

Seat No. : _____

SI-138

September-2020

BCA., Sem.-VI

**CC-308 : Data Mining and Data Warehousing
(New Course)**

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions :** (1) All questions in Section-I carry equal marks.
(2) Attempt any **two** questions from Section-I.
(3) Question No-5 in Section-II is compulsory.

SECTION – I

1. (A) Discuss Data Mining. Also discuss major issues in data mining. **10**
(B) Discuss the technologies used for data mining. **10**
2. (A) Explain the concept of Data Warehouse. Also discuss its key features. **10**
(B) Discuss : The typical OLAP operations in detail. **10**
3. (A) What is meant by Data cleaning ? Discuss the methods of data cleaning. **10**
(B) What is meant by data preprocessing ? What are the major tasks in data preprocessing. **10**
4. (A) What is classification ? Discuss the two step process of data classification in detail. **10**
(B) What is cluster analysis ? Discuss the basic clustering methods. **10**

SECTION – II

5. Answer any 5 :

10

(1) _____ is a summarization of general characteristics or features of a target class of data.

- (a) Data warehousing
- (b) Data Discrimination
- (c) Data characterization
- (d) Data Patterns

(2) Data mining is

- (a) The process of discovering interesting patterns from large data sets.
- (b) The stage of selecting 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

(3) _____ is the science of searching for documents or information in documents.

- (a) Regression Analysis
- (b) Cluster Analysis
- (c) Classification
- (d) Information Retrieval

(4) _____ is a subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, non-volatile collection of data in support of management decisions.

- (a) Data Mining
- (b) Data Warehousing
- (c) Web Mining
- (d) Text Mining

(5) An _____ system is customer oriented and is used for transaction and query processing by clerks and clients.

- (a) OLAP
- (b) OLTP
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

(6) Data warehouse can be built using

- (a) Top-down approach
- (b) Bottom-up approach
- (c) Combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches
- (d) All of the above

(7) The _____ view includes fact tables and dimensions tables for designing data warehouse.

- (a) Top-down view
- (b) Data source view
- (c) Data warehouse view
- (d) Business query view

(8) Data quality includes

- (a) Accuracy and completeness
- (b) Consistency and timeliness
- (c) Believability and interpretability
- (d) All of the above

(9) Which of the following is a data smoothing technique ?

- (a) Binning
- (b) Regression
- (c) Outlier analysis
- (d) All of above

(10) _____ quantize the object space into a finite number of cells that form a grid structure.

- (a) Partitioning method
 - (b) Hierarchical method
 - (c) Grid-based method
 - (d) Density based method
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Seat No. : _____

SI-138

September-2020

BCA., Sem.-VI

**CC-308 : Database Administrator
(Old Course)**

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions :** (1) All questions in Section-I carry equal marks.
(2) Attempt any **two** questions from Section-I.
(3) Question No-5 in Section-II is compulsory.

SECTION – I

Attempt any 2 questions out of 4 :

1. (A) Discuss various background processes in Oracle. **10**
(B) List types of Oracle Users and also write responsibilities of Database Administrator in detail. **10**
2. (A) Define Control files, Redo log files, Tablespace, Data files and explain creating and dropping Control files. **10**
(B) What are different types of database privileges that Oracle support ? List and explain various privileges of each type. **10**
3. (A) What are indexes ? List and explain different types of indexes. **10**
(B) Define Cluster. List and explain different types of Cluster. **10**
4. (A) What do you mean by data backup ? Explain the physical and logical backup. **10**
(B) Explain EXPLAIN_PLAN statement and SQL_TRACE statement. **10**

Section – II

5. Attempt any 5 questions out of 10 :

10

- (1) _____ structure maps the data to the physical components such as tables, views and indexes.
- (a) Database (b) Logical
(c) Schema (d) None of these
- (2) CBO stands for _____.
- (a) Cost-Based Optimizer (b) Community-Based Organization
(c) Control Board Operator (d) Chief Blogging Officer
- (4) LOG-BUFFER parameter store the number of bytes allocated to redo buffer.
- (a) True (b) False
- (4) CREATE SECTION is an object level privilege.
- (a) True (b) False
- (5) Default export file name is expdat.dat.
- (a) True (b) False
- (6) Storage area is saved due to the use of _____ .
- (a) Cluster key (b) Key Index
(c) Key Value (d) None of these
- (7) Each B-Tree has a _____ defined as the total number of levels in the tree.
- (a) Depth (b) Leaf
(c) Node (d) None of these

(8) The RESOURCES_LIMIT initialisation parameter can accept either of the two values, _____ or _____.

(a) First-Last

(b) True-False

(c) First-End

(d) None of these

(9) SYS user account is created when we create a database.

(a) True

(b) False

(10) A tablespace is a physical division of a database.

(a) True

(b) False
