**Q13)** Yes, K-Means Clustering is sensitive to outliers because the k-means algorithm updates the cluster centers by taking the average of all the data points that are closer to each cluster center. When all the points are packed nicely together, the average makes sense. However, when we have outliers, this can affect the average calculation of the whole cluster. As a result, this will push your cluster center closer to the outlier.

**Q14)** k-means is one of the simplest algorithm which uses unsupervised learning method to solve known clustering issues. It works really well with large datasets. Other clustering algorithms with better features tend to be more expensive. In this case, k-means becomes a great solution for pre-clustering, reducing the space into disjoint smaller sub-spaces where other clustering algorithms can be applied.

**Q15)** K means is a non-deterministic algorithm i.e., running the algorithm several times on the same data, could give different results. This non-deterministic nature of the K-Means algorithm limits its applicability in areas such as cancer subtype prediction. The non-deterministic nature of K-Means is due to its random selection of data points as initial centroids.