Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_ Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_

## PARUL UNIVERSITY

## **FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**

B.Tech. Summer 2023 – 24 Examination

Semester: 6 Date: 29/04/2024

Subject Code: 203108361 Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Subject Name: Data Mining and Data Visualization Total Marks: 60

## **Instructions:**

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Objective Type Questions -	(15)	co	РО	Bloom's Taxonomy
1. Which algorithm is commonly used for association rule mining in KDD? a) K-means b) Apriori c) Decision Trees d) Support Vector Machines (SVM)		3	2	L4
<ul><li>2. Which of the following is NOT a type of clustering algorithm?</li><li>a) K-means b) Hierarchical clustering c) Decision trees d) DBSCAN</li></ul>		3	2	L4
3. Which data visualization technique is best suited for showing the distribution of a single numerical variable?		3	2	L4
<ul><li>a) Histogram b) Box plot c) Scatter plot d) Pie chart</li><li>4. Which of the following algorithms is commonly used for classification in data mining?</li></ul>		3	2	L4
<ul><li>a) K-means b) Apriori c) Naive Bayes d) DBSCAN</li><li>5. Which of the following visualization tools is specifically designed for creating interactive visualizations?</li></ul>		2	2	L4
<ul><li>a) Tableau b) Matplotlib c) Seaborn d) Pandas</li><li>6step of the KDD process involves the selection of relevant data from the database.</li></ul>		1	1	L2
7 is the measure of Apriori algorithm, by which we can identify strong and weak association rules.		3	1	L2
8. In DIKW pyramid, W stands for		3	1	L2
9 is the technique, in which class label is unknown.		3	1	L2
10. Multiple numbers of data sources get combined in step of the Knowledge Discovery.		1	1	L2
11. What do you mean by association rule mining?		3	1	L1
12. Define outlier.		3	1	L1
13. Define MinPts(Minimum points) with respect to DBSCAN algorithm.		3	1	L1
14. What are the measures of data dispersion?		4	1	L1
15. What are the measures of central tendency?		4	1	L1
Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Attempt any three)	(15)			
A) Enlist data visualization techniques. Explain any one of it.		3	1	L2
B) Explain agglomerative and divisive method, under hierarchical clustering.		3	2	L2
C) What are the major issues encountered in data mining?		1	1	L2
D) Enlist five applications of data mining. Explain any one of it in detail.		1	1	L2

- Q.3 A) How can we apply Binning method for data smoothing? Explain Binning (07) 1 3 L3 by mean, Binning by median and Binning by boundaries with proper set of data.
  - B) For the given transaction table, find the frequent item sets and association rules using Apriori algorithm. Consider minimum support=2, minimum confidence=50%.

TID	Itemsets
T1	A, B
T2	B, D
T3	B, C
T4	A, B, D
T5	A, C
T6	B, C
T7	A, C
T8	A, B, C, E
T9	A, B, C

OR

B) For the given transaction table, generate frequent pattern tree and frequent (08) 3 2 L3 pattern rules, using FP Growth algorithm. Consider minimum support be 3.

Transaction ID	Items
T101	{E,K,M,N,O,Y}
T102	{D,E,K,N,O,Y}
T103	{A,E,K,M}
T104	{C,K,M,U,Y}
T105	{C,E,I,K,O,O}

Q.4 A) Explain the working of K-Means clustering algorithm with proper (07) 3 3 L3 example.

## OR

A) Define Information gain. For the given dataset, calculate Information gain for 'Age' attribute. (07)

Age	Income	Student	Credit_Rating	Class: buys_computer
<=30	High	No	Fair	No
<=30	High	No	Excellent	No
3140	High	No	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	No	Fair	Yes
>40	Low	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Low	Yes	Excellent	No
3140	Low	Yes	Excellent	Yes
<=30	Medium	No	Fair	No
<=30	Low	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	Yes	Fair	Yes
<=30	Medium	Yes	Excellent	Yes
3140	Medium	No	Excellent	Yes
3140	High	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	No	Excellent	No

B) How can we extract the useful, previously unknown, and potentially (08) 1 3 L2 valuable information from large datasets? Explain entire process with the neat sketch.

L3

2

2

**L3** 

(08) 3