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· . '	DEC Lab Assignment 8
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	Problem Statement: Consider a suitable dataset and
• ,	apply different clustering techniques.
	in a cini
	Objectives: To build the cluster using different clus-
	-ter techniques et ale reclinic mon
. r	· To implement the k-means and Hierarchical clustering
, .	· To check the performance of clustering algorithm
	Comment of the figure of the ship of the s
0 0	Conclusion :
	In conclusion the clustering is a powerful technique
	in machine learning that helps uncover hidden
• 🗘	patterns and structures within datasets Demonstr-
Trans.	-ated their implementation using Python programming language and the sci-kit learn library.
	language and the sci-kit learn library.
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	FAQ'S AND PROPERTY OF ASSETT OF
	The state of the s
(1)	Differentiate bet unsupervised and supervised
	learning.
-	In supervised learning the algo is trained on a
	labeled dataset, where the Input data: is paired
	with corresponding output labels. The goal is to
	learn a mapping from inputs to outputs and the model makes predictions based on this learned
	model makes predictions based on this learned
	mapping

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In unsupervised learning the algorithm is given unlabelled data and must find patterns or relationships within the data without explicit guidance. The goal is often to discover the under lying structure or distribution of the data.

- 92) What is the purpose of using cluster analysis in data science?
- -) Cluster analysis in data science is used to group similar data points together on their inherent characteristics. The purpose is to uncover patterns, identify natural groupings and gain insights into the structure of the data, facilitating tasks like segmentation, aromaly detection and pattern recognition:
- 3) What are the different types of clustering algorithms available?

 There are several types of clustering algorithms, including

 - 1) K-means clustering
 2) Hierarchical clustering
 3) DBSCAN (Density based Spatial Clustering of Applications with noise)
 4) Gaussian Mixture: Models

 - 5) Agglomerative Clustering

 6) Affinity propagation

 7) Mean shift clustering

 8) Self Organizing Maps (SOM:)