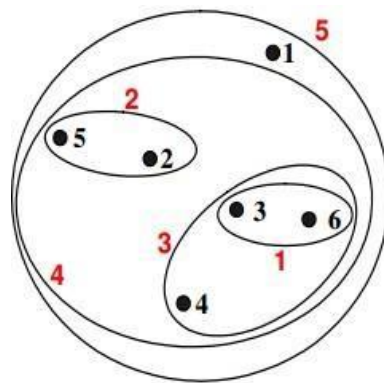


b.

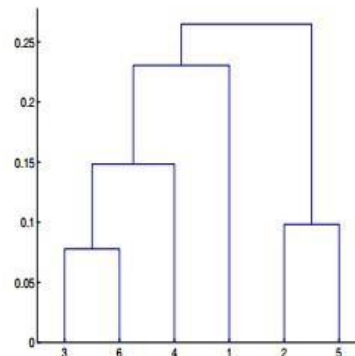
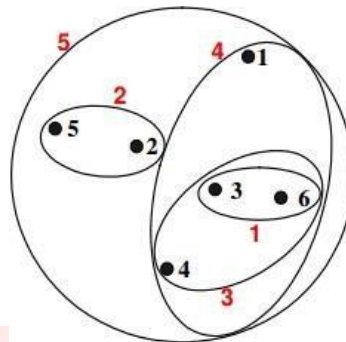


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c.



d.



**Answer:- b**

# FLIP ROBO

**Q13 to Q14 are subjective answers type questions, Answers them in their own words briefly**

13. What is the importance of clustering?

**Answer:-** Clustering helps in understanding the natural grouping in a dataset. Their purpose is to make sense to partition the data into some group of logical groupings. Clustering quality depends on the methods and the identification of hidden patterns.

### Importance of Clustering Methods

1. Having clustering methods helps in restarting the local search procedure and remove the inefficiency. In addition, clustering helps to determine the internal structure of the data.
2. This clustering analysis has been used for model analysis, vector region of attraction.
3. Clustering helps in understanding the natural grouping in a dataset. Their purpose is to make sense to partition the data into some group of logical groupings.
4. Clustering quality depends on the methods and the identification of hidden patterns.
5. They play a wide role in applications like marketing economic research and weblogs to identify similarity measures, Image processing, and spatial research.
6. They are used in outlier detections to detect credit card fraudulence.

## **MACHINE LEARNING**

14. How can I improve my clustering performance?

**Answer:-** Clustering is an unsupervised machine learning methodology that aims to partition data into distinct groups, or clusters. There are a few different forms including hierarchical, density, and similarity based. Each have a few different algorithms associated with it as well. One of the hardest parts of any machine learning algorithm is feature engineering, which can especially be difficult with clustering as there is no easy way to figure out what best segments your data into separate but similar groups.

The guiding principle of similarity based clustering is that similar objects are within the same cluster and dissimilar objects are in different clusters. This is not different than the goal of most conventional clustering algorithms. With similarity based clustering, a measure must be given to determine how similar two objects are.

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