29/4/2021 module4

## **Data Mining 2**

Module 4 - 2020/2021

Name	_ Surname	ID:	Test id. AUTO
Q1. Letting $S_1$ be a subse	equence of a frequent	sequence $S_2$ , refresh why $\epsilon$	also $S_1$ is a frequent one.
A1			
<u> </u>		ne GSP algorithm: once you s is/are the frequent sequer	find the candidate 3-sequences, write
$\{DC\}\{CD\}\{D\}\{C\}\{E\}\{A\}\{B\}\{C\}\{C\}\{CE\}\{CE\}\{C\}\{E\}\{E\}\{A\}$	$A\}$		
A2			
the elements at time $t>$	3 (highlighted in red) of the state of the s	occur after an imposed gove $gap \geq 3$ or $gap \leq 3$ in ord	nouse and $X \!\!=\!\!$ other, then assume that erment lockdown aiming to limitate the er to focus on the forbidden
$\{H,F\}\{H\}\{H,F,X\}$	$\{H,X\}$ $\{H\}$ $\{H\}$ $\{I\}$	$\{H,X\}\{H,F\}$	
A3			

Q4. Identify the wrong statements about the EM algorithm.

29/4/2021 module4

Cluster assignment is more flexible than kmeans-like approaches
2) It is not able to cluster points when more than two generative processes are involved
3) Probability of data to belong to each distribution is estimated during the E-step
4) Dependence of data is always assumed
5) It computes the model parameters until convergence is reached
A 4
A4
N.B.: this question can have more than one correct answer
OF Identify the right statements shout the ODTICS algorithm
Q5. Identify the right statements about the OPTICS algorithm.
1) It extends hierarchical-based algorithms
2) Core distance is updated until all points are comparable to each other
3) Core distance defines the number of minimum MinPts to consider
4) It is not parametric with respect to the radius value
5) It works when heterogenous densities are present in the dataset
A5
N.B.: this question can have more than one correct answer
Q6. Given the following sets of elements, apply the ROCK clustering assuming a similarity threshold of $0.15$ and $2$ required clusters.
$P_1 = \{cap, sunglasses, shoes\}$
$P_2 = \{pants, shoes, shirt, sunglasses\}$
$P_3 = \{chicken, pants\} \ P_4 = \{shoes, shirt, cap\}$
$1_{4} = \{0_{10000}, 0_{1001}, 0_{100}\}$
A6

29/4/2021 module4

Q7. Given the following partitions, evaluate their goodness using the Profit as a fitness function  $\left(r=2\right)$ 

## Partition 1

$$C_1((c,c),(c,e),(c,c,e,e),(e,e)$$
  
 $C_2((d,e),(e,d),(h,e,d),(e,e))$ 

## Partition 2

$$C_1((c, e, c), (e, c, e))$$
  
 $C_2((d, e, h), (e, e, e))$ 

A7. \_\_\_\_\_