

**Code No: 56055**

**Set No. 1**

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014**

**DATA WAREHOUSING AND DATA MINING**

**Objective Exam**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hall Ticket No.**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. The top –down strategy used for ----- hierarchical clustering. [      ]  
a) Agglomerative      b) divisive      c) both      d) none
2. The computational complexity of CLARANS is ----- [      ]  
a)  $O(n \log n)$       b)  $O(n)$       c)  $O(n^2)$       d) none
3. ----- is a grid based multi resolution clustering technique in which the spatial area is divided into rectangular cells. [      ]  
a) STING      b) DBSCAN      c) ROCK      d) none
4. Outlier detection and analysis are very useful for ---- [      ]  
a) fraud detection      b) customized marketing      c) medical analysis      d) all
5. There are ----- basic types of procedures for detecting outliers [      ]  
a) 1      b) 2      c) 3      d) 4
6. A ----- periodic pattern is a pattern where every point in time contributes to the cyclic behavior of a time related sequence [      ]  
a) full      b) partial      c) both      d) none
7. Minkowski distance is a generalization of ----- distance. [      ]  
a) Euclidean      b) Manhattan      c) both a& b      d) none
8. In QBIC “C” refers to ----- [      ]  
a) context      b) content      c) counter      d) none
9. The percentage of documents that are relevant to the query and were, in fact , retrieved [      ]  
a) Precision      b) recall      c) both      d) none
10. A multimedia data cube can contain additional dimensions and measures for multimedia information such as ----- [      ]  
a) color      b) texture      c) shape      d) all

**Cont.....2**

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. The process of grouping a set of physical or abstract objects into classes of similar objects is called ----- .
12. In ----- algorithm , where each cluster is represented by one of the objects located near the center of the cluster.
13. CLASSIT is an extension of ----- for incremental clustering of continuous data .
14. The Hoeffding tree algorithm is a ----- learning method for stream data classification.
15. ----- is a Apriori based sequential pattern mining algorithm that uses vertical data format .
16. A ----- is the complete set of genes of an organism .
17. Pattern growth is a method of frequent pattern mining that does not require -----
18. Expand AGNES -----
19. A spatial measure contains collection of ----- to spatial objects.
20. A ----- data base consists of sequences of values or events obtained over repeated asurements of time .

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**Set No. 2**

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. Outlier detection and analysis are very useful for ---- [      ]  
a) fraud detection      b) customized marketing      c) medical analysis      d) all
2. There are ----- basic types of procedures for detecting outliers [      ]  
a) 1      b) 2      c) 3      d) 4
3. A ----- periodic pattern is a pattern where every point in time contributes to the cyclic behavior of a time related sequence [      ]  
a) full      b) partial      c) both      d) none
4. Minkowski distance is a generalization of ----- distance. [      ]  
a) Euclidean      b) Manhattan      c) both a& b      d) none
5. In QBIC “C” refers to ----- [      ]  
a) context      b) content      c) counter      d) none
6. The percentage of documents that are relevant to the query and were, in fact , retrieved [      ]  
a) Precision      b) recall      c) both      d) none
7. A multimedia data cube can contain additional dimensions and measures for multimedia information such as ----- [      ]  
a) color      b) texture      c) shape      d) all
8. The top –down strategy used for ----- hierarchical clustering. [      ]  
a) Agglomerative      b) divisive      c) both      d) none
9. The computational complexity of CLARANS is ----- [      ]  
a)  $O(n \log n)$       b)  $O(n)$       c)  $O(n^2)$       d) none
10. ----- is a grid based multi resolution clustering technique in which the spatial area is divided into rectangular cells. [      ]  
a) STING      b) DBSCAN      c) ROCK      d) none

**Cont.....2**

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. The Hoeffding tree algorithm is a ----- learning method for stream data classification.
12. ----- is a Apriori based sequential pattern mining algorithm that uses vertical data format .
13. A ----- is the complete set of genes of an organism .
14. Pattern growth is a method of frequent pattern mining that does not require -----
15. Expand AGNES -----
16. A spatial measure contains collection of ----- to spatial objects.
17. A ----- data base consists of sequences of values or events obtained over repeated asurements of time .
18. The process of grouping a set of physical or abstract objects into classes of similar objects is called ----- .
19. In ----- algorithm , where each cluster is represented by one of the objects located near the center of the cluster.
20. CLASSIT is an extension of ----- for incremental clustering of continuous data .

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Set No. 3

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DATA WAREHOUSING AND DATA MINING

Objective Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hall Ticket No. 

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. A ----- periodic pattern is a pattern where every point in time contributes to the cyclic behavior of a time related sequence [      ]  
a) full                      b) partial                      c) both                      d) none
2. Minkowski distance is a generalization of ----- distance. [      ]  
a) Euclidean                      b) Manhattan                      c) both a & b                      d) none
3. In QBIC “C” refers to ----- [      ]  
a) context                      b) content                      c) counter                      d) none
4. The percentage of documents that are relevant to the query and were, in fact, retrieved [      ]  
a) Precision                      b) recall                      c) both                      d) none
5. A multimedia data cube can contain additional dimensions and measures for multimedia information such as ----- [      ]  
a) color                      b) texture                      c) shape                      d) all
6. The top-down strategy used for ----- hierarchical clustering. [      ]  
a) Agglomerative                      b) divisive                      c) both                      d) none
7. The computational complexity of CLARANS is ----- [      ]  
a)  $O(n \log n)$                       b)  $O(n)$                       c)  $O(n^2)$                       d) none
8. ----- is a grid based multi resolution clustering technique in which the spatial area is divided into rectangular cells. [      ]  
a) STING                      b) DBSCAN                      c) ROCK                      d) none
9. Outlier detection and analysis are very useful for ---- [      ]  
a) fraud detection                      b) customized marketing                      c) medical analysis                      d) all
10. There are ----- basic types of procedures for detecting outliers [      ]  
a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 4

Cont.....2

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. A ----- is the complete set of genes of an organism .
12. Pattern growth is a method of frequent pattern mining that does not require -----
13. Expand AGNES -----
14. A spatial measure contains collection of ----- to spatial objects.
15. A ----- data base consists of sequences of values or events obtained over repeated asurements of time .
16. The process of grouping a set of physical or abstract objects into classes of similar objects is called ----- .
17. In ----- algorithm , where each cluster is represented by one of the objects located near the center of the cluster.
18. CLASSIT is an extension of ----- for incremental clustering of continuous data .
19. The Hoeffding tree algorithm is a ----- learning method for stream data classification.
20. ----- is a Apriori based sequential pattern mining algorithm that uses vertical data format .

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**Set No. 4**

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**Objective Exam**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. In QBIC “C” refers to ----- [      ]  
a) context                      b) content                      c) counter                      d) none
2. The percentage of documents that are relevant to the query and were, in fact , retrieved [      ]  
a) Precision                      b) recall                      c) both                      d) none
3. A multimedia data cube can contain additional dimensions and measures for multimedia information such as ----- [      ]  
a) color                      b) texture                      c) shape                      d) all
4. The top –down strategy used for ----- hierarchical clustering. [      ]  
a) Agglomerative                      b) divisive                      c) both                      d) none
5. The computational complexity of CLARANS is ----- [      ]  
a)  $O(n \log n)$                       b)  $O(n)$                       c)  $O(n^2)$                       d) none
6. ----- is a grid based multi resolution clustering technique in which the spatial area is divided into rectangular cells. [      ]  
a) STING                      b) DBSCAN                      c) ROCK                      d) none
7. Outlier detection and analysis are very useful for ---- [      ]  
a) fraud detection                      b) customized marketing                      c) medical analysis                      d) all
8. There are ----- basic types of procedures for detecting outliers [      ]  
a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 4
9. A ----- periodic pattern is a pattern where every point in time contributes to the cyclic behavior of a time related sequence [      ]  
a) full                      b) partial                      c) both                      d) none
10. Minkowski distance is a generalization of ----- distance. [      ]  
a) Euclidean                      b) Manhattan                      c) both a& b                      d) none

**Cont.....2**

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. Expand AGNES -----
12. A spatial measure contains collection of ----- to spatial objects.
13. A ----- data base consists of sequences of values or events obtained over repeated asurements of time .
14. The process of grouping a set of physical or abstract objects into classes of similar objects is called ----- .
15. In ----- algorithm , where each cluster is represented by one of the objects located near the center of the cluster.
16. CLASSIT is an extension of ----- for incremental clustering of continuous data .
17. The Hoeffding tree algorithm is a ----- learning method for stream data classification.
18. ----- is a Apriori based sequential pattern mining algorithm that uses vertical data format .
19. A ----- is the complete set of genes of an organism .
20. Pattern growth is a method of frequent pattern mining that does not require -----