Some sketch answers and pointers for the sample exam. These are not the only ways to answer each question, but provide some idea of points to consider.

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1) XML allows one to define vocabulary of elements/attributes, whereas for HTML this is fixed and it uses a vocabulary suitable for presenting in a browser. XML better for generic applications (e.g. ChemML or MathML) not dependent on presentation. HTML is very well suited to presentation. [Note that HTML is a subset of XML, so one could argue that when using HTML one is also using XML]

2) JSON relatively easier for data interchange by Web servers, more natural to represent hierarchical data than CSV, JSON allows a more flexible structure than CSV (not rigid rules on number of fields)

3) No reliance on single point of control/authority, which is susceptible to failure/attack/scalability issues. Data is also more transparent on the blockchain (every node has a copy)-> increased trust.

4) Compute mean of column age, restricted to rows which are Male (22+20+20.5+20.3)/4).
Such a mean incorporates the background knowledge about the missing value's gender, providing a more specific and potentially more accurate estimate. However sample size for computing the value is lower (compared to using ages of all the objects) and so estimation can less reliable when there are few samples used.

5) From lecture notes on box plots

6a) Need to explain whether relationship between variables is linear or non linear and why. As a person gets older, how does their height change? A natural way to argue would be that height increases up until person is ~20 years of age, remains roughly stable and then has a small decrease in later years. i.e. a non-linear relationship. For a non linear relationship such as Age and Height, the (normalised) mutual information is more appropriate, since Pearson correlation won't be able to detect it. Could draw your estimate of the relationship (curve) between a person's Age and Height to support the reasoning. (it is also ok to argue there is a linear relationship, provided you explain your reasoning).

b) Could argue either way here. The examples given are not very extreme, so throwing the information away could be viewed as harsh and might result in misleading analysis. It would of course also depend on the population being analysed (E.g. the range of values for people in Japan could be very different from those in the USA)

c) More reasonable computation of distance between objects (stop large scale features dominating) - useful in k-means clustering or k-nn. Feature scale may also be more interpretable to humans when comparing two features.

7a) Allows immediate visualisation of the dataset. Helps show the cluster structure, helps show the overlap between classes, helps identify potential anomalies, extreme individuals from each class.

b) VAT might reveal more clearly how many clusters there are and their respective sizes.
More difficult to relate VAT info to class structure. VAT provides less idea about *why* an instance is different/similar to other instances.

c) The 90% estimate would be biased, since the testing data (class label info) was looked at when doing feature selection. This provided information to the feature selection process that should not have been seen. (like seeing the final exam before it is held). Consequently the model that was trained using the results from the feature selection was developed on information that should not have been seen. The reported accuracy will thus likely be over optimistic (too high).

8) Could be domain knowledge, or evaluating accuracy using different choices of k and choosing the one that works best.

9) a) Method for predicting (unknown) preferences of a user about certain items using information about the preferences of many other uses about the entire set of items. Important as the basis for making recommendations to users about what products, such as movies to watch, or books to buy.
b) Technique used to improve efficiency in record linkage of large datasets. Blocks are formed based on some property of each record (e.g. first letter of surname), then records are only compared within blocks (as opposed to across blocks).
c) A code which can be added to a document as a “signature”. This can be used to verify that a particular person signed/authorised the document (only the person who knew both the public key and the private key). Generation of the digital signature relies on public key cryptography, where the person signing has both a public key (known to all) and a private key (known only to them). Digital signatures facilitate trust and verifiability.
d) A model for data anonymisation, following on from k anonymity (an individual should be indistinguisable from at least (k-1) other individuals on the non sensitive

attributes). Furthermore, there should be
at least l different values for the sensitive attribute. This reduces the risk of privacy attacks
on data which only satisfies k anonymity.
e) A table satisfies k- anonymity if every record in the table is indistinguishable from at least k - 1 other records with respect to every set of quasi-identifier attributes; such a table is called a k- anonymous table.

10) Break each string into its two grams, e.g.
wrangling-> {wr, ra, an, ng, gl, li, in, ng} (8 2-grams)
wrapping-> {wr, ra, ap, pp, pi, in, ng} (7 2-grams)
Use Dice coefficient for similarity
2-grams in common = {wr,ra,ng,in} =4
Dice coefficient=2*4/(8+7)

11) 2*6/(7+9)
6 ones in common
7 ones from one bloom filter
9 ones from the other bloom filter

12) Explain how string information is represented in bloom filter (generation of 2 grams, hashing of 2 grams
with multiple hash functions). Explain how a single bloom filter might map to multiple possible input strings, can't easily reverse engineer.

13) A salt is an extra string that is appended to the information being encoded, so that hashed value is not susceptible to a dictionary attack (a dictionary attack being where an adversary pre-computes the hash values of known words and uses these as a lookup table to try and infer what input has been hashed). The two parties doing the linkage would agree on a salt, the 3rd party would not know it.