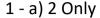
## **MACHINE LEARNING ANSWERS**



- 2 d) 1, 2 and 4
- 3 b) False
- 4 a) 1 only
- 5 b) 1
- 6 b) No
- 7 a) Yes
- 8 d) All of the above
- 9 d) 1 and 3
- 10 a) K-means clustering algorithm
- 11 d) All of the above
- 12 d) All of the above
- 13 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
- 14- 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. K-means is the simplest. ... Plus, most people don't need quality clusters
- 15 The basic k-means clustering is based on a non-deterministic algorithm. This means that running the algorithm several times on the same data, could give different results. However, to ensure consistent results, FCS Express performs k-means clustering using a deterministic method

## **SQL ANSWERS**

- 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 B) Foreign Key
- 6 C) 2
- 7 C) one to one
- 8 D) many to many
- 9 A) delivery id
- 10 B) 1
- 11 B) many to one
- 12 C) Table
- 13 A) Insert in to
- 14 C) Primary Key, B) Unique
- 15 C) A blood group cannot have null values D) Two or more donors can have same blood group

## STATISTICS ANSWERS

- 1 A) SD
- 2 C) 12
- 3 C) The square root of the variance
- 4 C) Both of these
- 5 B) Summarizing and explaining a specific set of data
- 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 C) Median
- 14 A) Descriptive and inferences
- 15 D) H-L