MACHINE LEARNING

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1. Which of the following is an application of clustering?
b. Market trend prediction

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2. On which data type, we cannot perform cluster analysis?
c. Multimedia data
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3. Netflix’s movie recommendation system uses
d. All of the above
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4. The final output of Hierarchical clustering is
d. All of the above
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5. Which of the step is not required for K-means clustering?
d. None
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6. Which is the following is wrong?
c. k-nearest neighbour is same as k-mean
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7. Which of the following metrics, do we have for finding dissimilarity between two clusters in
hierarchical clustering?
d. 1, 2 and 3
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8. Which of the following are true?
c. 1 and 2
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9. In the figure above, if you draw a horizontal line on y-axis for y=2. What will be the number of clusters
formed?
b. 4
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10. For which of the following tasks might clustering be a suitable approach?
a.Given sales data from a large number of products in a supermarket, estimate future sales for each
of these products.
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11. Given, six points with the following attributes:
D
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12. Given, six points with the following attributes:
D
```

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13. What is the importance of clustering?
Clustering is important in data analysis and data mining applications[1]. It is the task of grouping a set of objects so that objects in the same group are more similar to each other than to those in other groups. A good clustering algorithm is able to identity clusters irrespective of their shapes

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14. How can I improve my clustering performance?

lustering is an unsupervised machine learning methodology that aims to partition data into distinct groups, or clusters. There are a few different forms including hierarchical, density, and similarity based. Each have a few different algorithms associated with it as well. One of the hardest parts of any machine learning algorithm is feature engineering, which can especially be difficult with clustering as there is no easy way to figure out what best segments your data into separate but similar groups.
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In [ ]:

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