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JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 2 - DMDW]

1. $\text{percent}(A, "70,71 _ _ _ 80") \Rightarrow \text{placement}(A, "Infosys")$
 $\text{percent}(A, "70,71 _ _ _ 80") \Rightarrow \text{placement}(A, "Microsoft")$
 $\text{percent}(A, "70,71 _ _ _ 80") \Rightarrow \text{placement}(A, "Dell")$
 $\text{percent}(A, "70,71 _ _ _ 80") \Rightarrow \text{placement}(A, "IBM")$

These set of rules clearly refer to _____ rule

- a. Boolean association
- b. Quantitative association
- c. Single dimensional association
- d. Multi dimensional association**

2. The following rule $\text{Age}(A, "20,21 _ _ _ 27") \wedge \text{percent}(A, "60,61 _ _ _ 80") \wedge$

$\text{test}(A, "B, B+ _ _ _ .A+) \Rightarrow \text{placement}(A, "MNCs")$ is an example of _____ rule.

- a. Boolean association
- b. Quantitative association
- c. Single dimensional association
- d. Multi dimensional association**

3. A set of items is referred to as a(n) _____

- a. itemset**
- b. item set
- c. set entity
- d. entity set

4. $\text{car} \Rightarrow \text{financial from bank} [\text{loan}=80\%, \text{insurance}=20\%]$ Association rules are satisfied if they have _____

- a. maximum carshops, maximum bank branches
- b. maximum banks, maximum loan threshold
- c. maximum loan threshold, minimum insurance threshold**
- d. maximum bank threshold, maximum loan threshold, minimum insurance threshold

5. If $X \Rightarrow Y [a=50\%, b=2\%]$ $a(X \Rightarrow Y) =$ _____ & _____ and

$b(X \Rightarrow Y) =$ _____

- a. $P(A \cup B), P(A/B)$
- b. $P(A \cup B), P(B/A)$**
- c. $P(A \cap B), P(A/B)$
- d. $P(A \cap B), P(B/A)$

6. $\text{car} \Rightarrow \text{financial from bank} [\text{loan}=80\%, \text{insurance}=20\%]$ _____ & _____

_____ are two measures of Association rules.

- a. car, bank

- b. bank.loan
- c. loan, insurance**
- d. bank, loan, insurance

7. The set $X \Rightarrow Y [a=50\%, b=2\%]$ is a _____ itemset.

- a. 1
- b. 2**
- c. 3
- d. 4

8. If a rule concerns associations between the presence or absence of items, it is a _____ rule.

- a. Boolean association**
- b. Quantitative association
- c. Frequent association
- d. Transaction association

9. TID stands for _____

- a. Transaction is associated with an identifier**
- b. Transaction is Differentiable
- c. Transaction identifier
- d. Transaction is dissociated with an identifier

10. If a rule describes association between quantitative attributes, it is a _____ rule.

- a. Boolean association
- b. Quantitative association**
- c. Frequent association
- d. Transaction association

11. If the transactional data is _____ The minimum support count is _____

- a. 1
- b. 2**
- c. 3
- d. 4

12. Apriori algorithm employs level-wise search, where k-itemsets uses _____ itemsets.

- a. k
- b. (k-1)
- c. (k+1)**
- d.

13. Which step could involve huge computations?

- a. join step
- b. prune step**
- c. calculation step
- d. logical step

14. If support count at = _____ then support count at = _____

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- a.
 - b.
 - c.**
 - d.
- 15. Anti-monotone states _____**
- a. if a set cannot pass a test, all its supersets also cannot pass the same test**
 - b. if a set cannot pass a test, all its supersets pass the test
 - c. if a set pass a test, all its supersets cannot pass the same test
 - d. Is a set pass a test, all its subsets cannot pass the same test.
- 16. Transaction reduction implies _____**
- a. reducing the number of transactions scanned till previous iterations
 - b. reducing the number of transactions in the current iteration
 - c. reducing the number of transactions in the future iteration**
 - d. reducing the number of iterations in a transaction
- 17. _____ is used to improve the efficient of the Apriori algorithm.**
- a. Berg queries
 - b. Iceberg queries**
 - c. Ice Burg queries
 - d. Ice Cube queries
- 18. Which threshold can be set up for passing down relatively frequent items to lower levels?**
- a. level-class threshold**
 - b. level-shift threshold
 - c. level-passage threshold
 - d. level-jump threshold
- 19. When multi-level association rules are mined, some of the rules found will be redundant due to _____ relationships between them.**
- a. hierarchical
 - b. multi-level
 - c. single-dimension
 - d. ancestor**
- 20. the Manhattan distance between 2 tuples t1= _____ and t2= _____ is _____**
- - a.
 - b.**
 - c.
 - d.
- 21. Consider the following rule**
- Age(A,"18,19, _____ 29") \wedge placement(A,"Infosys,IBM, _____")
- \wedge
- purchases(A,"mobile") \Rightarrow purchases(A,"high memory card") \wedge
- purchases(A,"card reader")**
- This rule is highlighted in saying that it has _____**
- — —
 - a. multiple predicated

- b. single predicate
 - c. repetitive predicate**
 - d. dependent predicate
- 22. The correlation between the occurrence of A and B can be measured by computing _____**
- a. $\text{corr}_{A,B} = P(A) / P(B)$
 - b. $\text{corr}_{A,B} = (P(A)P(B)) / P(A \cap B)$
 - c. $\text{corr}_{A,B} = P(A \cup B) / (P(A)P(B))$**
 - d. $\text{corr}_{A,B} = P(A \cap B) / (P(A)P(B))$
- 23. Which association rule has overcome the disadvantage of Association rules?**
- a. quantitative association rules
 - b. Distance-based association rules**
 - c. single dimensional association rules
 - d. Multi dimensional association rules
- 24. Let A[X] be the set of 'n' tuples t1,t2, _____, _____ tn projected on the attribute set X . Which measure of A[X] is the average pair wise distance between the tuples projected on X?**
- a. radius
 - b. diameter**
 - c. density
 - d. frequency
- 25. If a single distinct predicate exists in single dimensional association rule , it is also called as _____**
- a. intra dimension association rule**
 - b. inter dimension association rule
 - c. extra dimension association rule
 - d. quantitative association rule
- 26. If no repeated predicates exists in multi dimensional association rule is also called as _____**
- a. intra dimension association rule
 - b. inter dimension association rule**
 - c. extra dimension association rule
 - d. quantitative association rule
- 27. If in multi dimensional association rule with repeated predicates, which contains multiple occurrences of some predicate certain rules are called as _____**
- - a. repetitive association rule
 - b. recursive association rule
 - c. mixed association rule
 - d. hybrid association rule**
- 28. The partitioning of process is referred to as binning and the intervals are considered as _____**
- a. bins**
 - b. modules
 - c. segments
 - d. time laps
- 29. Which algorithm is included with certain series of walks through itemset space?**
- a. Apriori algorithm

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b. Ancestor algorithm

c. random walk through algorithm

d. sequential walk through algorithm

30. Which categories can be used during association mining to guide the process, leading to more efficient and effective mining?

a. antimonotone, monotone, succinct, convertible

b. antimonotone, monotone, succinct, inconvertible

c. antimonotone, monotone, convertible, inconvertible

d. antimonotone, succinct, convertible, inconvertible

31. Consider the following rule: If an engineering student in Warangal bought

"speech recognition CD" and "MS Office" and "jdk 1.7", it is likely (with a

probability of 58 %) that the student also bought SQL Server and "My SQL

Server" and 6.5 % of all the students bought all

five. The meta rule can be

generated in association rule as _____

a. $\text{lives}(S, _, \text{Warangal}) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"speech recognition"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"MS Office"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"jdk 1.7"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"SQL Server"}, _) \Rightarrow \text{sales}(S, \text{"My SQL Server"}, _) [6.5 \% 58 \%]$

b. $\text{lives}(S, _, \text{Warangal}) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"speech recognition"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"MS Office"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"jdk 1.7"}, _) \Rightarrow \text{sales}(S, \text{"SQL Server"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"My SQL Server"}, _) [6.5 \% 58 \%]$

c. $\text{lives}(S, _, \text{Warangal}) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"speech recognition"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"MS Office"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"jdk 1.7"}, _) \Rightarrow \text{sales}(S, \text{"My SQL Server"}, _) [58 \% 6.5 \%]$

d. $\text{lives}(S, _, \text{Warangal}) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"speech recognition"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"MS Office"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"jdk 1.7"}, _) \Rightarrow \text{sales}(S, \text{"SQL Server"}, _) \wedge \text{sales}(S, \text{"My SQL Server"}, _) [58 \% 6.5 \%]$

32. A constraint such as "avg(I.marks) <= 70" is not a(n) _____

a. anti-monotone

b. monotone

c. succinct

d. convertible

33. A constraint "max(I.marks) >= 600" is acceptable for _____ & _____ categories.

a. antimonotone, monotone

b. monotone, succinct

c. antimonotone, succinct

d. succinct, convertible

34. The constraint "max(I.marks) <= 600" is acceptable by _____ & _____ categories.

a. antimonotone, monotone

b. monotone, succinct

c. antimonotone, succinct

d. succinct, convertible

35. Which constraint specify the set of task-relevant data?

a. knowledge type constraints

b. data constraints

c. task-oriented constraints

d. rule constraints

36. Which constraints may be expressed as Metarules?

a. knowledge type constraints

b. data constraints

c. interestingness constraints

d. rule constraints

37. Anti-monotone, monotone, succinct, convertible and inconvertible are five different categories of _____ constraints.

a. knowledge type constraints

b. data constraints

c. interestingness constraints

d. rule constraints

38. Which constraints are applied before mining?

a. knowledge type and data constraints

b. data and dimension constraints

c. dimension and rule

d. knowledge and rule constraints

39. The constraint "support(s) is acceptable by _____ category.

a. Antimonotone

b. monotone

c. succinct

d. Anti-succinct

40. Preprocessing of data in preparation for classification and prediction can involve _____ for normalizing the data.

a. data cleaning

b. relevance analysis

c. data transformation

d. data redundancy

41. While _____ predicts class, _____ models continuous-valued functions.

a. prediction-classification

b. classification-prediction

c. speed-scalability

d. scalability-speed

42. _____ & _____ are the two major types of prediction problems.

a. classification-regression

b. classification-data cleaning

c. data cleaning-predictive accuracy

d. regressive-scalability

43. Which of the following criteria is not the one used for the comparison of classification and prediction?

a. speed

b. predictive accuracy

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c. data cleaning

d. interpretability

44. Normalization fall within a range of _____

a. -2.0 to +2.0

b. -1.0 to +1.0

c. +1.0 to +2.0

d. -2.0 to -1.0

45. _____ is a two step process

a. data classification

b. data prediction

c. data hiding

d. data abstraction

46. The data tuples analyzed to build the model collectively form _____

a. samples

b. training data set

c. untrained data set

d. supervised data set

47. In _____ the class label of each training sample is not known, and the number or set of classes to be learned may not be known in advance.

a. supervised learning

b. unsupervised learning

c. authorized learning

d. unauthorized learning

48. _____ is a simple technique that uses a test set of class-labeled samples.

a. clustering method

b. holdout method

c. data classification

d. data learning

49. _____ refers to the preprocessing of data in order to remove noise.

a. predictive accuracy

b. robustness

c. data cleaning

d. Interpretability

50. Early decision tree algorithms typically assume that the data is from _____

a. memory

b. user input from keyboard

c. dynamic user input

d. mouse click

51. Decision trees can easily be converted to _____ rules.

a. IF

b. Nested IF

c. If-THEN

d. GROUP BY

52. During the construction of decision tree induction the tree starts as _____

a. single node

b. dual child node

c. binary tree nodes

d. multi-valued nodes

53. Gain(A)=I(S1,S2,-----Sm) E(A) where E(A)

= _____

a.

b.

c.

d.

54. _____ uses the concept to generalize the data by replacing lowerlevel data with high-level concepts.

a. analysis oriented induction

b. algorithm oriented induction

c. attribute oriented induction

d. approach oriented induction

55. In a decision tree, _____ represents an outcome of the test.

a. internal node

b. branch

c. leaf nodes

d. root

56. The basic algorithm for decision tree induction is

a. knapsack algorithm

b. greedy algorithm

c. traveling sales person algorithm

d. 0/1 knapsack algorithm

57. _____ methods use statistical measures to remove the least reliable branches.

a. tree pruning

b. fragmentation

c. segmentation

d. classification

58. In how many approaches does tree pruning work?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

59. Classification threshold is also called as _____

a. exception threshold

b. SLIQ threshold

c. precision threshold

d. threading threshold

60. If an arc is drawn from node A to node B then A is _____ of B

i)Parent

ii)immediate predecessor

iii)descendent

iv)immediate successor

a. only i

b. i & ii

c. only iii

d. iii & iv

61. Gaussian density function g(x,) is defined by _

a.

b.

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- c.
d.
- 62. Bayes theorem provides a way of calculating which probability?**
a. posterior
b. prior
c. stable
d. ideal
- 63. In Gaussian density function stands for _____ & _____**
a. Standard deviation(SD) & mean
b. mean & SD
c. mode & SD
d. SD & median
- 64. P(H/X) is a _____ probability.**
a. posterior
b. prior
c. stable
d. ideal
- 65. Nave Bayesian classifier is also called as _____ classifier.**
a. computational Bayesian
b. simple Bayesian
c. non-computational Bayesian
d. Complexed Bayesian
- 66. CPT stands for _____**
a. Computer preparation test
b. Computational probability test
c. Conditional probability table
d. Computational probability table
- 67. During Bayesian n/w s incomplete data is referred to _____**
a. input data
b. Hidden data
c. output data
d. recursive data
- 68. The algorithm of "Training Bayesian Belief Networks" involve which sequence of steps**
i)compute the gradients
ii)renormalize the weights
iii)update the weights
a. i, ii, iii
b. ii, i, iii
c. i, iii, ii
d. ii, iii, i
- 69. If 'l' is learning rate & 't' is no of iterations ,the relation b/w l & t is given by**
a.
b.
c. $l \propto t^2$
d.
- 70. The error of a hidden layer of until I is given by _____ where k is node in next hidden layer**
a. $O_i(1-O_i) \sum (Err_k W_{ik})^2$
b.
c.

- d.
- 71. A Neural Network containing N hidden Layers is called as _____ Neural network layered**
a. (N-1)
b. N
c. (N+1)
d. 2N
- 72. _____ are modified so as to minimize the mean squared error b/w the networks prediction and the actual class**
a. no of hidden layers
b. weights of the nodes
c. no of nodes
d. no of inputs to a node
- 73. Back propagation is a neural n/w _____ algorithm**
a. updation
b. learning
c. comparison
d. data mining
- 74. Neural n/w learning is also referred to as _____ learning**
a. sequential
b. connectionist
c. dependent
d. random
- 75. In a multilayer feed-forward NN the weighted output of hidden layer are inputs to _____**
a. input layer
b. next hidden layer
c. output layer
d. input to another NN
- 76. Erri = where are _____ & _____**
a. desired o/p, true o/p
b. actual o/p, true o/p
c. desired o/p, error o/p
d. actual o/p, error o/p
- 77. The tech of updating the weights & biases after the presentation of each sample is referred to As _____**
a. node updating
b. case updating
c. epoch updating
d. layer updating
- 78. If in the item set {percent <= "59", placement = "no" } whose support increases from 0.7 % to 92.6 % in c2, the growth rate is _____**
a. 0.7 %/92.6 %
b. 92.6 %/0.7%
c. $(92.6 \% - 0.7 \%) / 0.7\%$
d. $92.6 \% / (92.6 \% - 0.7 \%)$
- 79. The statement "If any student age is above 20 and their percentage is 70 or**

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more are approved for placement " the rule in rough set theory can be written as

- a. if(x, age > 20) \wedge if(x, percentage \geq 70) then placement = "approved"
- b. if(x, age > 20) \wedge if(percentage \geq 70) then placement = "approved"
- c. if(age > 20) \wedge if(percentage \geq 70) ?> placement = "approved"
- d. if(x, age > 20) \wedge if(x, percentage \geq 70) then placement = **approved**

80. _____ is defined in terms of Euclidean distance

- a. Min distance between two points
- b. max distance between 2 points
- c. Closeness between 2 points**
- d. mean between 2 points

81. The rule "IF NOT A1 AND A2 THEN NOT C1 "is encoded as

- a. 101
- b. 010**
- c. 001
- d. 110

82. If a set of rules has same condent, then the rule with highest confidence is

selected as _____ to represent the set

- a. probability rule
- b. possible rule**
- c. posterior rule
- d. proportionality rule

83. EP stands for _____

- a. emerging point
- b. evolving point

c. emerging patterns

- d. evolving patters

84. JEP is a special case of EP , where J stands for _

- a. joint
- b. jazing
- c. jaggig

d. jumping

85. _____ are used to incorporate ideas if natural evolution

- a. case based reasoning
- b. genetic algorithms**
- c. rough set theory
- d. fuzzy set approach

86. Rough set theory is based on _____ classes with in fn training date

- a. symmetric
- b. transitive
- c. equivalence**
- d. trichotomy

87. In which operation Substring from pairs of rules are swapped to form new pair of rules

- a. equivalence

- b. CBR
- c. crossover**
- d. mutation

88. Assume the following salary details: X(years experience) Y(salary in Rs.)

2	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	13000
9	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	45000
15	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	75000
4	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	18000

The value of x = _____

- a. 30
- b. 8.0
- c. 8.5**
- d. 9.0

89. Assume the fallow data

X(years experience) y(salary)

02	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	13000
09	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	45000
15	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	75000
03	;;;;;;;;;;;;;	18000

Its β value is _____

- a. 4698.6**
- b. 3698.6
- c. 2698.6
- d. 5698.6

90. From the eg. $Y = X$, the co-efficient $\alpha =$ _____

- a. $Y - \beta X$
- b. $Y - \beta x$
- c. $y' - \beta x$**
- d. $y' -$

91. Apart from prediction, the log linier model is also useful for _____

- a. image patterning
- b. data compression**
- c. voice recognition
- d. speech recognition

92. In $Y = X$, are _____

- a. constants
- b. regression coefficients**
- c. variable coefficients
- d. averages of X and Y

93. Bivariate linear regression models is represented as _____

- a. $y = \alpha + \beta x + \gamma x^2$
- b.
- c.**
- d.

94. _____ can be modeled by adding polynomial terms to the basic linear mode.

- a. linear regression
- b. multiple regression
- c. polynomial regression**
- d. poison regression

95. _____ regression can be modeled by adding polynomial terms to the

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basic linear model

- a. Linear
- b. multiple

c. polynomial

- d. binomial

96. Which regression helps in counting the data frequently?

- a. Linear regression
- b. logistic regression

c. Poisson regression

- d. multiple regression

97. Accuracy is given as _____

- a. $\text{specificity} * (\text{pos}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg})) + \text{sensitivity} * (\text{neg}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg}))$

b. $\text{specificity} * (\text{neg}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg})) + \text{sensitivity} * (\text{pos}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg}))$

- c. $\text{sensitivity} * (\text{pos}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg})) + \text{specificity} * (\text{neg}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg}))$

- d. $\text{sensitivity} * (\text{neg}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg})) + \text{specificity} * (\text{pos}/(\text{pos}+\text{neg}))$

98. Training set & test set are two sets of _____

a. holdout method

- b. classifier
- c. sensitivity
- d. k-fold cross-validation

99. Sensitivity & specificity can be used to measure _____ & _____

a. +ve samples & -ve samples

- b. -ve samples & +ve samples
- c. speed & robustness
- d. classification & prediction

100. In _____ the class distribution of the samples in each fold is approximately the same as that in the initial data.

- a. random subsampling
- b. k-fold cross validation

c. stratified cross-validation

- d. boot strapping

101. Accuracy estimates also help in _____

- a. known behavior of future classifiers

b. comparison of different classifiers

- c. selection of classifier
- d. increasing classifier accuracy

102. Into how many independent sets the given data are randomly partitioned in holdout method?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

103. Which method of estimating classifier samples the given the training instances uniformly with replacement?

- a. k-fold cross-validation
- b. stratified cross validation

c. boot strapping

- d. leave-one-out

104. _____ & _____ are the techniques for approving overall classifier accuracy by learning and combining series of individual classifiers.

- a. bogging & boosting
- b. bagging & banging

c. bagging & boosting

- d. bagging & bogging

105. _____ is used to access the percentage of samples.

- a. sensitivity
- b. specificity

c. precision

- d. decision

106. Bootstrap is also known as _____

a. bagging

- b. bogging
- c. boosting

- d. banging

107. is _____

- a. simple match coefficient

b. Jaccard coefficient

- c. transition coefficient
- d. regression coefficient

108. where m and p are _____

- a. number of mappings and number of patterns

b. number of matches and number of variables

- c. number of mappings and number of clusters
- d. number of matches and number of clusters

109. Sp = calculates _____

- a. Euclidean distance

- b. Manhattan distance

- c. z-score

d. mean absolute deviation

110. is _____

a. simple matching coefficient

- b. Jaccard coefficient

- c. transition coefficient

- d. regression coefficient

111. A _____ resembles a nominal variable.

- a. normal variable

b. discrete ordinal variable

- c. continuous ordinal variable

- d. poisson ordinal variable

112. The process of grouping a set of physical objects into classes of similar objects is called as -

- a. moduling

- b. segmenting

c. clustering

- d. machine learning

113. Clustering is a form of _____

- a. learning by practice

- b. learning by examples

c. learning by observation

d. learning by testing

114. Interval-scaled variables are _____ measurements of a linear scale.

a. discrete

b. continuous

c. differentiable

d. non-continuous

115. The data matrix is often called as _____

a. one-mode matrix

b. two-mode matrix

c. zero-mode matrix

d. poly-node matrix

116. Object-by-object structure is also known as _____

a. difference matrix

b. data matrix

c. Dissimilarity matrix

d. Identity matrix

117. Squared-error criterion is defined as _____

a.

b.

c.

d.

118. the computational complexity of CLARANS is _____

a. $O(n)$

b. $O(n^2)$

c. $O(\log n)$

d. $O(n \log n)$

119. _____ can be used to find the most "natural" number of clusters using a silhouette coefficient.

a. PAM

b. CLAPP

c. CLARA

d. CLARANS

120. The _____ algorithm where each cluster is represented by one of the objects located near the center of cluster.

a. k-means

b. k-medians

c. k-medoids

d. k-modes

121. The agglomerative approach is also called as _____ approach.

a. top-down

b. bottom-up

c. sequential

d. random

122. Most of the partitioning methods cluster objects are based on _____

a. number of clusters

b. distance between objects

c. number of objects in each class

d. learning rate

123. _____ methods quantize the object space into a finite number of cells that form a grid structure.

a. hierarchical methods

b. density-based methods

c. grid-based methods

d. model-based methods

124. _____ is a density-based method that computers an augmented clustering.

a. DBSCAN

b. OPTICS

c. STING

d. CLIQUE

125. EM is expanded to _____

a. entity maximization

b. exception maximization

c. expectation maximization

d. earning maximization

126. Clustering large applications can be shortened as _____

a. CLA

b. CLAPP

c. CLARA

d. CLULA

127. The relative interconnectivity between 2 clusters is given by _____

a.

b.

c.

d.

128. The absolute closeness between 2 clusters, normalized w.r.t the internal closeness of two clusters is _____

a. relative distance

b. relative interconnectivity

c. relative density

d. relative closeness

129. _____ is a triplet summary information about sub clusters of objects

a. clustering features

b. clustering feature tree

c. Chameleon

d. density feature

130. Which method overcame with the problem of favoring clusters with spherical shape and similar sizes?

a. BIRCH

b. CURE

c. ROCK

d. STING

131. For given n objects the complexity of CURE is _____

a. $O(n)$

b. $O(n^2)$

c. $O(\log n)$

d. $O(n \log n)$

- 132. AGNES is expanded to _____**
- a. agglomerative nesting
 - b. aglomative nesting
 - c. agnomative nesting
 - d. aggomerative nesting
- 133. Which method represents each cluster by a certain fixed number of representative objects and shrinks them towards the center of the cluster**
- a. BIRCH
 - b. CURE**
 - c. ROCK
 - d. DBSCAN
- 134. CF tree has how many parameters?**
- a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. 3
 - d. 2**
- 135. Which algorithm has overcome with the weakness of CURE & ROCK algorithms?**
- a. DBSCAN
 - b. OPTICS
 - c. Chameleon**
 - d. Wave Cluster
- 136. Which method doesn't handle categorical attributes?**
- a. BIRCH
 - b. CURE**
 - c. ROCK
 - d. CLIQUE
- 137. Square wave influence function is set to 0(zero) if _____**
- a. $d(x,y) = \sigma$
 - b. $d(x,y) > \sigma$**
 - c. $d(x,y) < \sigma$
 - d. $d(x,y) \neq \sigma$
- 138. Gaussian influence function is given as _____**
- a. eb.
 - ec.
 - ed.
 - e-
- 139. Grid-based computation is _____**
- a. cluster-independent
 - b. data independent
 - c. query independent**
 - d. density independent
- 140. Which algorithm facilitates parallel processing?**
- a. STING**
 - b. CLIQUE
 - c. OPTICS
 - d. ROCK
- 141. If a k-dimensional unit is dense , then its projections are in _____ dimensional space.**
- a. k
 - b. (k-1)**

- c. (k+1)
 - d.
- 142. DBSCAN is _____ clustering algorithm**
- a. partitioning methods
 - b. hierarchical methods
 - c. density-based methods**
 - d. grid-based methods
- 143. Density connectivity is a _____ relation.**
- a. closure
 - b. symmetric**
 - c. transitive
 - d. trichotomy
- 144. The _____ is an object is defined as the sum of influence functions of all data points**
- a. distance function
 - b. interconnectivity function
 - c. density function**
 - d. closeness function
- 145. STING is _____ clustering algorithm**
- a. partitioning methods
 - b. hierarchical methods
 - c. density-based methods
 - d. grid-based methods**
- 146. Wave Cluster is _____ algorithm from the following.**
- i) hierarchical**
 - ii) density-based**
 - iii) grid-based**
- a. i & ii
 - b. i & iii
 - c. ii & iii**
 - d. only ii
- 147. _____ can automatically result in the removal of outliers.**
- a. Wavelet transform**
 - b. Wavelet outlier
 - c. data cube
 - d. DENCLUE
- 148. CLASSIT and Auto class are _____**
- a. statistical approaches**
 - b. neural network approaches
 - c. Wavelet transform
 - d. Outlier analysis
- 149. _____ compete in a "winner-take-all" fashion for the object that is currently presented to the system.**
- a. supervised learning
 - b. unsupervised learning
 - c. competitive learning**
 - d. cluster learning
- 150. _____ and _____ are two operators of COBWEB.**
- a. merging, dividing
 - b. scratching, splitting
 - c. merging, splitting**

d. adding, dividing

151. The larger the value, the greater the proportion of class members that share attribute-value pair This is applicable to _____

- a. interclass similarity
- b. interclass dissimilarity
- c. intraclass similarity**
- d. intraclass dissimilarity

152. The sequence of steps in conceptual clustering are _____

- a. characterization, clustering
- b. classification, prediction
- c. clustering, characterization**
- d. prediction, classification

153. _____ has the ability to automatically adjust the number of classes in a partition.

- a. CLIQUE
- b. Wave cluster
- c. COBWEB**
- d. Outlier analysis

154. SOM stands for _____

- a. self organizing maps**
- b. self originating maps
- c. self outlier maps
- d. self online maps

155. _____ performs multidimensional clustering in 2 steps.

- a. CLIQUE**
- b. Wave cluster
- c. COBBWEB
- d. Outlier analysis

156. _____ is a signal processing technique that decomposes a signal into different frequency sub bands.

- a. Wavelet transform**
- b. Outlier analysis
- c. Outlier mining
- d. SOMs

157. In index-based algorithm, if k represents dimensionality and n represents number of objects in the data set. The worst-case complexity is _____

- a. $O(k*n)$
- b. $O(*n)$
- c. $O(k*)$**
- d. $O(k+n)$

158. In cell-based algorithm, if k represents dimensionality and c is a constant. Its complexity is defined as _____

- a. $O(*n)$
- b. $O(c*)$
- c. $O(+n)$**
- d. $O(c+)$

159. Block and consecutive procedures are 2 basic types for _____

-
- a. calculating outliers
- b. mining outliers
- c. classification outliers

d. detecting outliers

160. If there are 'm' number of objects within d-neighborhood of an outlier and later it is decided as not an outlier because of its _____ number of neighbors.

- a. m
- b. (m-1)
- c. (m+1)**
- d. _____

161. _____ doesn't require a metric distance between the objects.

- a. Exception set
- b. dissimilarity function**
- c. cardinality function
- d. smoothing factor

162. Outlier detection and outlier analysis is a data mining task referred to as _____

- a. data mining
- b. Outlier mining**
- c. task mining
- d. Analyzer mining

163. Data which are inconsistent with the remaining set of data is called as _____

- a. metadata
- b. Outliers**
- c. procedures
- d. process

164. _____ is used to identify outliers w.r.t the model.

- a. outlier test
- b. discordancy test**
- c. differentiation test
- d. integration test

165. _____ verifies whether an object is significantly large or small in relation to the distribution F.

- a. outlier test
- b. discordancy test**
- c. differentiation test
- d. integration test

166. The _____ states that discordant values are not outliers in distribution F, but contaminants from some other distribution G.

- a. Inherent alternative distribution
- b. mixture alternative distribution**
- c. slippage alternative distribution
- d. individual alternative distribution

167. It is difficult to construct an object cube containing _____ dimension

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a. generalization

b. keyword

c. plan base

d. pattern

168. Which of the following are spatial operators?

i) spatial-union

ii) spatial-overlapping

iii) spatial-intersection

iv) spatial-disjoint

a. i & ii

b. i & iv

c. i, ii, iii

d. i, ii, iv

169. Each attribute to simple-valued data for constructing a multi-dimensional data cube are called as _____

a. meta cube

b. hyper cube

c. object cube

d. grid cube

170. _____ is a task of mining significant patterns from a plan base.

a. plan classification

b. plan detection

c. plan mining

d. plan construction

171. _____ notation be used to represent sequence of actions of the same type.

a. ()

b. .

c. +

d. *

172. Each object in a class is associated with _____

a. object identifier & object name

b. object identifier & set of attributes

c. object name & set of attributes

d. object code & object type

173. A set-valued attribute may be _____

i) homogenous

ii) heterogeneous

a. only i

b. only ii

c. i or ii

d. i and ii

174. _____ and _____ are important means of generalization

.

a. attribution, aggregation

b. aggregation, approximation

c. approximation, analyzation

d. analyzation, attribution

175. A _____ has complex tasks, graphics, images, videos, maps, voice, music etc.

a. meta data

b. multimedia database

c. MS-Access

d. SQL

176. _____ is one where properties can be inherited from more than one super class.

a. multilevel inheritance

b. polymorphism

c. multiple inheritance

d. single inheritance

177. In _____ signature, its image includes a composition of multiple features.

a. color histogram based

b. multi feature composed

c. wavelet based

d. region based granularity

178. The edge orientation of any image can be _____

a. .

b. .

c. .

d. .

179. _____ is a optimization method for spatial association analysis.

a. progressive regression

b. progressive refinement

c. progressive coverage

d. refinement property

180. _____ stores and manages a large collection of multimedia objects.

a. multimedia database system

b. database management system

c. relational database management system

d. graphical database system

181. A huge amount of space-related data are in _____ forms.

a. images

b. ER Diagrams

c. Use case diagrams

d. Audio

182. _____ refers to the extraction of knowledge spatial relationships not explicitly stored in spatial databases.

a. spatial data mining

b. spatial data warehouse

c. spatial data representation

d. spatial data knowledge representation

183. _____ is a dimension whose primitive level data are spatial starting at a certain level, becomes non-spatial.

a. non-spatial dimensions

b. spatial to non-spatial dimensions

c. spatial to spatial dimensions

d. non-spatial to spatial dimensions

184. _____ is a collection of pointers to spatial objects.

a. numerical measures

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b. pointers measure

c. spatial measures

d. non-spatial measures

185. MBR stands for _____ which represents 2 points for rough estimation of a merged region.

a. memory buffer register

b. maximum bounding rectangle

c. minimum bounding rectangle

d. minimum bounding region

186. Consider a spatial association rule $Is-a(X, "office")$

Δ near-by($X, "house"$)

\Rightarrow near-by($X, "university"$) [0.5 % 80 %] The rule states _____

percent of the offices are close to houses.

a. 0.5 %

b. 80%

c. 80.5%

d. 79.5 %

187. Precision= _____

a.

b.

c.

d.

188. Consider the data Original data: 3 7 2 0 7 2

Moving average of order 3: 4 3 2 6

Weighted(3,4,3) The first weighted average value is

a. 4.3

b. 5.5

c. 6.3

d. 7.7

189. _____ refer to the cycles which are long term oscillations about a trend line/curve which may/may not be periodic.

a. long term movements

b. cyclic movements

c. seasonal movements

d. random movements

190. If the time interval "int=0" means _____

a. no interval gap is allowed

b. gap is allowed after 0 seconds

c. time interval=0

d. sequence of time slots doesn't exists

191. Mining _____ specifies the periodic behavior of the time series at some, but not all of the points in time.

a. full periodic pattern.

b. partial periodic pattern.

c. minimum periodic pattern.

d. periodic association rules

192. Time series analysis is also referred to as _____

a. decomposition

b. time-analyzer

c. series-analyzer

d. decentralized

193. _____ is the database that consists of sequence of ordered events with / without concrete notions of time.

a. multimedia database

b. sequence database

c. concrete database

d. relational database

194. DFT and DWT are two popular data-independent transformations where F stands for _____

a. faster

b. freedom

c. Fourier

d. frequency

195. _____ find all pairs of gap free windows of a small length that are similar.

a. atomic matching

b. window stitching

c. sub-sequence ordering

d. context switching

196. Web linkage structures, web contents etc., are included in _____

a. data mining

b. text mining

c. web mining

d. multimedia mining