

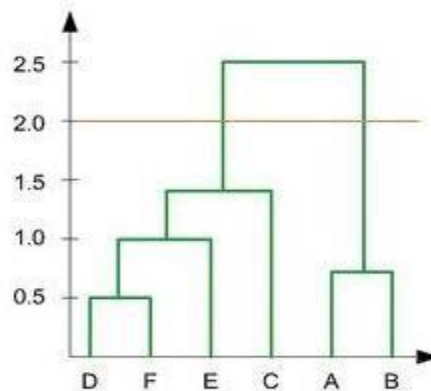
## MACHINE LEARNING

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
  2. On which data type, we cannot perform cluster analysis?
    - a. Time series data
    - b. Text data
    - c. Multimedia data
    - 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
  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
  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
  6. Which of 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
  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-linkOptions:
    - a. 1 and 2
    - b. 1 and 3
    - c. 2 and 3
    - 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 heteroscedasticityOptions:
    - a. 1 only
    - b. 2 only
    - c. 1 and 2
    - d. None of them
-

## MACHINE LEARNING

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

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.

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.

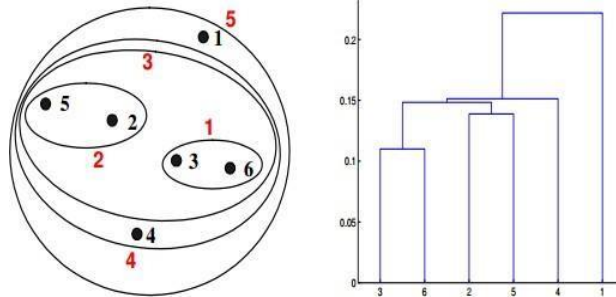
	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6
p1	0.0000	0.2357	0.2218	0.3688	0.3421	0.2347
p2	0.2357	0.0000	0.1483	0.2042	0.1388	0.2540
p3	0.2218	0.1483	0.0000	0.1513	0.2843	0.1100
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.1513	0.0000	0.2932	0.2216
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.2843	0.2932	0.0000	0.3921
p6	0.2347	0.2540	0.1100	0.2216	0.3921	0.0000

**Table :** Distance Matrix for Six Points

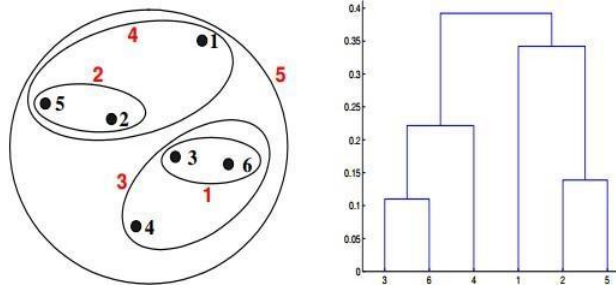
## MACHINE LEARNING

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

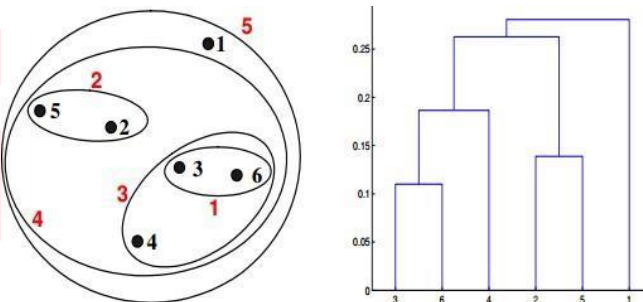
a.



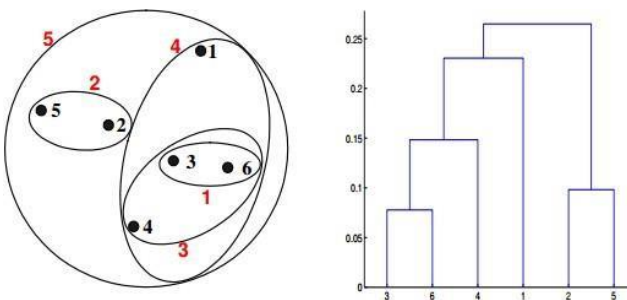
b.



c.



d.



## MACHINE LEARNING

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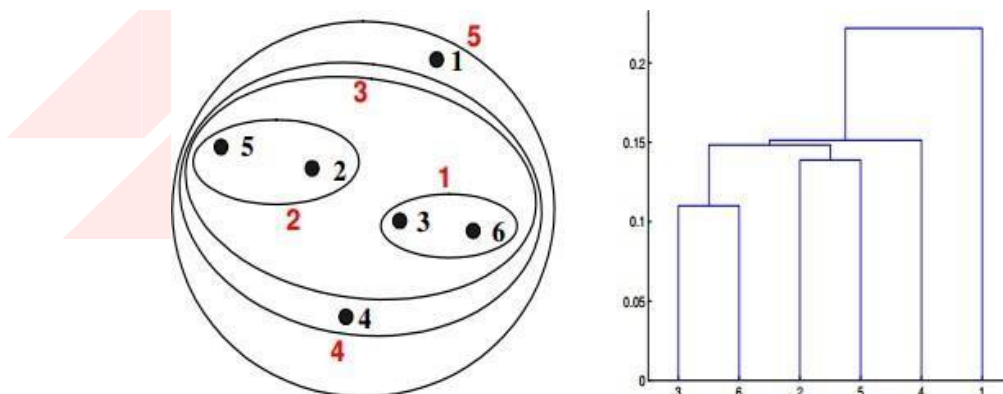
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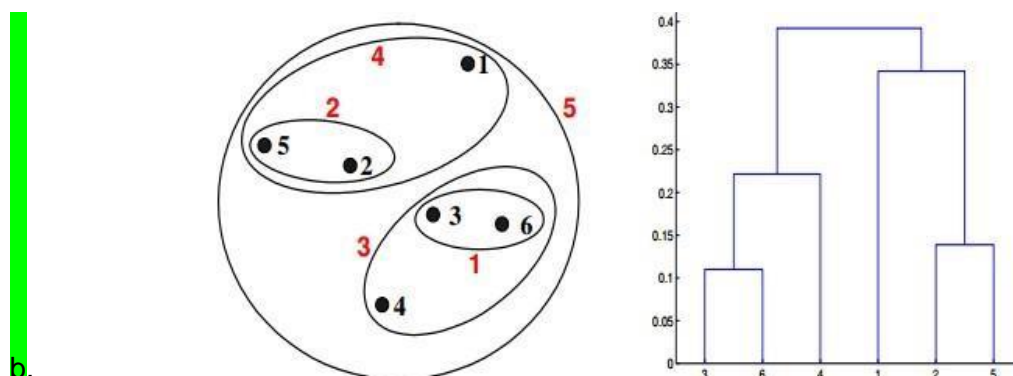
**Table :** Distance Matrix for Six Points

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

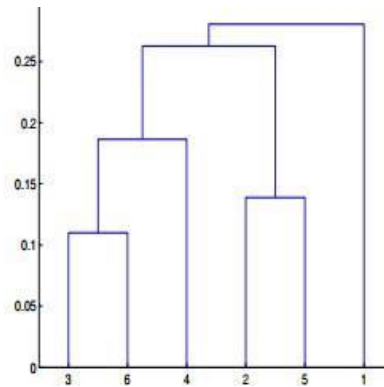
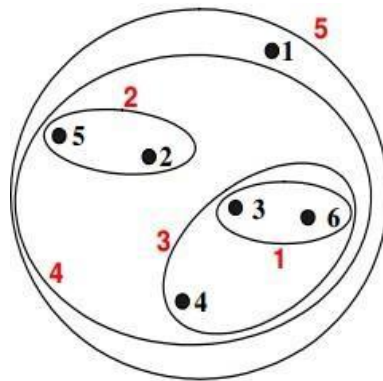
a.



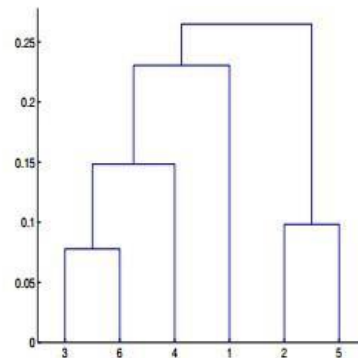
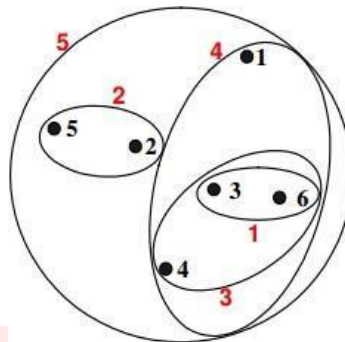
b.



# MACHINE LEARNING



C.



d.

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

13. What is the importance of clustering?

Ans :- The purpose of clustering and classification algorithms is to make sense of and extract value from large sets of structured and unstructured data. If you're working with huge volumes of unstructured data, it only makes sense to try to partition the data into some sort of logical groupings before attempting to analyze it.

Clustering and classification allows you to take a sweeping glance of your data en masse, and then form some logical structures based on what you find there before going deeper into the nuts-and-bolts analysis.

In their simplest form, clusters are sets of data points that share similar attributes, and clustering algorithms are the methods that group these data points into different clusters based on their similarities.

#### 14. How can I improve my clustering performance?

Ans :- We can Improve clustering performance using independent component analysis, unsupervised feature learning, Feature Weight Learning.