WORKSHEET 2 SQL

1. D) Unique
2. C) Null
3. A) Each entry in the primary key uniquely identifies each entry or row in the table
4. A) There should not be any duplicate entries
5. C) Referential key
6. C) 2
7. A) one to many
8. C) one to one
9. B) supplier id
10. D) 2
11. A) one to many
12. C) Table
13. A) Insert in to
14. B) Unique and C) Primary Key
15. D) Two or more donors can have same blood group

MACHINE LEARNING WORKSHEET 2

1. b) 1 and 2
2. b) 1 and 2
3. a) True
4. a) 1 only
5. b) 1
6. b) No
7. a) Yes

8. d) All of the above

9. a) K-means clustering algorithm

10. d) All of the above

11. d) All of the above

12. The K-means clustering algorithm is sensitive to outliers, because a mean is easily influenced by extreme values. K-medoids clustering is a variant of K-means that is more robust to noises and outliers

13. K-Means for Clustering is one of the popular algorithms for this approach. Where K means the number of clustering and means implies the statistics mean a problem. This algorithm generalizes to clusters of different shapes and sizes, such as elliptical clusters. Easily adapts to new examples.

14. One of the significant drawbacks of K-Means is its non-deterministic nature. K-Means starts with a random set of data points as initial centroids. This random selection influences the quality of the resulting clusters. Besides, each run of the algorithm for the same dataset may yield a different output.

STATISTICS WORKSHEET-2

1. C) both
2. C) 12
3. D) All of the above
4. A) Exhaustive
5. D) All of these
6. B) Data set
7. A) 2 or more
8. B) Scatterplot
9. D) Analysis of variance
10. A) Z-score
11. C) mean
12. D) 400005.2
13. D) Mean
14. A) Descriptive and inferences

15. D) H-L