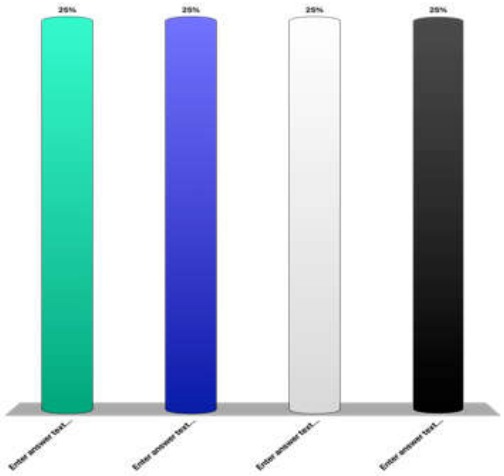
An insurance company wants to find typical, but unknown, causes for specific injuries from earlier cases. This likely is based on …

A. local rule discovery
B. predictive modelling
C. descriptive modelling
D. exploratory data analysis

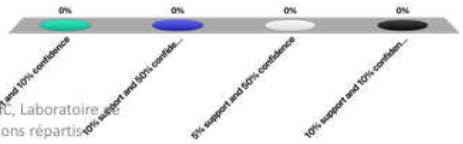
Let's assume that the transactions are stored in a relation T(*x*, A1, ..., A5), where *x* is the customer and each attribute A1, ..., A5 can have 3 different values. How many different items exist after reduction to a single dimension?

A. 5
B. 243
C. 125
D. 15



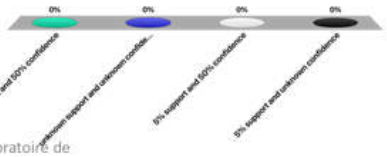
10 itemsets out of 100 contain item A, of which 5 also contain B. The rule A ➔ B has:

A. 5% support and 10% confidence
B. 10% support and 50% confidence
C. 5% support and 50% confidence
D. 10% support and 10% confidence



10 itemsets out of 100 contain item A, of which 5 also contain B. The rule B ➔ A has:

A. unknown support and 50% confidence
B. unknown support and unknown confidence
C. 5% support and 50% confidence
D. 5% support and unknown confidence



Given the frequent 2-itemsets {1,2}, {1,4}, {2,3} and {3,4}, how many 3-itemsets are generated and how many are pruned?

A. 2, 2

B. 1, 0

C. 1, 1

D. 2, 1

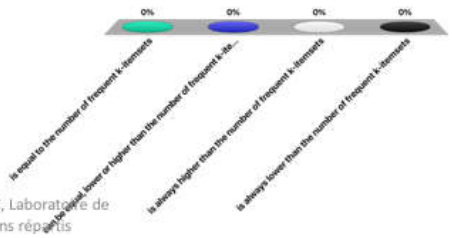
After the join step, the number of k+1-itemsets ...

A. is equal to the number of frequent k-itemsets

B. can be equal, lower or higher than the number of frequent k-itemsets

C. is always higher than the number of frequent k-itemsets

D. is always lower than the number of frequent k-itemsets

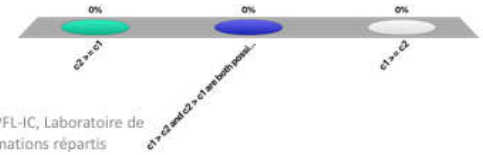


If rule {A,B} ➔ {C} has confidence c_1 and rule {A} ➔ {C} has confidence c_2, then ...

A. $c_2 >= c_1$

B. $c_1 > c_2$ and $c_2 > c_1$ are both possible

C. $c_1 >= c_2$



A false negative in sampling can only occur for itemset with support smaller than …

A. the threshold s
B. p*s
C. p*m
D. None of the above

The FP tree below is …

A. not valid, b is missing
B. not valid, since count at leaf level larger than 1
C. possible, with 2 transactions {a}
D. possible, with 2 transactions {a,c}