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Declaration of Student

1. I Deepak Kumar Dubey S/o Vidyakant Dubey hereby declare that while attempting my answer sheet will not use any other person(s), incriminating material or involve in any wrong activity. If such activity reported by evaluator, then my case should be treated as UMC.
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Question Answer 3Association Rule Mining :-

Association rule mining is a procedure which is meant to find frequent pattern, correlations, associations, or casual structure from data sets found in various kind of databases, transactional, databases, and other form of data repositories. Given a set of transactions, association rule mining aims to find the rules which enable us to predict the occurrence of a specific item based on the occurrences of the other item in the transaction.

Techopedia Explains Association Rule Mining:-

- (a) Association rule mining is the data mining process to find the rules that may govern associations and casual objects between sets of items.
- (b) So in a given transaction with multiple items, it tries to find the rule that governs how or why such items are often bought together because a lot of

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people like to make PB & J sandwiches.

- (c) Also, surprisingly, diapers and beer are bought together because, as it turns out, that dads are often tasked to do the shopping while the moms are left with the baby.

The main application of Association rule mining :-

- (a) Basket data analysis
- (b) Cross Marketing
- (c) Catalog design

Uses of Association rule in data mining :-

In data mining association rules are useful for analysing and predicting customer behaviour. They play an important part in customer analytics, market basket analysis, product clustering, Catalog design and source layouts.

Programmers use association rules to

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Build programs Capable of Machine Learning. Machine Learning is a type of Artificial intelligence (AI)

It seeks to build programs with a ability to become more efficient without being explicitly programmed.

Question Answer 01Characteristics of data warehouse :-

- (a) Subject oriented
- (b) Integrated
- (c) Time variant
- (d) Non-Volatile

(a) Subject oriented :- it provides information on a topic rather than the

ongoing operations of organisation. Such issue may be inventory, promotion,

Storage, etc. Never does a data warehouse concentrate on the current processes. Instead, it emphasized modeling and analyzing decision making data.

(b) Integrated :-

Integration in Data warehouse means establishing a standard unit of measurement from the diff. data bases for all the similar data. The data must also get stored in a simple and universally acceptable manner within

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The data warehouse, through combining data from various source such as mainframe, relational database, flat file, etc; a data warehouse is created.

(c) Time Variant:-

Compared to OS, the time horizon for the data warehouse is quite extensive the data collected in a data warehouse is acknowledged over a given period. It provide historical information. It contain a temporal element, either explicitly or implicitly.

(d) Non-volatile:-

The data warehouse is non-volatile, meaning the prior data will not be erased when new data are entered into it. data is ready only, only updated regularly. It also assists in analysing historical data and in understanding what and when it happens. The transaction process, recovery, and concurrency control mechanisms are not required.

Need of Data Warehouse :-

Data warehouse is needed for all

types of users like:

- (a) Decision makers who rely on mass amount of data.
- (b) it is also used by the people who want simple technology to access the data.
- (c) Users who use customized, complex process to obtain information from multiple data sources.
- (d) it is essential for those people who want a systematic approach for making decision.

Question Answer 1Data Visualization :-

Data visualization is a graphical representation of information and data. by using visual elements like charts, graphs and maps, data visualization tools provide an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data.

In the world of big data, data visualization tools and technologies are essential to analyze massive amount of information and make data driven decision.

Explain different Method used for Data visualization :-

- (a) Column chart :- it is also called a vertical bar chart where each category is represented by a rectangle. The height of the rectangle is proportional to the value that are plotted.
- (b) Bar Graph :- it has rectangular bars in which the lengths are

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proportional to the value which are represented.

(c) Stacked column chart:- it is similar to a stacked bar however the data is stacked horizontally.

(d) Area chart:- it combines the line chart and bar chart to show how the numeric value of one or more groups change over the progress of a viable area.

(e) Line Graph:- the data point are connected through a straight line therefore create a representation of the changing trend.

Question Answer 8Multidimensional Schemas

It is specially designed to model data warehouse system.

The Schemas are designed to address the unique need of very large database designed for an analytical purpose (OLAP).

Types of Data Warehouse Schema:

- (a) Star schema.
- (b) Snowflake schema.
- (c) Galaxy schema.

(a) Star Schema:-

Star schema in data warehouse, in which the center of the star can have one fact table and a number are associated dimensional table. It is known as star schema as its structure resemble a star. The star schema data model is the simplest type of data warehouse schema.

Characteristic of star schema:-

- (i) Fact table would contain key and measure.
- (ii) The dimension table are not joined to each other.
- (iii) The schema is widely supported by BI Tools.

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Snowflake Schema

Snowflake schema in data warehouse is logical arrangement of table in multidimensional database such that the ER diagram resembles a snowflake shape. A snowflake schema is an extension of a star schema, and it adds additional dimensions. The dimension table are normalized which splits data into additional tables.

Characteristic of Snowflake Schema

- (i) Easier to implement a dimension is added to the Schema.
- (ii) Due to multiple tables query performance is reduced.
- (iii) The main benefit of snowflake schema it uses smaller disk space.

Galaxy Schema

A Galaxy schema contains two fact table that share dimension table b/w them. It is also called fact constellation schema. The schema is viewed as a collection of

Stars hence the name Galaxy Schema.
as you can see in above example, there
are two fact table

- (i) Revenue
- (ii) Product

Characteristic of Galaxy Schema

- (i) This schema is helpful for aggregating fact table for better understanding.
- (ii) The dimension are large in this schema which is needed to build based on the level of hierarchy.
- (iii) This schema is helpful for in this schema are separated dimension based on the various level of hierarchy.
- (iv) Moreover, it is possible to build this type of schema by splitting the one star schema into more star schema.

Question Answer 5Attributed Oriented Induction :-

- (i) The Attributed-Oriented Induction (AOI) approach to data generalization and summarization - based characterization was first proposed in 1989 (KDD'89 Workshop) a few years before the introduction of the data cube approach.
- (ii) The data cube approach can be considered as a data warehouse based, pre-computation-oriented, materialized approach.
- (iii) It performs offline aggregation before an OLAP or data mining query is submitted for processing.
- (iv) It is not confined to categorical data nor particular measures.
- (v) It was proposed in 1989 (KDD'89 Workshop).

Attribute Removal:-

to remove attribute A if there is a large set of distinct value for A but (1) there is no generalization operator on A, or (2) A's higher level concept are expressed in term of other attributes.

Attribute generalization:-

if there is a large set of distinct value for A, and there exists a set of generalization operators on A, then select an operator and generalized A.

Attribute threshold control:-

Typical 2-8, specified / default.

Generalized relation threshold control (10, 30)

To control the final relation / rule size

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Example

Let's say there is university database that's to be characterised, for that its corresponding DML will be

Use University-DB

with characteristics
in relevance to

"Science Students"

name, gender, major, birth-place,
birthdate, residence, phone no,
GPA

from

Student

its corresponding SQL statement can be:

Select: name, gender, major, birth-place, birth-
date, residence, phone no, GPA

from Student

Where Status in {"Msc", "MBA", "Ph.D."}

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