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## GIET MAIN CAMPUS AUTONOMOUS GUNUPUR – 765022

B. Tech Degree Examinations, December – 2020

(Fifth Semester)

## BCSPC5040 / BITPC 5040 - DATA MINING &amp; DATA WAREHOUSING

(CSE &amp; IT)

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum: 50 Marks

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**PART – A: (Multiple Choice Questions)****(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**Q.1. Answer ALL questions

[CO#] [PO#]

- |    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| a. | The data mining primitives specifies<br>1) The set of task-relevant data to be mined<br>2) The expected representation for generating the pattern<br>3) The interestingness measures for limiting the performance.<br>4) The kind of knowledge to be mined<br>Which of the following is true about the above statement?<br>(i) 1,2 (ii) 2, 3<br>(iii) 1,4 (iv) 3, 4  | 1 | 3 |
| b. | In which of the following, data are stored, retrieved and updated?<br>(i) HTTP (ii) OLAP<br>(iii) OLTP (iv) MOLAP  | 1 | 2 |
| c. | Data warehouse is _____<br>The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process<br>(ii) A subject-oriented integrated time variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management<br>(iii) The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process<br>(iv) None of these  | 2 | 1 |
| d. | The difference between supervised learning and unsupervised learning is given by:<br>(i) Unlike unsupervised learning, supervised learning needs labeled data<br>(ii) Unlike unsupervised learning, supervised learning can form new classes<br>(iii) Unlike unsupervised learning, supervised learning can be used to detect outliers<br>(iv) Unlike supervised learning, unsupervised learning can predict the output class from among the known classes | 2 | 2 |
| e. | An itemset whose support is greater than or equal to a minimum support threshold is _____<br>(i) Itemset (ii) Frequent Itemset<br>(iii) Infrequent items (iv) Threshold values   | 3 | 1 |
| f. | In decision tree algorithms, attribute selection measures are used to<br>(i) Reduce the dimensionality (ii) Reduce the error rate<br>(iii) Select the splitting criteria which best separate the data (iv) Rank attributes   | 2 | 1 |
| g. | Which of the following is used to find inherent regularities in data?<br>(i) Clustering (ii) Regression analysis   | 4 | 2 |

- (iii) Frequent pattern analysis                      (iv) Outlier analysis
- h. Classification is a data mining task that maps the data into \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (i) clusters    (ii) real valued prediction variable                      3                      3
- (iii) time series    (iv) predefined group
- i. To detect fraudulent usage of credit cards, the following data mining task should be used:                      4                      1
- (i) Feature selection    (ii) Prediction
- (iii) Outlier Analysis    (iv) All the above
- j. The goal of clustering analysis is to:    1                      2
- (i) Maximize the inter-cluster similarity                      (ii) Maximize the number of clusters
- (iii) Maximize the intra-cluster similarity                      (iv) Minimize the intra-cluster similarity

**PART – B: (Short Answer Questions)**

**(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

Q.2. Answer ALL questions

[CO#]    [PO#]

- a. Differentiate data, information and knowledge    1                      1
- b. State the major strengths of decision tree method.    1                      3
- c. Give two applications of frequent pattern analysis.    2                      1
- d. List the factors that affecting the complexity of Apriori algorithm.    3                      3
- e. How will you design a malware detection system using a data mining technique?    4                      3

**PART – C: (Long Answer Questions)**

**(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

Answer ANY FIVE questions

Marks    [CO#]    [PO#]

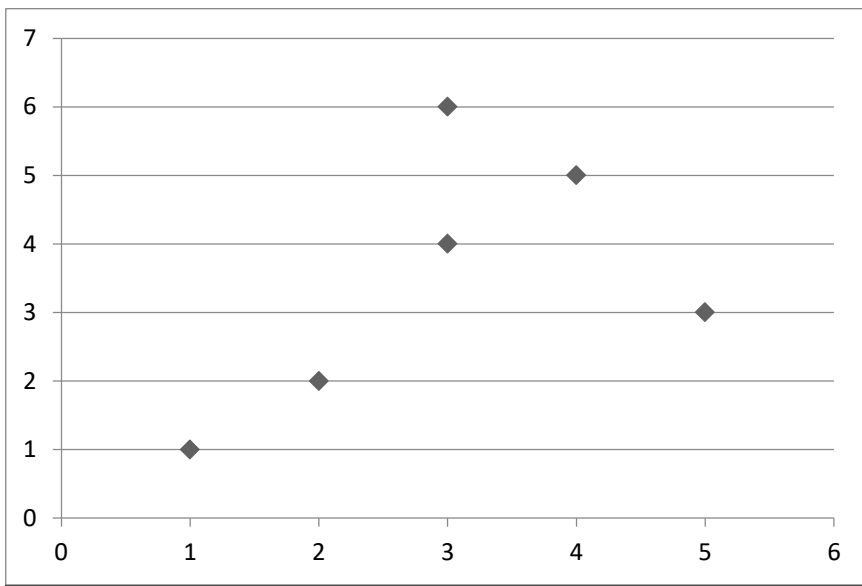
3. How the data mining techniques helps an organization to improve the revenue generation in the competitive environment.    (6)                      1                      2
4. Discuss Data Reduction and Data Discretization techniques in detail.    (6)                      2                      1
5. Explain the architecture of a data warehouse with a neat illustration.    (6)                      4                      1
6. Consider a data warehouse consists of three dimensions - time, doctor and patient .There are two measures to record the patient’s visit namely count and charge, where charge is the fee that a doctor charges for a visit. Enumerate and draw all the schema diagrams for the given scenario.    (6)                      4                      1
7. A data base has four transactions with min\_sup=30%    (6)                      2                      4

TID	Date	Items_bought
100	10/2/2010	{A,C,D,E}
210	12/2/2010	{A,B,E}
300	23/3/2010	{B,C,D}

330	24/6/2011	{A,C}
400	10/1/2012	{C,E}
424	5/5/2015	{A,D}

Find all the frequent item set using Apriori Algorithm.

8. Design a genetic algorithm based classifier. (6) 2 4
9. With suitable example explain the model evaluation and selection (6) 3 2
10. Explain hierarchical clustering in detail. **Analyse** the below diagram and draw the dendrogram using hierarchical clustering algorithm . (6) 1 2



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