Multiple Choice Questions & Answers

1. What distinguishes the CURE algorithm from other clustering methods?

A) It is designed for parallel processing

B) It can handle non-euclidean spaces

C) It focuses on detecting link spam

D) It uses a limited approach

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is a common challenge in handling larger datasets in main memory?

A) Lack of computational resources

B) Insufficient clustering algorithms

C) Limited storage capacity

D) Excessive memory consumption

Answer: D

3. What strategy is commonly employed to address memory constraints in frequent itemset mining?

A) Clustering for Streams and Parallelism

B) Efficient Computation of PageRank

C) Sampling techniques

D) Ignoring infrequent items

Answer: C

4. Which technique focuses on detecting and mitigating the impact of artificially inflated page rankings?

A) Clustering in NonEuclidean Spaces

B) Link Spam

C) LimitedPass Algorithms

D) Handling Larger Datasets in Main Memory

Answer: B

5. What is the primary advantage of limited algorithms in frequent itemset mining?

A) They can handle large datasets in main memory

B) They minimize the number of passes over the dataset

C) They rely on parallelism for efficiency

D) They are effective in detecting link spam

Answer: B

6. Which clustering algorithm is suitable for non-Euclidean spaces such as text documents?

A) Kmeans

B) The CURE Algorithm

C) DBSCAN

D) Hierarchical clustering

Answer: B

7. What is the primary focus of handling larger datasets in main memory?

A) Reducing computational complexity

B) Minimizing memory usage

C) Maximizing clustering accuracy

D) Utilizing parallel processing

Answer: B

8. Which algorithmic approach is best suited for efficiently computing PageRank on large-scale graphs?

A) The CURE Algorithm

B) LimitedPass Algorithms

C) DBSCAN

D) K-means

Answer: B

9. What is the primary objective of clustering for streams?

A) To efficiently compute PageRank

B) To handle larger datasets in main memory

C) To identify and adapt to changing patterns in streaming data

D) To detect link spam

Answer: C

10. Which algorithmic technique is suitable for counting frequent items in a continuous data stream?

A) DBSCAN

B) The CURE Algorithm

C) Counting Frequent Items in a Stream

D) LimitedPass Algorithms

Answer: C

11. What distinguishes the CURE algorithm from other clustering methods?

A) It is designed for parallel processing

B) It can handle non-Euclidean spaces

C) It focuses on detecting link spam

D) It uses a limited-pass approach

Answer: B

12. Which of the following is a common challenge in handling larger datasets in main memory?

A) Lack of computational resources

B) Insufficient clustering algorithms

C) Limited storage capacity

D) Excessive memory consumption

Answer: D

13. What strategy is commonly employed to address memory constraints in frequent itemset mining?

A) Clustering for Streams and Parallelism

B) Efficient Computation of PageRank

C) Sampling techniques

D) Ignoring infrequent items

Answer: C

14. Which technique focuses on detecting and mitigating the impact of artificially inflated page rankings?

A) Clustering in NonEuclidean Spaces

B) Link Spam

C) LimitedPass Algorithms

D) Handling Larger Datasets in Main Memory

Answer: B

15. What is the primary advantage of limited pass algorithms in frequent itemset mining?

A) They can handle large datasets in main memory

B) They minimize the number of passes over the dataset

C) They rely on parallelism for efficiency

D) They are effective in detecting link spam

Answer: B

16. What is the primary objective of the CURE algorithm in clustering?

A) To efficiently compute PageRank

B) To handle larger datasets in main memory

C) To identify and adapt to changing patterns in streaming data

D) To cluster data points in non-Euclidean spaces

Answer: D

17. Which algorithmic approach is best suited for detecting patterns in streaming data?

A) LimitedPass Algorithms

B) DBSCAN

C) Clustering for Streams and Parallelism

D) Counting Frequent Items in a Stream

Answer: C

18. What role does efficient computation play in the context of frequent itemset mining?

A) Identifying link spam

B) Handling large datasets in main memory

C) Minimizing memory usage

D) Accelerating the process of counting frequent items

Answer: D

19. How do limited-pass algorithms contribute to the efficiency of frequent itemset mining?

A) By maximizing memory usage

B) By minimizing the number of passes over the dataset

C) By focusing on detecting link spam

D) By utilizing parallel processing

Answer: B

20. What distinguishes counting frequent items in a stream from traditional frequent itemset mining?

A) It operates on static datasets

B) It requires parallel processing techniques

C) It handles continuous data streams

D) It ignores infrequent items

Answer: C

21. Which technique is commonly used to handle the curse of dimensionality in clustering?

A) DBSCAN

B) Sampling techniques

C) Dimensionality reduction methods

D) LimitedPass Algorithms

Answer: C

22. What is the primary focus of handling larger datasets in main memory during clustering?

A) Reducing computational complexity

B) Minimizing memory usage

C) Maximizing clustering accuracy

D) Utilizing parallel processing

Answer: B

23. Which algorithmic approach is best suited for efficiently computing PageRank on large-scale graphs?

A) The CURE Algorithm

B) LimitedPass Algorithms

C) DBSCAN

D) Kmeans

Answer: B

24. What is the primary objective of clustering for streams?

A) To efficiently compute PageRank

B) To handle larger datasets in main memory

C) To identify and adapt to changing patterns in streaming data

D) To detect link spam

Answer: C

25. Which algorithmic technique is suitable for counting frequent items in a continuous data stream?

A) DBSCAN

B) The CURE Algorithm

C) Counting Frequent Items in a Stream

D) LimitedPass Algorithms

Answer: C

26. What is one of the primary challenges faced in On-Line Advertising?

A) Limited storage capacity

B) Insufficient clustering algorithms

C) Issues in On-Line Advertising

D) Excessive memory consumption

Answer: C

27. Which type of algorithm is specifically designed to operate in an online manner?

A) Offline Algorithms

B) Batch Algorithms

C) On-Line Algorithms

D) Streaming Algorithms

Answer: C

28. What problem does "The Matching Problem" in advertising address?

A) Finding the best match between advertisers and publishers

B) Matching colors in ad design

C) Matching keywords in search engine optimization

D) Matching user preferences with ad content

Answer: A

29. The Adwords Problem primarily deals with optimizing what aspect of online advertising?

A) Ad placement

B) Ad content

C) Ad targeting

D) Ad budget allocation

Answer: D

30. What aspect of online advertising does Adwords Implementation specifically focus on?

A) Creating ad content

B) Optimizing ad delivery

C) Identifying target audiences

D) Evaluating ad performance

Answer: B

31. Which model serves as a framework for understanding Recommendation Systems?

A) Collaborative Filtering

B) A Model for Recommendation Systems

C) Content-Based Recommendations

D) The Netflix Challenge

Answer: B

32. What type of recommendations are based on the attributes of items and user preferences?

A) Collaborative Filtering

B) Content-Based Recommendations

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) On-Line Algorithms

Answer: B

33. Collaborative Filtering recommendations are based on:

A) Item attributes

B) User preferences

C) Both item attributes and user preferences

D) Random selection

Answer: C

34. What technique is commonly used to reduce the dimensionality of data in Recommendation Systems?

A) Content-Based Recommendations

B) Collaborative Filtering

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) The Netflix Challenge

Answer: C

35. The Netflix Challenge aimed to improve:

A) Ad targeting

B) Search engine optimization

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) Collaborative Filtering

Answer: D

36. What is a key issue in On-Line Advertising?

A) Scalability

B) Excessive memory consumption

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) Ad placement

Answer: A

37. On-Line Algorithms are specifically designed to:

A) Process data in a batch manner

B) Adapt to changing data streams

C) Ignore user preferences

D) Optimize ad targeting

Answer: B

38. The Matching Problem in advertising primarily involves:

A) Matching user preferences with ad content

B) Matching ad budget allocation with revenue

C) Matching advertisers with publishers

D) Matching ad colors with website themes

Answer: C

39. The Adwords Problem focuses on optimizing:

A) Ad placement

B) Ad content

C) Ad targeting

D) Ad budget allocation

Answer: D

40. Adwords Implementation primarily deals with:

A) Creating ad content

B) Optimizing ad delivery

C) Identifying target audiences

D) Evaluating ad performance

Answer: B

41. What serves as a foundational model for Recommendation Systems?

A) Collaborative Filtering

B) A Model for Recommendation Systems

C) Content-Based Recommendations

D) The Netflix Challenge

Answer: B

42. Content-Based Recommendations are based on:

A) User preferences

B) Item attributes

C) Both user preferences and item attributes

D) Random selection

Answer: C

43. Collaborative Filtering relies on:

A) Item attributes

B) User preferences

C) Both item attributes and user preferences

D) Random selection

Answer: C

44. What technique is used to reduce the complexity of Recommendation System data?

A) Content-Based Recommendations

B) Collaborative Filtering

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) The Netflix Challenge

Answer: C

45. The Netflix Challenge aimed to enhance:

A) Ad targeting

B) Search engine optimization

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) Collaborative Filtering

Answer: D

46. One of the primary challenges in On-Line Advertising is:

A) Scalability

B) Excessive memory consumption

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) Ad placement

Answer: A

47. On-Line Algorithms are designed to:

A) Process data in a batch manner

B) Adapt to changing data streams

C) Ignore user preferences

D) Optimize ad targeting

Answer: B

48. The Matching Problem in advertising primarily deals with:

A) Matching user preferences with ad content

B) Matching ad budget allocation with revenue

C) Matching advertisers with publishers

D) Matching ad colors with website themes

Answer: C

49. The Adwords Problem focuses on optimizing:

A) Ad placement

B) Ad content

C) Ad targeting

D) Ad budget allocation

Answer: D

50. Adwords Implementation primarily involves:

A) Creating ad content

B) Optimizing ad delivery

C) Identifying target audiences

D) Evaluating ad performance

Answer: B

51. What is a fundamental challenge often encountered in On-Line Advertising?

A) Limited computational resources

B) Inadequate user engagement

C) Dimensionality Reduction

D) Ad placement optimization

Answer: A

52. On-Line Algorithms are specifically tailored to handle:

A) Static datasets

B) Dynamic data streams

C) Offline processing tasks

D) Memory-intensive computations

Answer: B

53. The Matching Problem in advertising primarily revolves around:

A) Aligning ad content with user preferences

B) Matching ad creatives with publisher websites

C) Matching advertisers with appropriate ad networks

D) Optimizing bidding strategies for ad auctions

Answer: C

54. What is the central focus of The Adwords Problem?

A) Enhancing ad relevance

B) Optimizing ad delivery schedules

C) Allocating ad budgets effectively

D) Improving click-through rates

Answer: C

55. Adwords Implementation involves the execution of strategies to:

A) Generate ad creatives

B) Maximize ad impressions

C) Improve ad targeting precision

D) Enhance user engagement metrics

Answer: C

56. In Recommendation Systems, what role does Collaborative Filtering play?

A) Analyzing item attributes

B) Identifying target audiences

C) Leveraging user behavior data

D) Generating personalized recommendations

Answer: D

57. What distinguishes Content-Based Recommendations from Collaborative Filtering?

A) It relies solely on user preferences

B) It does not consider item attributes

C) It does not require historical user data

D) It focuses on analyzing user interactions

Answer: B

58. Collaborative Filtering utilizes:

A) Only item attributes

B) Only user preferences

C) Both item attributes and user preferences

D) Randomized selection algorithms

Answer: C

59. Dimensionality Reduction techniques are applied in Recommendation Systems to:

A) Enhance user privacy

B) Improve recommendation accuracy

C) Increase computational complexity

D) Optimize advertising revenues

Answer: B

60. The objective of The Netflix Challenge was to:

A) Optimize ad placement strategies

B) Enhance search engine ranking algorithms

C) Improve the performance of Collaborative Filtering models

D) Reduce computational overhead in Recommendation Systems

Answer: C

61. What significant hurdle does On-Line Advertising often face?

A) Inadequate data diversity

B) Limited access to ad networks

C) Insufficient user engagement metrics

D) Scaling ad campaigns efficiently

Answer: D

62. On-Line Algorithms are designed to adapt to:

A) Static data patterns

B) Real-time data changes

C) Offline data processing tasks

D) Inconsistent data formats

Answer: B

63. The Matching Problem addresses the challenge of:

A) Matching ad content with user interests

B) Identifying optimal bidding strategies

C) Aligning advertiser goals with publisher capabilities

D) Minimizing ad delivery latency

Answer: C

64. The Adwords Problem primarily deals with:

A) Maximizing ad impressions

B) Optimizing ad targeting parameters

C) Allocating ad budgets effectively

D) Enhancing ad creative designs

Answer: C

65. Adwords Implementation focuses on:

A) Generating ad content

B) Maximizing ad click-through rates

C) Enhancing ad delivery precision

D) Improving ad landing page experiences

Answer: C

66. What fundamental concept underlies Recommendation Systems?

A) Ad placement optimization

B) Personalized content delivery

C) Audience segmentation techniques

D) Real-time bidding strategies

Answer: B

67. Content-Based Recommendations rely on:

A) User interaction history

B) Collaborative Filtering algorithms

C) Item attributes and user preferences

D) Social media engagement metrics

Answer: C

68. Collaborative Filtering leverages:

A) Only item attributes

B) Only user preferences

C) Both item attributes and user preferences

D) Randomized sampling techniques

Answer: C

69. Dimensionality Reduction techniques are used in Recommendation Systems to:

A) Decrease computation time

B) Increase data security

C) Enhance recommendation accuracy

D) Improve ad targeting precision

Answer: C

70. The primary aim of The Netflix Challenge was to:

A) Optimize ad delivery algorithms

B) Improve search engine ranking mechanisms

C) Enhance collaborative filtering models

D) Minimize recommendation latency

Answer: C

71. What is a common obstacle in On-Line Advertising?

A) Lack of user engagement

B) Inadequate ad targeting

C) Limited access to ad networks

D) Scaling ad campaigns efficiently

Answer: D

72. On-Line Algorithms are specifically designed to handle:

A) Static datasets

B) Dynamic data streams

C) Offline processing tasks

D) Memory-intensive computations

Answer: B

73. The Matching Problem in advertising primarily revolves around:

A) Aligning ad content with user preferences

B) Matching ad creatives with publisher websites

C) Matching advertisers with appropriate ad networks

D) Optimizing bidding strategies for ad auctions

Answer: C

74. What is the central focus of The Adwords Problem?

A) Enhancing ad relevance

B) Optimizing ad delivery schedules

C) Allocating ad budgets effectively

D) Improving click-through rates

Answer: C

75. Adwords Implementation involves the execution of strategies to:

A) Generate ad creatives

B) Maximize ad impressions

C) Improve ad targeting precision

D) Enhance user engagement metrics

Answer: C

76. What method represents individuals as nodes and their relationships as edges in a network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

77. Which approach involves grouping similar nodes together in a social network based on their connectivity patterns?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

78. What technique focuses on dividing a graph into smaller subsets to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

79. Which algorithm measures the similarity between nodes in a graph based on their neighborhood structures?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

80. What is the process of determining the number of triangles formed by nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Partitioning of Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

81. Which term refers to representing social relationships as nodes and connections between them as edges?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

82. What method involves grouping nodes with similar attributes or behaviors in social-network graphs?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

83. Which technique focuses on breaking down a graph into smaller components to ease computational complexity?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

84. What algorithm calculates the similarity between nodes based on their connections and structural properties?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

85. What process determines the number of closed loops formed by sets of three nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

86. In which approach are social interactions represented using nodes and edges in a graphical format?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

87. What method groups nodes with similar connectivity patterns to identify communities within a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

88. Which strategy involves dividing a large graph into smaller segments to enhance computational efficiency?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

89. What algorithm evaluates the similarity between nodes based on their structural proximity in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

90. Which process identifies the number of triangular relationships formed by nodes within a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

91. What concept represents social connections using vertices and edges in a graph-based model?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

92. Which technique groups nodes together based on their structural similarities within a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

93. What approach involves dividing a graph into smaller components to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

94. Which algorithm measures the similarity between nodes in a graph by considering their neighborhood structures?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

95. What process calculates the number of triangular relationships among nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

96. In what manner are social relationships represented within a graphical framework?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

97. What technique involves clustering nodes with similar attributes or behaviors in social-network graphs?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

98. Which method focuses on decomposing a graph into smaller subsets to simplify computational tasks?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

99. What algorithm evaluates the similarity between nodes based on their connectivity patterns in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

100. What process determines the count of triangular relationships formed by nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

101. What method is used to represent individuals and their relationships in a network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

102. Which approach focuses on grouping nodes with similar connectivity patterns in a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

103. What technique involves breaking down a graph into smaller segments to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

104. Which algorithm measures the similarity between nodes in a graph based on their structural properties?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

105. What is the process of identifying the number of closed loops formed by sets of three nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

106. Which term refers to representing social relationships using nodes and edges in a graphical format?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

107. What method involves grouping nodes with similar connectivity patterns to identify communities within a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

108. Which strategy divides a large graph into smaller segments to enhance computational efficiency?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

109. What algorithm calculates the similarity between nodes based on their connections and structural properties?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

110. Which process determines the number of triangular relationships formed by nodes within a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

111. In which approach are social interactions represented using nodes and edges in a graphical format?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

112. What method groups nodes with similar connectivity patterns to identify communities within a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

113. Which technique involves dividing a graph into smaller components to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

114. What algorithm evaluates the similarity between nodes based on their structural proximity in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

115. What process calculates the number of triangular relationships among nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

116. In what manner are social relationships represented within a graphical framework?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

117. Which technique groups nodes together based on their structural similarities within a social network?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

118. What approach involves dividing a graph into smaller components to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

119. Which algorithm measures the similarity between nodes in a graph by considering their neighborhood structures?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

120. What process determines the count of triangular relationships formed by nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D

121. What concept represents social connections using vertices and edges in a graph-based model?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: A

122. Which technique is used to group nodes with similar attributes or behaviors in social-network graphs?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: B

123. What method involves dividing a graph into smaller segments to facilitate analysis or processing?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Partitioning of Graphs

D) Simrank

Answer: C

124. Which algorithm evaluates the similarity between nodes based on their connectivity patterns in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: C

125. What process calculates the number of triangular relationships among nodes in a graph?

A) Social Networks as Graphs

B) Clustering of Social-Network Graphs

C) Simrank

D) Counting Triangles

Answer: D