TSSM's

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Name of subject: - Data Mining Techniques and Applications

Objective Type Question

1. Prediction is

    a. The result of the application of a theory or a rule in a specific case

    b. One of several possible enters within a database table that is chosen by the designer as the primary means of accessing the data in the table.

    c. Discipline in statistics that studies ways to find the most interesting projections of multi-dimensional spaces

    d. None of these

2. Operational database is

    a. A measure of the desired maximal complexity of data mining algorithm
    b. A database containing volatile data used for the daily operation of an organization

    c. Relational database management system

    d. None of these

3. Bayesian classifiers is

    a. A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.

    b. Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis

    c. An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.

    d. None of these

4. Classification accuracy is

    a. A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes

b. Measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory

c. The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples

d. None of these

5. Cluster is

a. Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects

b. Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm

c. Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracted

d. None of these

6. Data mining is

a. The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process

b. The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process

c. A subject-oriented integrated time variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management

d. None of these

7. Data selection is

a. The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process

b. The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process

c. A subject-oriented integrated time variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management

d. None of these

8. Euclidean distance measure is
a. A stage of the KDD process in which new data is added to the existing selection

b. The process of finding a solution for a problem simply by enumerating all possible solutions according to some pre-defined order and then testing them

c. The distance between two points as calculated using the Pythagoras theorem

d. None of these

9. Bayesian classifiers is
   a. A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.
   b. Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis
   c. An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.

   d. None of these

10. Classification is

    a. A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes
    b. A measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory
    c. The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples
    d. None of these

11. Classification accuracy is

    a. A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes
    b. Measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory
    c. The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples

Subject Incharge