



# **CS-614 Data Warehousing Update MCQS For Mid Term Solve By Vu Topper RM**



**80 To 100% Marks**

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**Question No:1**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ technique is a discipline used to highlight the microscopic relationships among data elements or entities.

**ER modelling Page 99**

**Question No:2**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Relational modelling techniques are used to develop \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

**A. OLTP Page 98**

B. TCL

**Question No:3**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ does not have "business rules," it has "data rules. "

**A. ER modelling Page 102**

B. OLAP

C. DM modeling

D. Multi-dimensional Modeling

**Question No:4**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization usually speeds up \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Data retrieval Page 51**

B. Data add

**Question No:5**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which one among the following is not an advantage of horizontal splitting??

**A. Fast data retrieval Page 55**

B. Slow data retrieval

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Question No:6

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ segregates data into separate partitions so that queries do not need to examine all data in the table.

**A. Horizontal splitting technique** Page 55

B. Vertical splitting technique

Question No:7

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is the application of intelligence and experience to get Time variant is a characteristic of data warehouse which means:

A. Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time

**B. Data loaded in data warehouse will be time stamped**

Question No:8

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

For good decision making, one should be able to integrate data across the organization to give the.....of organization.

**A. Total view**

B. Mid view

C. End view

Question No:9

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

History is excellent predictor of the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Past

**B. Future**

C. Current

Question No:10

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Identify data warehouse query from the following:

**A. Directly maps to a star schema.**

B. Not Directly maps to a star schema

Question No:11

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is of the most time-consuming tasks in the ETL process and, indeed, in the entire data warehousing process?

**A. Data Extraction** Page 132

B. Data binding

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**Question No:12**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

When building a fact table in dimension modeling, the most important step is to declare the \_\_\_\_\_ (aggregation level) of the fact table.

**A. Grain Page 117**

- B. Fact
- C. Dimensions
- D. Cube

**Question No:13**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Pre-joining de-normalization technique is generally used when there is \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two or more tables.

**A. One to many Page 57**

- B. Many to one
- C. One to one
- D. Many to many

**Question No:14**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the lowest level of detail or the atomic level of data stored in the warehouse.

**A. Grain 111**

- B. Fact
- C. Dimensions
- D. Cube

**Question No:15**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a logical design technique that seeks to present the data in a standard, instinctive structure that supports high-performance and ease of understanding.

**A. DM Page 103**

- B. AM

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- C. CM
- D. CM

**Question No:16**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The Non uniform use of abbreviations, units and values refers to:

**A. Syntactically dirty data**

- B. Coverage anomaly
- C. Semantically dirty data
- D. Extraction issue

**Question No:17**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Relational modeling techniques are used to develop \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

- A. ROLAP
- B. OLAP
- C. MOLAP

**D. OLTP Page 98**

**Question No:18**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Online Extraction is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ data extraction.

- A. Logical
- B. Dimensional

**C. Physical Page 132**

- D. Multi valued

**Question No:19**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The \_\_\_\_\_ saw the advent of disk storage, or DASD( direct Access Storage Device) :

- A. 1960s

**B. 1970s Page 13**

- C. 1950s

- D. 1990s

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**Question No:20**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In context of data warehouse, normally it becomes difficult to extract data from different sources because these sources are normally:

**A. Heterogeneous Page 140**

B. Homogeneous

C. Centralized

D. Baseline

**Question No:21**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not a task of Data Transformation?

A. Conversion

B. Summarization

C. Enrichment

**D. Full Data Refresh Page 135**

**Question No:22**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not an Orr's Law of Data Quality”?

A. “Data that is not used cannot be corrected!”

B. “Data quality is a function of its use, not its collection!”

C. “Data will be no better than its most stringent use!”

**D. “Data duplication can be harmful for the organization!”  
” Page 181**

**Question No:23**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Flat files are one of the prevalent structures used in \_\_\_\_\_ data extraction.

A. Online

**B. Offline Page 134**

C. Incremental

D. Full

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Question No:24

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages of changed data capture (CDC) technique?

A. Flat files are not required

**B. Limited query interface is required for data extraction**

**Page 152**

C. No incremental on-line I/O required for log tape

D. Extraction of changed data occurs immediately

Question No:25

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The most common range partitioning is on

A. Color

**B. Date** **Page 66**

C. PhoneNo

D. Name

Question No:26

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A relation is said to be in first normal form(1NF), if it does not contain

\_\_\_\_\_

A. Single value column

**B. Multi-valued column** **Page 43**

C. Derived column

D. Composite column

Question No:27

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In a fully normalized database, too many \_\_\_\_\_ are required

A. Values

**B. Joins** **Page 49**

C. Queries

D. Conditions

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**Question No:28**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In the data warehouse, data is collection from \_\_\_\_\_ sources:

A. Homogeneous

**B. Heterogeneous**

**Page 21**

C. External

D. Internal

**Question No:29**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization is more like a “controlled crash” with the aim to \_\_\_\_\_ without loss of information:

A. Check

B. Balance

C. Decrease

**D. Enhance**

**Page 49**

**Question No:30**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is making all efforts to increase effectiveness and efficiency in meeting and accepted customer expectation:

A. Quality assurance

**B. Quality improvement**

**Page 183**

C. Quality maintenance

D. Quality Establishment

**Question No:31**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the application of intelligence and experience to get common goals.

**A. Wisdom**

**Page 11**

B. Education

C. Power

D. Information

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**Question No:32**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In the data transformation, ——— is the rearrangement and simplification of individual

A. Aggregation

**B. Enrichment** **Page 136**

C. Splitting joining

D. Conversion

**Question No:33**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Grain of a fact table means:

**A. The meaning of one fact table row** **Page 109**

B. The meaning of one dimensional table row

C. Summary of aggregates in all fact tables

D. Summary of aggregates in all dimension tables

**Question No:34**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Normalization ——— :

**A. Reduces redundancy** **Page 41**

B. Increases redundancy

C. Reduces joins

D. Reduces tables

**Question No:35**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not an example of a typical grain :

A. Individual transaction

B. Daily aggregates

C. Monthly aggregates

**D. Normalized attributes** **Page 111**

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**Question No:36**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Multi-dimensional databases(MDDs) typically use \_\_\_\_\_ formats to store pre-summarized cube structures:

A. SQL

**B. Proprietary file**      **Page 79**

C. Object oriented

D. Non-proprietary file

**Question No:37**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ provides a combination of “relational databases access” and “cube” data structures within a single framework:

**A. HOLAP**      **Page 78**

B. DOLAP

C. MOLAP

D. ROLAP

**Question No:38**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Data Warehouse provides the best support for analysis while OLAP carries out the \_\_\_\_\_ task:

A. Mandatory

B. Whole

**C. Analysis**      **Page 69**

D. Prediction

**Question No:39**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ involves splitting a table by columns so that a group of columns is placed into the new table and the remaining columns are placed in another new table:

**A. Vertical splitting**      **Page 56**

B. Horizontal splitting

C. Adding redundant column

D. None of the given option

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**Question No:40**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

OLAP implementations are highly/completely \_\_\_\_\_ :

A. Normalized

**B. Demoralized** **Page 69**

C. Predictive

D. Additive

**Question No:41**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If each cell of Relation R contains a single value ( no repeating values) then it is confirmed that :

**A. Relation R is in 1<sup>st</sup> Normal Form** **Page 43**

B. Relation R is in 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal Form

C. Relation R is in 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal Form

**Question No:42**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which kind of relationships is captured by Fact less fact table?

**A. Many- to- Many** **Page 121**

B. One-to-many

C. One-to-one

D. None of the given option

**Question No:43**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not an example of dimension?

A. ATM card no

**B. Sales amount** **Page 78**

C. ATM\_Location

D. Time/Date

**Question No:44**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

There are often multiple ways to represent the same piece of information. “FAST”, “National University”, “FAST NU” and “Nat.

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Univ. of Computers “. This problem is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Non primary key problems** Page 136

- B. Primary key problems
- C. Simple key problem
- D. Composite key problem

**Question No:45**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which people criticize Dimensional Modeling (DM) as being a data mart oriented approach?

**A. Those that consider Business processes as Data marts** Page 110

- B. Those that consider Data marts as Data warehouse
- C. Those that consider dimensional model
- D. Those that consider dimensional modelling as de-normalization approach

**Question No:46**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In a fully normalized form:

**A. To many joins are required** Page 49

- B. Relationships lose their significance
- C. No joins are required
- D. Data integrity becomes an issue

**Question No:47**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is an example of Non-Additive Facts?

- A. Quality sold
- B. Total sale in Rs.
- C. Discount in percentage** Page 119
- D. Count of orders in a store

**Question No:48**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not a CUBE operation?

**A. ANSI SQL** Page 81

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- B. Roll Up
- C. Drill Down
- D. Pivoting

**Question No:49**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ allows download of “cube” structures to a desktop platform without the need for shared or cube server:

- A. MPLAP
- B. ROLAP
- C. DOLAP**
- D. HOLAP

**Page 78**

**Question No:50**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

ROLAP provides access to information via a relational database using:

- A. ANSI standard SQL**
- B. Proprietary file format
- C. Comma Separated Values
- D. All of the given option

**Page 78**

**Question No:51**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is usually deployed when expression can be used to group data together in such a way that access can be targeted to a small set of partitions:

- A. Expression elimination
- B. Expression partitioning**
- C. Expression indexing
- D. None of the given option

**Page 67**

**Question No:52**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Taken jointly, the extract programs or naturally evolving systems formed a spider web, also known as

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A. Distributed Systems Architecture

**B. Legacy System Architecture** Page 14

C. Online System Architecture

D. Intranet System Architecture

**Question No:53**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The data has to be checked , cleaned and transformed into a \_\_\_\_\_  
— format to allow easy and fast access

**A. Unified** Page 20

B. Predicated

C. Qualified

D. Proactive

**Question No:54**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Suppose in a system A, the values of “PhoneNo” attribute were stored in “countrycode-phone-extension” format, however after transformation into data warehouse the separate columns were used for “countrycode”, “phone” and “extension”. The above scenario is an example of :

A. One-to-one scalar transformation

**B. One-to-many element transformation** Page 144

C. Many-to-one element transformation

D. Many-to-many element transformation

**Question No:55**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In decision support system ease of use is achieved by:

A. Normalization

**B. Denormalization** Page 49

C. Drill up

D. Drill down

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**Question No:56**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is one of the methods to simplify an ER model?

A. Normalization

**B. Denormalization**      **Page 103**

C. HOLAP

D. Hybrid schema

**Question No:57**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In ETL process data transformation includes \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Data cleansing**      **Page 129**

B. Data aggregation

C. Behavior checking

D. Pattern recognition

**Question No:58**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Non-uniform use of abbreviations, units, and values refers to:

**A. Syntactically dirty data**      **Page 160**

B. Semantically dirty data

C. Coverage anomaly

D. Extraction issue

**Question No:59**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Suppose the size of the attribute “Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) no” is changed in NADRA database. This transformation refers to:

**A. Format revision**      **Page 153**

B. Field splitting

C. Field decoding

D. Calculation of derived value

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**Question No:60**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The divide and conquer cube partitioning approach helps alleviate the \_\_\_\_\_ limitations of MOLAP implementation:

- A. Flexibility
- B. Maintainability
- C. Security

**D. Scalability**

**Page 85**

**Question No:61**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Identify the TRUE statement(s) regarding Dimensional Modeling (DM):

- A. DM is inherently dimensional in nature
- B. DM comprises of a single central fact table
- C. DM comprises of a set of dimensional tables

**D. All of the given option**

**Page 103**

**Question No:62**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ can be used when some columns are rarely accessed rather than other columns or when the table has wide rows or header or both:

- A. Horizontal splitting
- B. Pre-joining

**C. Vertical splitting**

**Page 56**

D. Derived attributes

**Question No:63**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is an example of derived attributes?

**A. Age**

**Page 61**

B. Size

C. Color

D. Length

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Question No:64

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The online high performance transaction processing was evolved in —  
\_\_\_\_\_:

A. 1980

**B. 1975** Page 12

C. 1977

D. 1965

Question No:65

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Cube is a logical entity containing values of a certain aggregation level at an intersection of a combination of \_\_\_\_\_:

A. Facts

**B. Dimension** Page 88

C. Summary tables

D. Primary and foreign key

Question No:66

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following statement is/are TRUE regarding Entity relationship modeling?

A. It does not really model business, but models the micro relationships among data elements.

B. ER modeling does not have “business rules,” it has “data rules

C. ER modeling helps retrieval of individual records having certain critical identifiers.

**D. All of the given option** Page 102

Question No:67

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

—Facilitates a mobile computing paradigamn:

A. HOLAP

**B. DOLAP** Page 78

C. ROLAP

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**Question No:68**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The main reason(s )for the increase in cube size may be:

- A. Increase in the number of dimensions
- B. Increase in the cardinality of the dimensions
- C. Increase in the amount of detail data

**D. All of the given options**

**Page 87**

**Question No:69**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Suppose the amount of data recorded in an organization is doubled in year. This increase in ———

- A. Linear
- B. Quadratic

**C. Exponential**

**Page 15**

D. Logarithmic

**Question No:70**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The data in the data warehouse is \_\_\_\_\_:

A. Volatile

**B. Non-volatile**

**Page 69**

C. Static

D. Non-structured

**Question No:71**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ models the macro relationships among data elements with an overall deterministic strategy.

**A. Dimensional model**

**Page 102**

B. Entity relationship model

C. Object oriented model

D. Structured model

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**Question No:72**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ technique requires a separate column to specify the time and date when the last modification was occurred.

A. Checkmarks

**B. Timestamps**      **Page 150**

C. Just-in-Time

D. Real Time extraction

**Question No:73**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the de-normalization technique squeezes master table into detail?

**A. Pre-joining**      **Page 58**

B. Horizontal splitting

C. Vertical splitting

D. Adding redundant column

**Question No:74**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization can help:

A. Minimize joins

B. Minimize foreign keys

C. Resolve aggregates

**D. All of the given options**

**Page 51**

**Question No:75**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The domain of a “gender” field in some database may be {‘F’, ‘M’} or as {“Female”, “Male”} or even as {1, 0}. This is:

A. Primary key problem

**B. Non primary key problem**      **Page 163**

C. Normalization problem

D. All of the given option

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**Question No:76**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not a Data Quality Validation Technique:

- A. Referential integrity
- B. Using Data Quality Rules
- C. Data Histograming

**D. Indexes**

**Page 189**

**Question No:77**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

This technique can be used when column from one table is frequently accessed in a large scale join in conjunction with a column from another table:

- A. Horizontal splitting
- B. Pre-joining

**C. Adding redundant column**

**Page 58**

D. Derived attributes

**Question No:78**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Data cleansing requires involvement of domain expert because:

- A. Domain expert has deep knowledge of data aggregation
- B. Change Data captures requires involvement of domain expert

**C. Domain knowledge is required to correct anomalies Page 158**

D. Domain expert has deep knowledge of data summarization

**Question No:79**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Relational databases allow you to navigate the data in \_\_\_\_\_ that is appropriate using the primary , foreign key structure with in the data model:

A. Only One Direction

**B. Any Direction Page 19**

C. Two Direction

D. None of these

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**Question No:80**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

History is excellent predictor of the —————:

- A. Past
- B. Present
- C. Future**
- D. History

**Page 15**

**Question No:81**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization is the process of selectively transforming normalized relations into un-normalized physical record specifications, with the aim to:

- A. Well structure the data
- B. Well model the data
- C. Reduce query processing time**
- D. None of the given option

**Page 50**

**Question No:82**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

————— gives total view of an organization:

- A. OLAP
- B. OLTP
- C. Data Warehouse**
- D. Database

**Page 16**

**Question No:83**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Suppose in system A, the possible values of “Gender” attribute were “Male” & “Female”, however in data warehouse, the values stored were “M” for male and “F” for female. The above scenario is an example of:

- A. One-to-one scalar transformation**
- B. One-to-many element transformation
- C. Many-to-one element transformation
- D. Many-to-many element transformation

**Page 144**

بري صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نيك صحبت بہتر ہے

Question No:84

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Enrichment is one of the basic tasks in data \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Extraction

**B. Transformation**

**Page 138**

C. Loading

D. Summarization

Question No:85

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not a technique of De-normalization?

A. Pre-joining

B. Splitting tables

C. Adding redundant columns

**D. ER modeling**

**Page 52**

Question No:86

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of Additive Facts?

**A. Sales Amount**

**Page 119**

B. Average

C. Discount

D. Ratios

Question No:87

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Robotic libraries are needed for \_\_\_\_\_

A. Cubes

B. Data marts

**C. Data warehouse**

**Page 131**

D. Aggregates

Question No:88

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Normally ROLAP is implemented using \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Star schema**

**Page 87**

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- B. Hybrid schema
- C. Pre-defined aggregate
- D. All of the given options

**Question No:89**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Extract, Load, Transform(ELT) process, data transformation —

**A. Takes place on the data warehouse server**

**Page 147**

- B. Takes place on a separate transformation server
- C. Depends on the nature of the source database
- D. Does not take place

**Question No:90**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Node of a B-Tree is stored in memory block and traversing a B-Tree involves ————— page faults:

A.  $O(n \log n)$

**B.  $O(\log n)$**

**Page 22**

C.  $O(n)$

D.  $O(n^2)$

**Question No:91**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

As dimensions get less detailed (e.g. , year vs. day) cubes get —.

**A. Smaller**

**Page 84**

B. Larger

C. Partitioned

D. Merged

**Question No:92**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not a technique of “ Changed Data Capture” in currently used Modern?

Source System?

A. Timestamps

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

B. Partitioning

C. Triggers

**D. Dimensional Modelling**

**Page 150**

**Question No:93**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The trade-offs of de-normalization is/are:

A. Storage

B. Performance

C. Ease-of-use

**D. All of the given options**

**Page 62**

**Question No:94**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If actual data structure does not conform to documented formats then it is called:

**A. Syntactically dirty data**

**Page 160**

B. Semantically dirty data

C. Coverage anomaly

D. Extraction issue

**Question No:95**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

“Header size is reduced, allowing more rows per block, thus reducing I/O”. The above statement is TRUE with respect to:

**A. Vertical splitting**

**Page 56**

B. Horizontal splitting

C. Adding redundant column

D. None of the given options

**Question No:96**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Question: Break a table into Multiple Tables based upon Common column values

**A. Horizontal Splitting**

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

- B. Vertical splitting
- C. Adding redundant column
- D. None of the given option

**Question No:97**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is NOT an example of derived attribute?

- A. AREA
- B. CGPA
- C. Area of rectangle
- D. Height**

**Question No:98**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is NOT an example of derived attribute?

- A. Email address
- B. Age**
- C. GPA
- D. Annual Salary

**Question No:99**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If a table is expected to have six columns but some or all of the records do not have six columns then it is example of:

- A. Syntactically dirty data Page 160**
- B. Semantically dirty data
- C. Coverage anomaly
- D. Extraction issue

**Question No:100**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

MDX by Microsoft is an example of \_\_\_\_\_:

- A. HOLAP
- B. DOLAP
- C. ROLAP

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**Question No:101**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The growth of master files and magnetic tapes exploded around the mid- \_\_\_\_\_

A. 1950s

**B. 1960s**      **Page 12**

C. 1970s

D. 1980s

**Question No:102**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If one or more records in a relational table do not satisfy one or more integrity constraint , then the data:

A. Is syntactically dirty

**B. Is semantically dirty**      **Page 160**

C. Has Coverage anomaly

D. Has extraction issue

**Question No:103**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

OLAP is:

**A. Analytical processing**      **Page 69**

B. Transaction processing

C. Additive processing

D. Active processing

**Question No:104**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

One of the possible issues faced by web scrapping is that:

**A. Web pages may contain junk data**      **Page 141**

B. Web pages do not contain multiple facts

C. Web pages do not contain multiple dimensions

D. Web pages does not support transformation

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

**Question No:105**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is\are example of dimension:

**A. Product Page 79**

B. Region

C. Data

D. None of the given

**Question No:106**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

An OLTP system is always good at \_\_\_\_\_:

**A. Evolving data Page 122**

B. Keeping static data

C. Tracking past data

D. Maintaining historic data

**Question No:107**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In case of multiple sources for the same data element, we need to prioritize the source systems per element bases, the process is called:

**A. Ranking Page 143**

B. Prioritization

C. Element selection

D. Measurement selection

**Question No:108**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

One feature of Change Data Capture (CDC) is that:

A. It pre-calculates changed aggregates

B. It loads the transformed data in real time

C. It only processes the data has been changed

**D. It can automate the transformation of extracted data Page 149**

بري صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نيك صحبت بہتر ہے

**Question No:109**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_ SQL generation is vastly simplified for front-end tools when the data is highly structured.

A. MOLAP

**B. Star Schema**

**Page 107**

C. Hybrid schema

D. Object oriented schema

**Question No:110**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Dirty data means that:

A. Data cannot be aggregated

B. Data contains non-additive facts

C. Data does not fulfill dimensional modeling rules

**D. Data does not conform to proper domain definitions Page 158**

**Question No:111**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In Context of Change Data Capture (CDC) sometimes a \_\_\_\_\_ object can be used to store recently modified data:

A. Buffer table

**B. Change table**

**Page 149**

C. Checkmark table

D. Change control table

**Question No:112**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

“Sometimes during data collection complete entities are missed”. This statement is an example of :

**A. Missing tuple**

**Page 161**

B. Missing attribute

C. Missing aggregates

D. Semantically dirty data

بري صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نيك صحبت بہتر ہے

Question No:113

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Table collapsing technique is applied in case of:

**A. One-by-one relation or many-to –many relation**

**Page 52**

B. One-to-many relation

C. Many-to-many relation

D. None of the given option

Question No:114

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of dimension?

A. Product

B. Region

C. Date

**D. All of the given option**

**Page 78**

Question No:115

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Data warehouse stores \_\_\_\_\_:

A. Operational data

**B. Historical data**

**Page 24**

C. Meta data

D. Log files data

Question No:116

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The business processes covered by ER diagram:

**A. Do not co-exist in time and space**

**Page 109**

B. Co-exist in time and space

C. Do not physically exist in real time context

D. None of the given options

Question No:117

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The main goal of normalization is to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_:

**A. Data redundancy**

**Page 41**

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- B. Data sharing
- C. Data security
- D. Data consistency

**Question No:118**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Serious — involves decomposing and reassembling the data:

**A. Data cleansing** **Page 168**

- B. Data transformation
- C. Data loading
- D. Data extraction

**Question No:119**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In the data warehouse environment the data is \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Subject- oriented** **Page 69**

- B. Time- oriented
- C. Both subject and time oriented
- D. Neither time-oriented nor subject- oriented

**Question No:120**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

For large record spaces and large number of records , the run time of the clustering algorithms:

**A. Prohibitive** **Page 164**

- B. Static
- C. Exponential
- D. Numerical

**Question No:121**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ can result in costly errors, such as , False frequency distributions and incorrect aggregates due to double counting:

**A. Data duplication** **Page 165**

- B. Data reduction
- C. Data anomaly

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D. Data transformation

Question No:122

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The degree to which values are present in the attributes that require them is known as —:

**A. Completeness** Page 185

B. Uniqueness

C. Accessibility

D. Consistency

Question No:123

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Time complexity of Key Creation process in basic Sorted Neighborhood (BSN) Method is:-

A.  $O(n \log n)$

B.  $O(\log n)$

**C.  $O(n)$**

Page 171

D.  $O(2n)$

Question No:124

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of slowly changing dimensions?

**A. Inheritance** Page 124

B. Aggregation

C. Association

D. Asset disposal

Question No:125

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The ——— operator proves useful in more complex metrics applicable to the dimensions and accessibility:

**A. Max** Page 188

B. Min

C. Max and Min

D. None of the given

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**Question No:126**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In OLAP , the typical write operation is \_\_\_\_\_ :

**A. Bulk insertion** **Page 75**

B. Single insertion

C. Sequential insertion

D. No insertion

**Question No:127**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The issue(s) of “ Adding redundant column” includes(s):

Increase in table size

A. Maintenance

B. Loss of information

**C. All of the given option**

**Page 65**

**Question No:128**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ is applicable in Profitability analysis:

A. OLTP

**B. Data warehouse** **Page 36**

C. Information System(IS)

D. Management Information System(MIS)

**Question No:129**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The hardware (CPU) utilization in data warehouse environment is full

or \_\_\_\_\_ :

A. Fixed

B. Partial

**C. Not at all** **Page 24**

D. Slow

**Question No:130**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Time variant is a characteristics of data warehouse which means:

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**A. Data loaded in data warehouse will be time stamped Page 20**

B. Data can be loaded in data warehouse anytime

C. Data can be loaded in data warehouse only at a particular time

D. Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time

**Question No:131**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In which class of aggregates MEDIAN function can be placed?

**A. Algebraic Page 120**

B. Distributed

C. Associative

D. Holistic

**Question No:132**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Considered the following Employee table and identify the column which causes that the table is not in first normal form(1NF): (Emp\_ID, Emp\_Name ,Emp\_skills, Emp\_Designation)

A. Emp\_ID

B. Emp\_Name

**C. Emp\_skills Page 43**

D. Emp\_Designation

**Question No:133**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The application of data and information leads to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Intelligence

B. Experience

**C. Knowledge Page 11**

D. Power

**Question No:134**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ segregate data into separate partitions so that queries do not need to

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examine all data in a table when WHERE clause filters specify only a subset of the partitions.

- A. Pre-joining technique
- B. Collapsing table technique
- C. Horizontal splitting technique**      **Page 56**
- D. Vertical splitting technique

**Question No:135**      **(Marks:1)**      **Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_should not be present in a relation, so that it would be in second normal form (2NF).

- A. Partial dependency**      **Google**
- B. Full functional dependency
- C. Multivalued dependency
- D. Transitive dependency

**Question No:136**      **(Marks:1)**      **Vu-Topper RM**

Records referring to the same entity are represented in different formulas in the different data sets or are represented erroneously. Thus duplicate records will appear in the merged database. This problem is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Merge/purge problem**      **Page 168**
- B. Duplication problem
- C. Redundant duplication problem
- D. Redundant problem

**Question No:137**      **(Marks:1)**      **Vu-Topper RM**

The data perspective in OLTP system is operational, while that in data warehouse is:

- A. Fully normalized
- B. Fully de-normalized
- C. Fully summarized
- D. Historical and detailed**      **Page 30**

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**Question No:138**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Simple scalar transformation is a————mapping from one set of values to another set of values using straightforward rules.

**A. One-to-one** **Page 144**

- B. One-to-many
- C. Many-to-many
- D. Many-to-one

**Question No:139**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

———— can be created in operational systems to keep track of recently updated records.

**A. Triggers** **Page 150**

- B. Timestamps
- C. Partitioning
- D. ELT

**Question No:140**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Development of data warehouse is hard because data sources are usually————

A. Structured and homogeneous

**B. Unstructured and heterogeneous** **Page 31**

- C. Structured and heterogeneous
- D. Unstructured and homogeneous

**Question No:141**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In a decision support environment, the decision maker is interested in——

A. Only limited organizational data

**B. Big picture of organizational data** **Page 21**

- C. Only sale related data
- D. Only customer related data

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**Question No:142**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Information can answer question like “what”, “who” and “when” while knowledge can answer question like\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Why
- B. Where
- C. Which

**D. How Page 11**

**Question No:143**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

OLTP implementations are fully\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Normalized
- B. Denormalized
- C. Predictive
- D. Additive

**Page 69**

**Question No:144**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which logical data extraction has significant performance impacts on the data warehouse server?

- A. Incremental Extraction
- B. Online Extraction
- C. Offline Extraction
- D. Legacy Vs OLTP

**Page 133**

**Question No:145**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the following Student table and identify the column which causes that the table is not in first normal form(1NF).

Student(Std\_ID, Std\_Name ,Std\_CGPA ,Std\_Hobbies)

- A. Std\_ID
- B. Std\_Name
- C. Std\_CGPA

**D. Std\_Hobbies**

**Page 43**

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Question No:146

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Analytical processing uses \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Multi-level aggregates** Page 74
- B. Record level aggregates
- C. Table level aggregates
- D. All of the given options

Question No:147

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a class of anomalies in the following?

- A. Dirty anomalies** Page 160
- B. Syntactically dirty data
- C. Semantically dirty data
- D. Coverage anomalies

Question No:148

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of activities that assures conformance of product to pre-established requirements.

- A. Quality assurance** Page 183
- B. Quality improvement
- C. Quality Maintenance
- D. Quality Establishment

Question No:149

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Two interesting examples of quality dimensions that can make use of min operator are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Believability and appropriate amount of data** Page 188
- B. Believability and consistency
- C. Believability and Redundancy
- D. Reliability and appropriate amount of data

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**Question No:150**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ in database or data warehouse has no actual value; it only has potential value.

**A. Data Page 181**

- B. Entity
- C. Flat tables
- D. Data marts

**Question No:151**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In OLTP environment the selectivity is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in data warehouse environment.

**A. High, Low Page 22**

- B. Low, High
- C. High, Fixed
- D. Fixed, Low

**Question No:152**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which is not a/an characteristics of data quality?

**A. Reliability Page 186**

- B. Uniqueness
- C. Accessibility
- D. Consistency

**Question No:153**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If a product meets formally defined “requirement specifications”, yet fails to be a quality product from the customer’s perspective , this means the requirements were \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Defective Page 180**

- B. Unclear
- C. Unrefined
- D. Undefined

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Question No:154

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The relation R will be in 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal Form if:

- A. It is in 2NF each cell contains single value
- B. It is in 2NF and every non-key column is non-key transitively dependent upon its primarykey. Page 46**
- C. It is in 1NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon a single column of composite primary key.
- D. It is in 2NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon other non-key attribute.

Question No:155

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Decision support system queries deal with number of columns —.

- A. Having numeric values
- B. In a single table
- C. In a single view
- D. Spanning across multiple tables Page 21**

Question No:156

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Normalization is used to reduce\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Reduces redundancy page 41**
- B. Increases redundancy
- C. Reduces joins
- D. Reduces tables

Question No:157

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The end user of data ware house are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Programmers
- B. Database developers
- C. Data entry operator
- D. Business executives Page 19**

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**Question No:158**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which one are the characteristics of data warehouse queries?

- A. Use primary key
- B. High selectivity
- C. Use multiple tables**
- D. Very low performance

**Page 30**

**Question No:159**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Assume a company with a multi- million row customer table i.e. n rows. Checking for Referential Integrity (RI) using a naive approach would take \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A. O(n)**
- B. O(1)
- C. O(log n)
- D. None of the given

**Page 160**

**Question No:160**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Web scrapping is a process of applying \_\_\_\_\_ techniques to the web

- A. Screen scrapping**
- B. Data scrapping
- C. Text scrapping
- D. Meta scrapping

**Page 146**

**Question No:161**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which is not an issue of ROLAP in the following?

- A. Standard hierarchy of dimensions**
- B. Non-standard conventions
- C. Maintenance
- D. Aggregation

**Page 92**

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Question No:162

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

One of the fundamental purpose of de-normalization is to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ a number of physical tables which ultimately reduce the number of joins to answer a query.

A. Delete

**B. Reduce**

**Page 50**

C. Increase

D. Decrease

Question No:163

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is not the characteristic of data warehouse.

A. Time variant

B. Subject-oriented

C. Integrated

**D. Volatile**

**Page 69**

Question No:164

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an step of data cleansing procedure?

**A. Aggregation**

**Page 168**

B. Elementizing

C. Standardizing

D. Verifying

Question No:165

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Instance matching between different sources is then achieved by a standard \_\_\_\_\_ on identifying attribute(s), if you are very, very, very lucky.

**A. Equi-join**

**Page 169**

B. Inner join

C. Outer join

D. Fuller join

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Question No:166

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Ad-hoc access of data warehouse means:

A. That have predefined database access pattern

**B. That does not have predefined database access pattern** Page 18

C. That could be accessed by any user

D. That could not be accessed by any user

Question No:167

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In OLTP environment, the size of tables is relatively \_\_\_\_\_

A. Large

B. Fixed

C. Moderate

**D. Small**

Page 22

Question No:168

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is a/an measure of how current or up to date the data is:

**A. Timeliness**

Page 185

B. Completeness

C. Accessibility

D. Consistency

Question No:169

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The process of converting entity relationship model in to dimensional model comprises of \_\_\_\_ steps:

A. Two

B. Three

**C. Four**

Page 109

D. Five

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

Question No:170

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A \_\_\_\_\_ Is defined by a group of records that have similar characteristics (“behavior”) for p% of the fields in the data set, where p is a user- defined value(usually above 90).

**A. Pattern** Page 164

- B. Cluster
- C. Entity
- D. Attribute

Question No:171

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is known as state of being only one of its kind or being without an equal or parallel.

A. Completeness

**B. Uniqueness** Page 185

- C. Accessibility
- D. Consistency

Question No:172

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not an example of fact?

**A. Account no** Page 74

- B. Sales quantity
- C. Per unit sales amount
- D. Sales amount

Question No:173

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which data is accurately reflects the real world object that the data represents.

**A. Intrinsic data quality** Page 181

- B. Realistic data quality
- C. Strong data quality

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D. Weak data quality

**Question No:174**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which one among the following data warehouse stores data containing long period?

- A. Telecommunication data warehouse
- B. Financial data warehouse
- C. Human resource data warehouse

**D. Insurance data warehouse**

**Page 36**

**Question No:175**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The \_\_\_\_\_ dimension is simply a structure that provides a convenient place to store the \_\_\_\_\_ attributes.

**A. Junk**      **Page 127**

- B. Time
- C. Parallel
- D. None of these

**Question No:176**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Data Warehouse is about taking / collecting data from different \_\_\_\_\_ sources.

- A. Harmonized
- B. Identical
- C. Homogeneous

**D. Heterogeneous**

**Page 21**

**Question No:177**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

It is observed that every year the amount of data recorded in an organization

**A. Doubles**

B. Triples

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**Question No:178**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The users of data warehouse are knowledge workers in other words they are \_\_\_\_\_ in the organization.

A. DWH Analyst

**B. Decision makers**

**Page 18**

C. Database Administrator

D. Manager

**Question No:179**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_\_ system, the contents change with time.

**A. OLTP**

**Page 20**

B. ATM

C. DSS

D. OLAP

**Question No:180**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Naturally Evolving architecture occurred when an organization had a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to handling the whole process of hardware and software architecture.

**A. Relaxed**

**Page 14**

B. Good

C. Not Relaxed

D. None

**Question No:181**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which people criticized Dimensional Modeling (DM) as being a data mart-oriented approach?

**Those that consider ER model as Data marts**

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**Question No:182**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

If actual data structure does not confirm to documented formats, then it is called:

**Semantically dirty data**

**Question No:183**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

This technique can be used when a column from one table is frequently accessed in a large scale join in conjunction with

**Adding redundant column**

**Question No:184**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Many data warehouse project teams waste enormous amounts of time searching in vain for a \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Silver Bullet**

**Page 315**

B. Golden Bullet

C. Suitable Hardware

D. Compatible Product

**Question No:185**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

A dense index, if fits into memory, costs only \_\_\_\_\_ disk I/O access to locate a record by given key.

**A. One**

B. Two

C.  $\lg(n)$

D.  $n$

**Question No:186**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following option is true?

**A. I Only**

B. II Only

C. Both I & II

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D. None of I & II

**Question No:187**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The key idea behind \_\_\_\_\_ is to take a big task and break it into subtasks that can be processed concurrently on a stream of data inputs in multiple, overlapping stages of execution.

**A. Pipeline Parallelism**

**Page 214**

B. Overlapped Parallelism

C. Massive Parallelism

D. Distributed Parallelism

**Question No:188**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The purpose of the House of Quality technique is to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ types of risk.

**A. Two**

B. Three

C. Four

D. All

**Question No:189**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

NUMA stands for \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Non-uniform Memory Access**

B. Non-updateable Memory Architecture

C. New Universal Memory Architecture

**Question No:190**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The \_\_\_ dimension represents data correctness

**A. Free-of-error**

**Page 187**

B. Completeness

C. Consistency

D. Correctness

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**Question No:191**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Which is the most complex type of transformation in the following?

- A. Many-to-many element transformation**
- B. One-to-one scalar transformation
- C. One-to-many element transformation
- D. All of the given

**Question No:192**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Serious \_\_\_ involves decomposing and reassembling the data

- A. Data cleansing Page 168**
- B. Data transformation
- C. Data loading
- D. Data Extraction

**Question No:193**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_ is the degree of utility and value the data has to support the enterprise processes that enable accomplishing enterprise objectives

- A. Intrinsic Data Quality
- B. Realistic Data Quality Page 181**
- C. Strong Data Quality
- D. Weak Data Quality

**Question No:194**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Most DWH implementations today do not use \_\_\_ enforced by the database, but as TQM methods improve overall data quality and database optimizers

- A. Consistency Integrity
- B. Referential Integrity Page 190**
- C. Attribute domain
- D. Using Data Quality Rulesv

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**Question No:195**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The typical availability of OLTP system is 24/7, while that of data warehouse is \_\_\_\_

**A. 6/12**

B. 7/12

C. 1/24

**Question No:196**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In \_\_\_\_ nested-loop join of quadratic time complexity does not hurt the performance

**A. Traditional joins**

**Page 22**

B. Data warehouse

C. DSS

D. OLAP

**Question No:197**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The data has to be checked, cleansed and transformed into a \_\_\_\_ format to allow easy and fast access

**A. Unified**

**Page 20**

B. predicted

C. qualified

D. proactive

**Question No:198**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The extent to which data is in appropriate languages, symbols, and units, and the definitions are clear is known as \_\_\_\_

**A. Interpretability**

**Page 185**

B. Uniqueness

C. Accessibility

D. Consistency

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Question No:199

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In OLTP environments, the size of tables is relatively \_\_\_\_

- A. Large
- B. Fixed
- C. Moderate
- D. Small**

Question No:200

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which data is regarded as true and credible

- A. Believability**
- B. Completeness
- C. Accessibility
- D. Consistency

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Question No:201

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an Data Quality Validation Technique?

- A. Consistency Integrity**
- B. Referential Integrity
- C. Attribute Domain
- D. Using Data Quality Rules

Question No:202

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

\_\_\_\_ breaks a table into multiple tables based upon common column values

- A. Horizontal splitting**
- B. Vertical splitting
- C. Both
- D. None of these

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**Question No:203**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Companies collect and record their own operational data, but at the same time they also use reference data obtained from \_\_\_ sources such as codes, prices etc.

- A. Operational
- B. None
- C. Internal

**D. External**

**Page 21**

**Question No:204**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Ad-hoc access means to run such queries which are known already

- A. True

**B. False**

**Question No:205**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The need to synchronize data upon update is called

- A. Data Manipulation
- B. Data Replication

**C. Data Coherency**

**Page 12**

- D. Data imitation

**Question No:206**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization normally speeds up

**A. Data Retrieval**

- B. Data modification
- C. Development cycle
- D. Data replication

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**Question No:207**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In horizontal splitting, we split a relation into multiple tables on the basis of

**A. Common column values**

**Page 55**

B. Common row values

C. Different index values

D. Value resulted by ad-hoc query

**Question No:208**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

The degree of similarity between two records, often measured by a numerical value between \_\_\_\_\_, usually depends on application characteristics.

**A. 0 and 1**

**Page 169**

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 2

D. None of the given

**Question No:209**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In Extract, Load, Transform (ELT) process, data transformation \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Takes place on the data warehouse server**

**Page 147**

B. Takes place on a separate transformation server

C. Depends on the nature of the source database

D. Does not take place

**Question No:210**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In data transformation, \_\_\_\_\_ is the rearrangement and simplification of individual fields to make them more useful for the data warehouse environment.

**A. Aggregation / Enrichment**

B. Selection

C. Splitting/Joining

D. Conversion

**Question No:211**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

\_\_\_\_\_ incorporates the concept of product quality, process

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control, quality assurance, and quality improvement.

**A. Total Quality Management**

- B. Intrinsic Data Quality Management
- C. Realistic Data Quality Management
- D. Strong Data Quality Management

**Question No:212**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

One scope of data warehouse is to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Improve business**

- B. Run business
- C. Record day-to-day business activities
- D. Calculate tax of the business's profit

**Question No:213**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In pre-joining de-normalization technique, the header size of Master table is 40 bytes and Detail table is 50 bytes. If the size of reference column is 8 bytes, then the header size of de-normalized table will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 48 bytes
- B. 58 bytes
- C. 90 bytes**
- D. 82 byte

**Question No:214**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In which type of data extraction, there is no need keep track of changes?

**A. Full Extraction**

- B. Incremental Extraction
- C. Full Extraction
- D. Half Extraction

**Question No:215**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization is the process of selectively transforming normalized relations into un-normalized physical record specifications, with the aim to:?

**Well structure the data.**

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**Question No:216**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

De-normalization affects:

- A. Database size and query performance**
- B. Database Usability and query reliability
- C. Database availability and query success
- D. None of the given options

**Question No:217**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

In dimension modeling, \_\_\_\_\_ can be more than simple hierarchies i.e. item, subcategory, category, etc.

**Dimensions Page 92**

**Question No:218**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

Change Data Capture (CDC) can be challenging task because:

- A. Aggregates don't change in real time
- B. Transformation of extracted data is difficult
- C. Identifying the recently modified data may be difficult**
- D. Source systems may not support extraction of changed aggregates

**Question No:219**

**(Marks:1)**

**Vu-Topper RM**

A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of random transactional codes, flags and/or text attributes that are unrelated to any particular dimension.

- A. Time
- B. Junk Page 127**
- C. Parallel
- D. None of above

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