Sept No. 1 13

AH-106

April-2022

B.C.A., Sem.-VI

CC- 308: Introduction to Data Mining and Data Ware	housing
Time : 2 Hours]	[Max. Marks: 50
Instructions: (1) All questions in Section – I carry equal marks. (2) Attempt any two questions in Section – I. (3) Question V in Section – II is compulsory.	
SECTION - I	
The Attains 2 Emploin the technologies used in data minin	g. 10
C data mining in detail	10
(B) Discuss major issues of data mining in detail.	
II. (A) What is Data Warehouse? Explain its key features in detail.	10
(B) Explain OLAP operations with appropriate example.	10
(D) Dapidan o Di d	
III. (A) What is data cleaning? Discuss the methods of data cleaning.	10
(B) What is data reduction? Explain Histogram and Sampling data reduct	ion strategies in
detail.	10
(V. (A) What is cluster analysis? Explain various clustering methods in det	ail. 10
(B) Explain any two data mining applications in detail.	10
SECTION → II	
V. MCQs (any five)	10
(1) is an essential process where intelligent methods are appl	ied to extract data
patterns.	
(a) Data warehousing (b) Data mining	
(c) Text mining (d) Data selection	1.10

(2)				sed for data processing during the extract,		
		sform and load process of data wa	1			
	(a)	Buffer	(b)	Virtual memory		
	(c)	Staging area	(d)	Inter-Storage area		
(3)	Whi	Which one is not clustering method?				
	(a)	Partitioning	(b)	Relational		
	(c)	Hierarchical	(d)	Density based		
(4)	Wha	at is the use of data cleaning?				
	(a)	To remove the noisy data		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		
	(b)	Correct the inconsistencies in d	Correct the inconsistencies in data			
	(c)	Transformations to correct the	wrong	data		
	(d)	All of these				
(5)	The	full name of OLAP is				
()	(a)		(b)	Online Advanced Processing		
	(c)	Online Advanced Preparation	(d)	Online Analytical Performance		
(6)	W/L:	ah a C 41 a C 11				
(6)		ch of the following is not a kind				
	(a)	Information processing	(p)	Analytical processing		
	(c)	Data mining	(d)	Transaction processing		
(7)		is a top-down splitting meth	od ba	sed on a specified number of bins.		
	(a)	Normalization		Binning		
	(c)	Clustering	(d)	Classification		
(8)		technique is used to detec	t rolo	tionshing on opposite the terms		
(0)	valu	es of categorical variables in larg	ge data	tionships or associations between specifical sets.		
	(a)	Data characterization	(b)	Data classification		
	(c)	Association rule mining	(d)	Data discrimination		
/ 1						
(9)	Dec	ision tree is the most powerful for	r	•		
	(a)	classification	(b)	prediction		
	(c)	both (a) and (b)	(d)	None of these		
(10)	The	learning which is used for inferr	ing a	model from labeled training data is called		
•	(a)	Supervised learning	(b)	Predictive learning		
	(c)	Hybrid learning	(d)	Unsupervised learning		
	. /		(5)	o abopt those realing		

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