Name:

CSE 4502/5717 Big Data Analytics Exam III; December 5, 2024

Note: You are supposed to give proofs to the time and processor bounds of your algorithms. Read the questions carefully before attempting to solve them.

1. (16 points) Input is a database DB with n transactions from a set $I = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_d\}$ of items. Input also is a threshold *minSupport* for the minimum support. It is known that each item in I occurs in at most c transactions, where c is a constant. Present an O(d) time algorithm to identify all the frequent items in DB. 2. (17 points) Let DB be a database with n transactions. Let d be the number of possible items. X is a specific k-itemset. The problem is to compute an estimate on $q = \sigma(X)$, i.e., the number of transactions in which X occurs. It is known that $\sigma(X) \ge \sqrt{n}$. Present an $O(k\sqrt{n}\log n)$ time algorithm to come up with an estimate μ such that $0.9q \le \mu \le 1.1q$. Show that μ will have this property with a high probability (i.e., a probability of $\ge (1 - n^{-\alpha})$, for any fixed α). Assume that each transaction is given as a bit array as discussed in class.

3. (17 points) Input is a database DB with n transactions from a set $I = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_d\}$ of items. Input also is a threshold minSupport for the minimum support. We are required to identify all the frequent k-itemsets, where k is a constant. Present a parallel algorithm for this problem that runs in $O(\log n)$ time. You can use up to $\frac{nd^k}{\log n}$ CREW PRAM processors. Assume that each transaction is given as a bit array.

4. (17 points) Input are k polynomials $f_1(x), f_2(x), \ldots, f_k(x)$ with degrees d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_k , respectively, with $\sum_{i=1}^k d_i = n$. Present an $O(n \log n \log k)$ time algorithm to compute $\prod_{i=1}^k f_i(x)$.

5. (17 points) A and B are sets of integers in the range [0, 5n]. Define $C_i = \{(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B, \&x + y = i\}$, for i = 0, 1, ..., 10n. Present an $O(n \log n)$ time algorithm to compute $|C_i|$, for i = 0, 1, ..., 10n.

6. (16 points) Present an $O(n \log^2 n)$ time algorithm to compute all the roots of a given degree-n polynomial f(x). Assume the following: 1) The roots of f(x) are integers in the range [1, cn] where c is a constant; 2) The polynomial is given in coefficients form. (Recall that a is a root of f(x) if f(a) = 0.)