1. Movie Recommendation Systems are an example of:

Ans. b) 1 and 2

Classification and Clustering.

2. Sentiment Analysis is an example of:

Ans. d) 1,2 and 4

Regression, Classification and Reinforcement

3. Can decision trees be used for performing clustering?

Ans. a) True

4. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for data cleaning before performing clustering analysis, given less than desirable number of data points:

Ans. a) 1 only

Capping and Flooring of variables

5. What is the minimum no. of variables/features required to perform clustering?

Ans. b) 1

6. For two runs of K-Mean clustering is it expected to get same clustering results?

Ans. b) No

7. Is it possible that Assignment of observations to clusters does not change between successive iterations in K-Means?

Ans. a) Yes

8. Which of the following can act as possible termination conditions in K-Means?

Ans. d) All of the above

9. Which of the following algorithms is most sensitive to outliers?

Ans. a) K-means clustering algorithm

10. How can Clustering (Unsupervised Learning) be used to improve the accuracy of Linear Regression model (Supervised Learning):

Ans. d) All of the above

11. What could be the possible reason(s) for producing two different dendrograms using agglomerative clustering algorithms for the same dataset?

Ans. d) All of the above

12. Is K sensitive to outliers?

Ans. Yes, because mean is easily affected by values.

13. Why is K means better?

Ans. It is easy to implement and scales large datasets. Also Generalizes clusters of different shapes and sizes.

14. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?

Ans. No, K-means has many drawbacks. One of the its drawback is non-deterministic nature.