1. The set of mathematical and computational techniques that lets the computers to learn from observational data just like living beings.
2. Deep Learning
3. Unsupervised learning and supervised learning.
4. Supervised
5. It is a method to get k clusters of data which are mutually exclusive. To know how good a fit the point is to the cluster depends upon the distance from the cluster center. Yes
6. The difference is that is unlike kmeans in kmedioids algorithm the cluster center should coincide with a point in the dataset.
7. The difference is that unlike kmeans in fuzzy c-means due to the fuzziness the points in the dataset may belong to multiple clusters.
8. It is a method of dividing objects of a dataset into subsets.
9. Partitioning methods, Hierarchical methods, Density based methods, Grid-based methods
10. The difference is that in bottom-up approach each object forms a separate group while in top-down starts with all points in the same cluster.
11. No, epsilon and min points

