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S. No. of Question Paper : 2780

Unique Paper Code : 32347611 IC

Name of the Paper : Data Mining

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (H) Computer Science : DSE-4

Semester : VI

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt All questions from Section A.

Attempt any four questions from Section B.

Section A

1. (a) Find the Euclidean distance between data points X(0, -1, 0, 1) and Y(1, 0, -1, 0). 2
- (b) If recall and precision are 0.5 and 0.6 respectively, compute the value of F_1 measure. 2
- (c) In a given dataset, it is found that an itemset $\{ab\}$ is infrequent. Will itemset $\{abc\}$ be infrequent or frequent ? Explain why. 2

P.T.O.

- (d) What are the three strategies for handling missing values in a dataset ? 3
- (e) Differentiate between precision and bias on the basis of the quality of the measurement process. 3
- (f) What is meant by variable transformation ? What are its advantages ? 3
- (g) If support of an association rule $X \rightarrow Y$ is 80% and confidence is 75%, can we derive support and confidence of the rule $Y \rightarrow X$? If yes, list down the values. If no, state the reason. 3
- (h) List down two advantages and two disadvantages of leave-one-out approach used in cross-validation for evaluating the performance of the classifier ? 4
- (i) Differentiate between agglomerative and divisive methods of hierarchical clustering with the help of a diagram. 4
- (j) What are asymmetric attributes ? Give an example of each : 4
- (i) asymmetric binary attribute,
 - (ii) asymmetric discrete attribute,
 - (iii) asymmetric continuous attribute.

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values

(3)

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3

- (k) The confusion matrix for a 2-class problem is given below : 5

		Predicted Class	
		Class=1	Class=0
Actual Class	Class=1	400	100
	Class=0	200	300

Calculate the Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, True Positive Rate, and False Positive rate.

Section B

2. (a) What are the differences between noise and outliers ? Are noise objects always outliers ? Are outliers always noise objects ? 2+1+1

- (b) Let A and B be two sets of integers. A distance measure ' d ' is defined as follows : 4

$d(A - B) = \text{size}(A - B) + \text{size}(B - A)$ where '-' denotes set difference. Size denotes the number of elements in the set.

Prove that the distance measure ' d ' is a metric.

- (c) What is unsupervised learning ? Explain with the help of an example application. 2

3. (a) Consider the following dataset for a 2-class problem : 7

A	B	Class Label
T	F	+
T	T	+
T	T	+
T	F	-
T	T	+
F	F	-
F	F	-
F	F	-
T	T	-
T	F	-

- (i) Calculate the gain in the Gini Index when splitting on A and B.
- (ii) Which attribute would the decision tree induction algorithm choose ?
- (iii) Draw the decision tree after splitting showing the number of instances of each class.

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blem : 7

- (iv) How many instances are misclassified by the resulting decision tree ?
- (b) Why is K-nearest neighbor classifier a lazy learner ? 3
4. (a) What is an exhaustive rule-sets in Rule based classification ? If the rule-set is not exhaustive, what problem arises ? How is it resolved ? 4
- (b) What is progressive sampling ? What are its advantages ? 3
- (c) State Bayes' theorem. What assumption is used by the Naïve Bayes classifier ? 3
5. (a) Consider the following set of frequent 3-itemsets :
 $\{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2, 5\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{2, 3, 4\},$
 $\{2, 3, 5\}, \{3, 4, 5\}.$
- Assume that there are only five items in the dataset.
- (i) List all candidate 4-itemsets obtained by a candidate generation procedure using the $F_{k-1} \times F_1$ merging strategy.
- (ii) List all candidate 4-itemsets obtained by a candidate generation procedure in Apriori. 6

(6)

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(b) Let X denotes the categorical attribute having values {awful, poor, OK, good}. What is the representation of each value when X is converted to binary form using :

(i) 2 bits

(ii) 4 bits ?

6. Consider the following transactional dataset :

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Transaction ID	Items Bought
0001	{a, d, e}
0002	{a, b, c, e}
0003	{a, b, d, e}
0004	{a, c, d, e}
0005	{b, c, e}
0006	{b, d, e}
0007	{c, d}
0008	{a, b, c}
0009	{a, d, e}
0010	{a, b, e}

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using :

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7. (a) Explain the following terms with reference to the DBSCAN clustering algorithm :

(i) Core point

(ii) Noise point

(iii) Border point

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- (b) Given the following data points : 2, 4, 10, 12, 3, 20, 30, 11, 25. Assume K = 3 and initial means 2, 4, 6. Show the clusters obtained using K-means algorithm after two iterations and show the new means for the next iteration.

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