# MACHINE LEARNING –Q 1-12- OBJECTIVE

Q.1 (b)

Q.2 (d)

Q.3 (a)

Q.4 (a)

Q.5 (b)

Q.6 (b)

Q.7 (a)

Q.8 (d)

Q.9 (d)

Q.10 (a)

Q.11 (d)

Q.12 (d)

**13. Is K sensitive to outliers?**

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. .The group of points in the right form a cluster, while the rightmost point is an outlier.

**14. Why is K means better?**

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. Is K means a deterministic algorithm?**

No,K-Means is of non-deteministic 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

# SQL –Q 1-12- OBJECTIVE

**Q1.** D

**Q2.** C

**Q3.** A

**Q4.** A

**Q5.** B

**Q6.** A

**Q7.** A

**Q8.** C

**Q9.** B

**Q10.**D

**Q11.**D

**Q12.**C

**Q13.**A

**Q14.** B,C

**Q15.**A,C,D

# STATISTICS WORKSHEET-2

**Q1.** C

**Q2.** C

**Q3.** D

**Q4.** C

**Q5.** D

**Q6.** B

**Q7.** A

**Q8.** B

**Q9.** D

**Q10.**A

**Q11.**C

**Q12.D**

**Q13.D**

**Q14.A**

**Q15.D**