

Code: AT78

Subject: DATA MINING & WAREHOUSING

AMIETE – IT (Current Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

DECEMBER 2018

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following: (2×10)

- a. Extreme values that occur infrequently are called as

(A) Rare Values	(B) Dimensionality reduction
(C) Outliers	(D) Both (A) and (B)
- b. Mode of the data set {13, 3, 11, 24, 5, 3, 9, 2} is

(A) 24	(B) 3
(C) 9	(D) None of these
- c. The output of KDD is

(A) Useful information	(B) Information
(C) Query	(D) Data
- d. Data scrubbing is a process to

(A) upgrade the quality of data after it is moved into a data warehouse	(B) load the data in the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes
(C) upgrade the quality of data before it is moved into a data warehouse	(D) reject data from the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes
- e. A star schema has what type of relationship between a dimension and fact table?

(A) many-to-many	(B) one-to-many
(C) one-to-one	(D) All of these
- f. _____ includes normalization and aggregation as data pre-processing procedures.

(A) Data reduction	(B) Data cleansing
(C) Data transformation	(D) Data integration
- g. Which operation performs data aggregation by climbing up a dimensional hierarchy?

(A) Roll-up	(B) Dice
(C) Slice	(D) Drill-down

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- h. Which of the following is not an OLAP operation?
(A) Drill-up (B) Drill-down
(C) Drill-through (D) Drill-across
- i. Which of the following is a data smoothing technique?
(A) Histogram (B) Regression
(C) Correlation (D) Induction
- j. The Apriori Algorithm is used for
(A) Classification (B) Clustering
(C) Association (D) Regression

**Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.
Each question carries 16 marks.**

- Q.2** a. Describe major challenges regarding data mining & society along with efficiency & scalability issue. (8)
- b. List and describe the five primitives for specifying a data mining task. (8)
- Q.3** a. Explain the need of data discretization. How is it performed? In the same context explain concept hierarchy generation. (2+3+3)
- b. Explain various data cleaning techniques used in data pre processing phase. (8)
- Q.4** a. Explain drill-down analysis and event mapping in context of EIS. (8)
- b. Explain the procedure for class comparison. (8)
- Q.5** a. What is Generalization? How it is useful in data transformation? Give an example. (4)
- b. Define Iceberg Cube and Shell Cube. (4)
- c. Discuss how to support quality drill down although some low level cells may contain empty or too less data for reliable analysis. (8)
- Q.6** a. How classification is done by back-propagation. Give an example of a general multilayered feed-forward neural network. (8)
- b. Explain the Decision Trees. What are the applications of a Decision Tree? Discuss. (8)
- Q.7** a. Why is naive Bayesian classification called “naive”? Briefly outline the major ideas of naive Bayesian classification. (8)

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- b. Give the underlying principle of neural networks. State its advantages and shortcomings. What are the applications of this technique in today's scenario? (8)
- Q.8** a. Differentiate between partitioning methods and density based methods of cluster analysis. (8)
- b. Give a description of types of data in Cluster Analysis. (8)
- Q.9** a. Explain the social impact of data mining. (8)
- b. Describe few major applications of data mining in the business area. (8)