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Reg. No.:					

Question Paper Code: 95803

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Fifth Semester

Information technology

19UIT503- Mining and Analysis of Big Data

(Regulation 2019)

Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions PART A - $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$ 1. State why data preprocessing is an important issue for data warehousing and CO1-U data mining? Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The age values for CO2-App the data tuples are (increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70. (a) What is the mean of the data? What is the median? (b) What is the mode of the data? (c) What is the midrange of the data? What is market basket analysis? CO1-U What are the things suffering the performance of Apriori candidate generation CO1-U p

	technique.	
5.	What are the requirements of cluster analysis?	CO2-App
6.	List the types of data used in cluster analysis	CO1- U
7.	What are the characteristics of big data?	CO1- U
8.	What are challenges of Big Data?	CO1- U
9.	Define Sharding.	CO1- U
10.	Difference between Hbase and Hive	CO1- U

- 11. (a) Use these methods to normalize the following group of data:200, CO2- App (16) 300, 400,600,1000 (a) min-max normalization by setting min=0 and max=1
 - (b) z-score normalization
 - (c) Decimal Scaling

Or

- (b) Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The CO2-App age values for the data tuples are (increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45,46, 52, 70. Answer the following:
 - (a) Use smoothing by bin means to smooth the data, using a bin depth of 3. Illustrate your steps. Comment on the effect of this technique for the given data.
 - (b) How might you determine outliers in the data? What other methods are there for data smoothing?
- 12. (a) What is decision tree? Explain how classification is done using CO2-App decision tree induction for the following table consists of training data from an employee database. The data have been generalized. For example, "31.....35" for age represents the age range of 31 to 35. For a given row entry, count represents the number of data tuples having the values for department, status, age and salary given in that row.

Department	Status	Age	Salary	Count
sales	senior	3135	46K50K	30
sales	junior	2630	26K30K	40
sales	junior	3135	31K35K	40
systems	junior	2125	46K50K	20
systems	senior	3135	66K70K	5
systems	junior	2630	46K50K	3
systems	senior	4145	66K70K	3
marketing	senior	36 40	46K50K	10
marketing	junior	3145	41K45K	4
Secretary	senior	4650	36K40K	4
Secretary	junior	2630	26K30K	6

Let status be the class label attribute.

Use Your algorithm to construct a decision tree from the given data.

Or

(16)

- (b) A mobile company conducted a survey about the selection of CO2- App Mobile phones and the survey results are given below.
 - ✓ Predict the choices of the customers using Naïve Bayes Algorithm
 - ✓ Compare the actual choice and predicted choice for any one tuple & test the accuracy of prediction.

Dataset

Features	Cost	Class
Good	High	Buy
Moderate	Moderate	Buy
Good	Moderate	Buy
Good	High	Buy
Moderate	Moderate	Buy
Moderate	High	Not Buy
Moderate	Moderate	Not Buy
Good	High	Not Buy
Moderate	High	Not Buy
Moderate	Moderate	Not Buy

13. (a) Obtain regression equation estimate Y when X=55 from the following Dataset

of Y on X and CO2- App (16)

X	40	50	38	60	65	50	35
Y	38	60	55	70	60	48	30

Or

(b) A random sample of eight drivers insured with a company and CO2-App having similar auto insurance policies was selected. The following table lists their driving experiences (in years) and monthly auto insurance premiums.

Driving Experience (years)	Monthly Auto Insurance Premium
5	\$64
2	87
12	50
9	71
15	44
6	56
25	42
16	60

(a) Does the insurance premium depend on the driving experience or does the driving experience depend on the insurance premium? Do you expect a positive or a negative relationship between these two variables?

Compute SSxx, SSyy, and SSxy.

14.	(a)	Explain the benefits of big data processing.	CO1-U	(16)
		Or		
	(b)	Explain in detail about the different types of data in big data analytics.	CO1-U	(16)
15.	(a)	Explain in detail about pig architecture with neat diagram. Or	CO1-U	(16)
	(b)	Compare Pig and SQL. How SQL is differ from HiveQL.	CO1-U	(16)