Clustering

1. Which statement is NOT TRUE about k-means clustering?
2. k-means divides the data into non-overlapping clusters without any cluster-internal structure.
3. The objective of k-means, is to form clusters in such a way that similar samples go into a cluster, and dissimilar samples fall into different clusters.
4. As k-means is an iterative algorithm, it guarantees that it will always converge to the global optimum.
5. Which of the following are characteristics of DBSCAN? Select all that apply.
6. DBSCAN can find arbitrarily shaped clusters.
7. DBSCAN can find a cluster completely surrounded by a different cluster.
8. DBSCAN has a notion of noise, and is robust to outliers.
9. DBSCAN does not require one to specify the number of clusters such as k in k-means
10. Which of the following is an application of clustering?
11. Customer churn prediction
12. Price estimation
13. Customer segmentation
14. Sales prediction
15. Which approach can be used to calculate dissimilarity of objects in clustering?
16. Minkowski distance
17. Euclidian distance
18. Cosine similarity
19. All of the above
20. How is a center point (centroid) picked for each cluster in k-means?
21. We can randomly choose some observations out of the data set and use these observations as the initial means.
22. We can create some random points as centroids of the clusters.
23. We can select it through correlation analysis.