Course outline

course work?

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Clustering analysis: Part III

Cluster analysis: Part IV

Cluster analysis: Part V

K- Means Clustering

Hierarchical method of

Important data files

Quiz : Assignment 11

O Solution : Assignment 11

clustering -I

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Week 12

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Progress Mentor

Unit 12 - Week 11

NPTEL » Data Analytics with Python

	The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.
1	Select the correct option for a data set with 7 objects and an interval-scaled variable 'f 'we have the following measur f = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 50)
0	ntaining one outlying value.
	Std deviation(std_f) is more affected by the outlier
	Mean absolute deviation (s_f) is more affected by the outlier
	Std deviation (std_f) is less affected by the outlier
	Std deviation (std_f) and mean absolute deviation (s_f) are having the same effect of the outlier
	No, the answer is incorrect.
1	Accepted Answers: Std deviation(std_f) is more affected by the outlier
-	2) Euclidean and Manhattan distances between the objects P, Q and R are-
	(1, 2, 3), (2, 1, 0)
	3.32, 4 respectively
	3.30, 5 respectively
	5, 3.32 respectively
	3.32, 5 respectively
	No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0
	Accepted Answers: 3.32, 5 respectively
3	3) Discriminant analysis is –
	Unsupervised learning technique
	Supervised learning technique
	Both (a) and (b)
	None of these
	No, the answer is incorrect.
	Score: 0
	Accepted Answers: Supervised learning technique
4	Select the correct statement about the standardization in the following options-
	Standardizing the data always gives inefficient result while making clusters
	Standardizing the data always beneficial during clustering analysis
	The variables having an absolute value may not efficient after standardization during clustering analysis
	Outliers can not be detected by standardized data
	No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0
	Accepted Answers:

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.	Due on 2020-04-15, 23:59 IST.
 Select the correct option for a data set with 7 objects and an interval-scaled variable 'f 'we have the following me f = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 50) 	asurements: 1 poin
containing one outlying value.	
Std deviation(std_f) is more affected by the outlier Mean absolute deviation (s_f) is more affected by the outlier	
Std deviation (std_f) is less affected by the outlier Std deviation (std_f) and mean absolute deviation (s_f) are having the same effect of the outlier	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: Std deviation(std_f) is more affected by the outlier	
	1 poin
 Euclidean and Manhattan distances between the objects P, Q and R are- (1, 2, 3), (2, 1, 0) 	r poin
3.32, 4 respectively	
3.30, 5 respectively 5, 3.32 respectively	
3.32, 5 respectively	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: 3.32, 5 respectively	
3) Discriminant analysis is –	1 poin
Unsupervised learning technique	
Supervised learning technique	
Both (a) and (b) None of these	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers:	
Supervised learning technique	
Select the correct statement about the standardization in the following options-	1 poin
Standardizing the data always gives inefficient result while making clusters Standardizing the data always beneficial during clustering analysis	
The variables having an absolute value may not efficient after standardization during clustering analysis	
Outliers can not be detected by standardized data	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: The variables having an absolute value may not efficient after standardization during clustering analysis	
5) Dissimilarity can be defined as –	1 poin
How much certain objects differ from each other How much certain objects similar from each other	
dissimilarities are non-negative numbers d(i, j) that are small (close to zero) when i and j are "near" to each of are very different	ther and that become large when i and j
both (a) and (c)	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	1 poin
Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c)	•
Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c) 6) Select incorrect statement about similarity – Similarity s(i, j) typically takes on values between 0 and 1, where 0 means that i and j are not similar at all and S(i, i) = 1	•
Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c) 6) Select incorrect statement about similarity – Similarity s(i, j) typically takes on values between 0 and 1, where 0 means that i and j are not similar at all and	•
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Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c) 6) Select incorrect statement about similarity – Similarity s(i, j) typically takes on values between 0 and 1, where 0 means that i and j are not similar at all and S(i, i) = 1 Similarities between variables can be defined using Pearson or the Spearman correlation coefficient It is not necessary to transform the similarities into dissimilarities while data consists of the similarity matrix No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: It is not necessary to transform the similarities into dissimilarities while data consists of the similarity matrix 7) Formula for dissimilarity computation between two objects for categorical variable is –	1 reflects the maximal similarity
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Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c) 6) Select incorrect statement about similarity – Similarity s(i, j) typically takes on values between 0 and 1, where 0 means that i and j are not similar at all and \$\(\) \(\	1 reflects the maximal similarity 1 points
Score: 0 Accepted Answers: both (a) and (c) 6) Select incorrect statement about similarity – Similarity s(i, j) typically takes on values between 0 and 1, where 0 means that i and j are not similar at all and S(i, i) = 1 Similarities between variables can be defined using Pearson or the Spearman correlation coefficient It is not necessary to transform the similarities into dissimilarities while data consists of the similarity matrix Not the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: It is not necessary to transform the similarities into dissimilarities while data consists of the similarity matrix 7) Formula for dissimilarity computation between two objects for categorical variable is – Here p is a categorical variable and m denotes number of matches D(i, j) = p-m / p Not, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: distance_matrix signy.spatial signy.spatial distance.matrix No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 No, the answers are predefined for this method Cluster similarity is measured in regard to the mean value of the objects in a cluster All of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 All of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 All of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 All of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 A hierarchical method comes under either agglomerative or divisive algorithms Hierarchical method suffer from the fact that once a step (merge or spill) is done, it can never be undone	1 reflects the maximal similarity 1 points
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