

Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following is finally produced by Hierarchical Clustering?
 - final estimate of cluster centroids*
 - b) tree showing how close things are to each other
 - assignment of each point to clusters
 - d) all of the mentioned
- Which of the following is required by K-means clustering?
 - defined distance metric
 - b) number of clusters
 - initial guess as to cluster centroids
 - d) all of the mentioned
- Point out the wrong statement.
 - a) k-means clustering is a method of vector quantization ✓
 - b) k-means clustering aims to partition n observations into k clusters ✓
 - c) k-nearest neighbor is same as k-means ✓
 - d) none of the mentioned
- Hierarchical clustering should be primarily used for exploration.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- Which of the following function is used for k-means clustering?
 - a) k-means
 - b) k-mean
 - c) heatmap
 - d) none of the mentioned
- Which of the following clustering requires merging approach?
 - a) Partitional
 - b) Hierarchical
 - c) Naive Bayes
 - d) None of the mentioned
- K-means is not deterministic and it also consists of number of iterations. ✓
 - a) True
 - b) False
- Unprocessed data or processed data are observations or measurements that can be expressed as text, numbers, or other types of media?
 - A) True
 - B) False
- Amongst which of the following step is performed by data scientist after acquiring the data?
 - A) Deletion
 - B) Data Replication
 - C) Data Integration
 - D) Data Cleansing
- Data integration (include data from multiple sources in your analysis) Integration of multiple
 - A) databases
 - B) data cubes
 - C) files
- 3 + 1 = 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 7-1=6 \\ 3+4=7 \\ 3+5=8 \end{array}$$
 11. 3, 4, 8, 18, 19 ..., 38
 - A. 19
 - B. 22
 - C. 28
 - D. 20
- 3 + 1 = 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 29 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 29 \\ \hline 47 \end{array}$$
 12. 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, ..., 123, 199
 - A. 76
 - B. 70
 - C. 95
 - D. 105
- What are some examples of data quality problems:
 - A. Noise and outliers ✓
 - B. Duplicate data ✓
 - C. Missing values ✓
 - D. All of the Above
- Why do we need feature transformation
 - A. Converting non-numeric features into numeric
 - B. Resizing inputs to a fixed size ✓
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None
- In standardization, the features will be rescaled with -
 - A. Mean 0 and Variance 0
 - B. Mean 0 and Variance 1
 - C. Mean 1 and Variance 0
 - D. Mean 1 and Variance 1