2. In which of the following cases will K-Means clustering fail to give good results?

Ans : D
    Data points with outliers,Data points with different densities,Data points with non-convex shapes

4. The most commonly used measure of similarity is the _ or its Square.
Ans :- A
    Euclidean distance

5. is a clustering procedure where all objects start out in one giant cluster.
Clusters are formed by dividing this cluster into smaller and smaller clusters.

Ans : B
    Divisive
6. Which of the following is required by K-means clustering?

Ans:-d
    All answers are correct

7. The goal of clustering is to-
Ans : D
     All of the above

8. Clustering is a-

Ans :- A
     Supervised learning

9. Which of the following clustering algorithms suffers from the problem of convergence at local optima?

Ans : A
    K- Means clustering

10. Which version of the clustering algorithm is most sensitive to outliers?

Ans:- A
    K-means clustering algorithm

11 Which of the following is a bad characteristic of a dataset for clustering analysis-

Ans :- D
All of the above

12. For clustering, we do not require-

Ans :- A
Labeled data

13. How is cluster analysis calculated?
14. How is cluster quality measured?

15. What is cluster analysis and its types?

Ans:-
Cluster Analysis is the process to find similar groups of objects in
order to form clusters. It is an unsupervised machine learning-based algorithm that
acts on unlabelled data.
It is the basic and most important step of data mining and a common
technique for statistical data analysis, and it is used in many fields
such as data compression, machine learning, pattern recognition,
information retrieval etc.
Types Of cluster
Density-based Clustering
Distribution-based Clustering
Centroid-based Clustering
Hierarchical Cluster Analysis