Data Mining Course 2015-2016-Fourth Year

<u>Information Technology and Information Systems –Fourth Year</u>

• Highly aggregated reports are usually used in which of the following Systems

	• EIS
	• DSS
	• MIS
	• TPS
•	Management Information Systems used reports
	Highly aggregated
	Medium aggregated
	Low aggregated
	All of the above
•	A data warehouse is an archival collection of data created from different sources to support
	Decision support Systems.
	Executive information Systems.
	• MIS systems.
	None of the above
•	Data warehouse is :
	Integrated
	Time-Varying
	Non volatile
	All the above
•	Data warehouse Classification approach depends on the number of layers used by the architecture.

• Structure oriented

- Enterprise oriented
 Object Oriented
 Data warehouse Classification approach depends on how the different layers are employed to create enterprise-oriented views of data warehouses.
 Structure oriented
 Enterprise oriented
 Object Oriented
 Which one of the following is not one of the Independent data marts advantages:
 Easy to build organizationally
 Easy to build technically
 Business enterprise view is available
- Virtual distributed federated Enterprise oriented architecture of data warehouse
 - Leaves data where it lies
 - Integrate data
 - Summarize data
- One of the advantages of Virtual distributed federated is
 - Integrate data
 - No need of ETL
 - Workload typically placed in workstations
- collects all information about subjects (customers, products, sales, assets, personnel) that span the entire organization.
 - Enterprise Data warehouse
 - Independent Data marts
 - Dependent Data marts
-Departmental subsets that focus on selected subjects: *Marketing data mart: customer, products, and sales.*

	Enterprise Data warehouse
	Data marts
	Virtual Data warehouse
•	views over operational databases.
	Enterprise Data warehouse
	Data marts
	Virtual Data warehouse
•	uses separate ETL for each data mart
	Independent data mart
	Dependent data mart
	Data warehouse
•	is a broad category of application programs and technologies for gathering, storing, analyzing, and providing access to data to help enterprise users make better business decisions
	Data Mining
	Business Intelligence
	Data warehouse
•	Describes processing at warehouse
	• OLAP
	• OLTP
•	Describes processing at operational sites
	• OLAP
	• OLTP
•	Data warehouse Stores
	Historical data
	Current Data

	• Both
•	a repository of data gathered from operational data and other sources that is designed to serve a particular community of knowledge workers.
	Data mart
	Data warehouse
	• ODS
•	a type of <u>database</u> that serves as an interim area for a <u>data warehouse</u> in order to store time-sensitive operational data that can be accessed quickly and efficiently
	Data Mart
	• ODS
	• BI tools
•	ODS provides options for obtaining data for Data warehouse
	Current and fresh
	Historical
	• Both
	Web Mining MCQ.
•	Web usage mining refers to the discovery of user access patterns from web usage logs
	• True
	• False
•	Web content mining describes the discovery of useful information from thecontents.
	• Web
	• Text
	Page
	• Level
•	Web mining - is application of
	Data mining

	Both a and b
	None of this
•	The main purpose for structure mining is to extract previously unknown relation between
	Web pages
	Web hyperlinks
	Web Date
	Web Contents
•	Web Structure mining is the process of discovering information from web
	Structured
	Unstructured
	Semi structured
	None of above
•	Web server Data includes
	IP address
	Page reference
	Access time
	All of the above
•	Mining is concerned with discovering the model underlying the link structures of
	the web.
	Web structure.
	Date structure.
	Text structure.
	Image structure
•	describes the discovery of useful information from the web contents.
	Web content mining.
	Web structure mining.

• Text Mining

	Web usage mining.
	None of the above.
•	is concerned with discovering the model underlying the link structures of the web.
	Web structure mining.
	Web content mining.
	Web usage mining.
	None of the above
•	Web mining can be divided into three different types
	Web usage mining.
	Web content mining.
	Web structure mining.
	All of the above
•	is the process of finding out what users are looking for on the Internet.
	Web usage mining.
	Web content mining.
	Web structure mining.
	Text Mining.
•	is the process of using graph theory to analyze the node and connection structure of a web site.
	Web structure mining.
	Web content mining.
	Web usage mining.
	All of the above
•	Web structure mining can be divided into two kinds:
	Hyperlinks and Document Structure
	Hyperlinks and image
	Image and videos

_	No	na	Ωf	ah	ove

Data mining

Information retrieval

	• Notice of above
•	Web usage mining itself can be classified further depending on the kind of usage data considered:
	Web Server Data.
	Application Server Data
	Application Level Data
	All of the above.
•	is the application of data mining techniques to discover patterns from the Web.
	Web Mining
	Text Mining
	Data Mining
	Both a and c
•	A hyperlink that connects to a different part of the same page is called
	An intra-document hyperlink.
	An inter-document hyperlink
	None of Above
•	a hyperlink that connects two different pages is called an
	An inter-document hyperlink.
	An intra-document hyperlink
	None of Above
•	is the process of discovering intrinsic جوهری relationships from Web data (textual linkage, or usage)
	Web Mining
	Text Mining

• Web mining allows you to look for patterns in data through content mining, structure mining, and usage mining

- True
- False
- Web Structure Mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover interesting usage patterns from web usage data, in order to understand and better serve the needs of web-based applications.
 - True
 - False