

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Data Mining and Data Warehousing

Course Code - MCA601B

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. _____ is a subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, nonvolatile collection of data in support of management decisions.

Mark only one oval.

- Data Mining
- Data Warehousing
- Web Mining
- Text Mining

10. 2.The important aspect of the data warehouse environment is that data found within the data warehouse is

Mark only one oval.

- subject-oriented.
- Time variant
- Integrated
- All of these

11. 3._____ predicts future trends & behaviors, allowing business managers to make proactive, knowledge-driven decisions.

Mark only one oval.

- Data warehouse
- Data mining
- Datamarts
- Metadata

12. 4._____ is the specialized data warehouse database.

Mark only one oval.

- DBZ
- DBA
- Informix
- Redbrick

13. 5. _____ defines the structure of the data held in operational databases and used by operational applications.

Mark only one oval.

- User-level metadata
- Data warehouse metadata
- Operational metadata
- Data mining metadata

14. 6. _____ is held in the catalog of the warehouse database system.

Mark only one oval.

- Application level metadata
- Algorithmic level metadata
- Departmental level metadata
- Core warehouse metadata

15. 7. _____ consists of information in the enterprise that is not in classical form.

Mark only one oval.

- Mushy metadata
- Differential metadata
- Data warehouse
- Data mining

16. 8.The star schema is composed of _____ fact table.

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

17. 9.Data can be updated in _____ environment.

Mark only one oval.

data warehouse

data mining

operational

informational

18. 10.The source of all data warehouse data is the

Mark only one oval.

operational environment.

informal environment.

formal environment.

technology environment.

19. 11.Data redundancy between the environments results in less than _____ percent.

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

20. 12.Conversion process in warehouse

Mark only one oval.

- 10%
- 20%
- 40%
- 80%

21. 13.The biggest drawback of the level indicator in the classic star-schema is that it limits

Mark only one oval.

- quantify.
- qualify.
- flexibility.
- ability

22. 14.An operational system is

Mark only one oval.

- used to run the business in real time and is based on historical data.
- used to run the business in real time and is based on current data.
- used to support decision making and is based on current data.
- used to support decision making and is based on historical data.

23. 15.Reconciled data is

Mark only one oval.

- data stored in the various operational systems throughout the organization.
- current data intended to be the single source for all decision support systems.
- data stored in one operational system in the organization.
- data that has been selected and formatted for end-user support applications.

24. 16.Data scrubbing is

Mark only one oval.

- a process to reject data from the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes.
- a process to load the data in the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes.
- to upgrade the quality of data after it is moved into a data warehouse.
- a process to upgrade the quality of data before it is moved into a data warehouse.

25. 17. _____ is called a multifield transformation.

Mark only one oval.

- Converting data from one field into multiple fields
- Converting data from fields into field
- Converting data from one field to one field
- Converting data from one state to one state

26. 18. Fact tables are

Mark only one oval.

- completely demoralized.
- partially demoralized.
- completely normalized.
- partially normalized.

27. 19. Business Intelligence and data warehousing is used for

Mark only one oval.

- Forecasting.
- Data Mining.
- Analysis of large volumes of product sales data.
- All of these.

28. 20.The most common source of change data in refreshing a data warehouse is

Mark only one oval.

- queryable change data.
- cooperative change data.
- logged change data.
- snapshot change data.

29. 21.Query tool is meant for

Mark only one oval.

- information retrieval.
- information delivery.
- information exchange.
- communication.

30. 22._____ is a method of incremental conceptual clustering.

Mark only one oval.

- CORBA
- OLAP
- COBWEB
- STING

31. 23.Maintenance of cache consistency is the limitation of

Mark only one oval.

NUMA.

UNAM.

MPP.

PMP.

32. 24.Source data from the warehouse comes from

Mark only one oval.

ODS

TDS

MDDB.

ORDBMS

33. 25.SMP stands for

Mark only one oval.

Symmetric Multiprocessor.

Symmetric Multiprogramming.

Symmetric Metaprogramming.

Symmetric Microprogramming.

34. 26. _____ are designed to overcome any limitations placed on the warehouse by the nature of the relational data model.

Mark only one oval.

- Operational database
- Relational database
- Multidimensional database
- Data repository

35. 27.Data about data is

Mark only one oval.

- Metadata
- Microdata.
- Minidata.
- Multidata.

36. 28.EIS stands for

Mark only one oval.

- Extended interface system.
- Executive interface system.
- Executive information system.
- Extendable information system.

37. 29. _____ are some popular OLAP tools.

Mark only one oval.

- Metacube, Informix
- Oracle Express, Essbase. C
- HOLAP, MOLAP
- None of these

38. 30.Strategic value of data mining is

Mark only one oval.

- cost-sensitive.
- work-sensitive.
- time-sensitive.
- technique-sensitive.

39. 31.The terms equality and roll up are associated with

Mark only one oval.

- OLAP.
- visualization
- data mart.
- decision tree.

40. 32.decision tree.

Mark only one oval.

- Prism solution directory manager
- CORBA
- STUNT
- COBWEB

41. 33.The first International conference on KDD was held in the year

Mark only one oval.

- 1996.
- 1997.
- 1995.
- 1994.

42. 34._____ helps to integrate, maintain and view the contents of the data warehousing system.

Mark only one oval.

- Business directory
- Information directory
- Data dictionary
- Database

43. 35.Data marts that incorporate data mining tools to extract sets of data are called

Mark only one oval.

- independent data mart.
- dependent data marts.
- intra-entry data mart.
- inter-entry data mart.

44. 36.Building the informational database is done with the help of

Mark only one oval.

- transformation or propagation tools.
- transformation tools only.
- propagation tools only.
- extraction tools.

45. 37.Which of the following is not a component of a data warehouse?

Mark only one oval.

- Metadata.
- Current detail data.
- Lightly summarized data.
- Component Key.

46. 38.Which of the following is not a old detail storage medium?

Mark only one oval.

- Photo Optical Storage.
- RAID.
- Microfinche.
- Pen drive.

47. 39.The data from the operational environment enter _____ of data warehouse.

Mark only one oval.

- Current detail data
- Older detail data
- Lightly summarized data
- Highly summarized data.

48. 40.The granularity of the fact is the _____ of detail at which it is recorded.

Mark only one oval.

- transformation
- summarization
- level
- transformation and summarization

49. 41.Granularity is determined by

Mark only one oval.

- number of parts of a key.
- granularity of parts.
- both A and B.
- none of these.

50. 42.A fact is said to be fully additive if

Mark only one oval.

- it is additive over every dimension of its dimensionality.
- additive over atleast one but not all of the dimensions
- not additive over any dimension.
- None of these.

51. 43.A fact is said to be non-additive if

Mark only one oval.

- it is additive over every dimension of its dimensionality
- additive over atleast one but not all of the dimensions.
- not additive over any dimension.
- None of these.

52. 44. _____ of data means that the attributes within a given entity are fully dependent on the entire primary key of the entity.

Mark only one oval.

- Additivity
- Granularity
- Functional Dependency
- Dependency

53. 45. _____ is a set of statistical methods used for the estimation of relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

Mark only one oval.

- Clustering
- Regression.
- Summarization.
- Association rules.

54. 46. Which of the following is a descriptive model?

Mark only one oval.

- Classification.
- Regression
- Sequence discovery.
- Association rules

55. 47. _____ maps data into predefined groups.

Mark only one oval.

- Regression
- Time series analysis
- Prediction
- Classification

56. 48. In _____ the groups are not predefined.

Mark only one oval.

- Association rules
- Summarization
- Association rule mining
- Prediction

57. 49. Treating incorrect or missing data is called as

Mark only one oval.

- selection.
- preprocessing
- transformation.
- interpretation

58. 50. Extreme values that occur infrequently are called as

Mark only one oval.

- outliers
- Information
- dimensionality reduction.
- All of these.

59. 51. _____ is used to proceed from very specific knowledge to more general information.

Mark only one oval.

- Induction.
- Compression
- Approximation
- Substitution

60. 52. Describing some characteristics of a set of data by a general model is viewed as

Mark only one oval.

- Induction.
- Approximation.
- Compression
- Summarization

61. 53. Overfitting occurs when a model

Mark only one oval.

- does fit in future states.
- does not fit in future states.
- does fit in current state.
- does not fit in current state.

62. 54. The problem of dimensionality curse involves

Mark only one oval.

- the use of some attributes may interfere with the correct completion of a data mining task.
- the use of some attributes may simply increase the overall complexity.
- some may decrease the efficiency of the algorithm.
- All of these.

63. 55. _____ are data with a large amount of additional meaningless information in it.

Mark only one oval.

- Changing data
- Noisy data
- Outliers
- Missing data

64. 56.The _____ of data could result in the disclosure of information that is deemed to be confidential.

Mark only one oval.

- authorized use
- unauthorized use
- authenticated use
- unauthenticated use.

65. 57.The rise of DBMS occurred in early

Mark only one oval.

- 1950's.
- heap sort
- 1970's.
- 1980's.

66. 58.Which of the following is not a data mining metric?

Mark only one oval.

- Space complexity.
- Time complexity.
- ROI.
- All of these.

67. 59.Reducing the number of attributes to solve the high dimensionality problem is called as

Mark only one oval.

- dimensionality curse.
- dimensionality reduction.
- cleaning.
- None of these.

68. 60. _____ is/are effective tools to attack the scalability problem.

Mark only one oval.

- Sampling
- Parallelization
- Sampling and Parallelization
- None of these

69. 61.The proportion of transaction supporting X in T is called

Mark only one oval.

- confidence.
- support.
- support count.
- All of these.

70. 62.The value that says that transactions in D that support X also support Y is called

Mark only one oval.

- support
- confidence.
- support count.
- None of these.

71. 63.If T consist of 500000 transactions, 20000 transaction contain bread, 30000 transaction contain jam, 10000 transaction contain both bread and jam. Then the confidence of buying bread with jam is

Mark only one oval.

- 33.33%
- 66.66%
- 45%
- 50%

72. 64.All set of items whose support is greater than the user-specified minimum support are called as

Mark only one oval.

- border set.
- frequent set.
- maximal frequent set.
- lattice.

73. 65.Any subset of a frequent set is a frequent set. This is

Mark only one oval.

- Upward closure property.
- Maximal frequent set.
- Border set.
- None of these.

74. 66.A priori algorithm is otherwise called as

Mark only one oval.

- width-wise algorithm.
- level-wise algorithm.
- pincer-search algorithm.
- FP growth algorithm.

75. 67.The second phase of A Priori algorithm is .

Mark only one oval.

- Candidate generation.
- Itemset generation.
- Pruning.
- Partitioning.

76. 68.A priori frequent itemset discovery algorithm moves _____ in the lattice.

Mark only one oval.

- upward
- downward
- breadthwise
- both upward and downward

77. 69.The number of iterations in a priori

Mark only one oval.

- increases with the size of the maximum frequent set.
- decreases with increase in size of the maximum frequent set.
- increases with the size of the data.
- decreases with the increase in size of the data.

78. 70.Dynamic Itemset Counting Algorithm was proposed by

Mark only one oval.

- Dynamic Itemset Counting Algorithm was proposed by
- Argawal et at.
- Toda et al.
- Simon et at.

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