Cs-614 Important Mid Term Mcq's Solution 100% Correct : Solve By Vu-Topper RM!!

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

The application of data and information leads to ……..

- Power
- **Knowledge**

Question No:2 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The _____ saw the advent of disk storage, or DASD (Direct Access Storage Device).

- 1990s
- 1970s

Question No:3 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

……..gives total view of an organization

- Database
- **Data warehouse**

Question No:4 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The online high performance transaction processing was evolved in

- 1980
- **1975**

Question No:5 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Wisdom**
- Information

Question No:6 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Time variant is a characteristic of data warehouse which means:

- Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time
- **Data loaded in data warehouse will be time stamped**

Question No:7 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Ad-hoc access of data warehouse means:

- That could not be accessed by any user
- **that does not have predefined database access pattern**

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.

- **Total view.**
- Mid view.

Question No:9 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Thegrowth of master files and magnetic tapes exploded in …….

- 1950s
- **1960s.**

Question No:10 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Logarithmic
- **Exponental**

Question No:11 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The data in the data warehouse is _____

- Volatile
- Non -volatile

Question No:12 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In decision support system ease of use in achieved by:

- Normalization
- **Denormalization**

Question No:13 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Decision support system queries deal with number of columns ———

- Having numeric values
- **Spanning across multiple tables**

Question No:14 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

.History is excellent predictor of the _____.

- Past
- **Future**

Question No:15 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Information can answer questions like “what”, “who” and “when” while knowledge can answer questions like _____

- Why
- How

Question No:16 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Proactive
- **Unified**

Question No:17 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Distributed Systems Architecture
- **Legacy Systems Architecture**

Question No:18 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Identify data warehouse query from the following:

➢**Directly maps to a star schema.**
➢Not Directly maps to a star schema.

Question No:19 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Relational databases allow you to navigate the data inthat is appropriate using the primary, foreign key structure within the data model.
➢**Any Direction**
➢Two Direction

Question No:20 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

____ facilitates a mobile computing paradigm.
➢ROLAP
➢**MOLAP**

Question No:21 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

As dimensions get less detailed (e.g., year vs. day) cubes get ____
➢**Smaller**
➢Larger

Question No:22 (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:
➢**Format revision**
➢Field splitting

Question No:23 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

_____ provides a combination of "relational database access" and "cube" data structures within a single framework.
➢**HOLAP**
➢DOLAP

Question No:24 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Robotic libraries are needed for _____
➢Cubes
➢**Aggregates**

Question No:25 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Onlline Extraction is a kind of————————————data extraction.

➢**Physical page**

➢Multi valued

Question No:26 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢1960s

➢**1970s**

Question No:27 (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.

- **Heterogeneous**
- Homogeneous

Question No:28 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Enrichment
- **Full Data Refresh**

Question No:29 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- "Data that is not used cannot be corrected!"
- "**Data duplication can be harmful for the organization! "**

Question No:30 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Flat files are one of the prevalent structures used in ————————- data extraction:

- Online
- **Offline**

Question No:31 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Flat files are not required
- **Limited query interface is required for data extraction**

Question No:32 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The most common range partitioning is on

- Color
- **Date**

Question No:33 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Single value column
- **Multi-valued column**

Question No:34 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a fully normalized database, too many _____are required

- Values
- **Joins**

Question No:35 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In the data warehouse, data is collection from ———————— sources:

➢Homogeneous
➢**Heterogeneous**

Question No:36 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

De-normalization is more like a "controlled crash" with the aim to ——— — without loss of information:

➢Check
➢**Enhance**

Question No:37 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— is making all efforts to increase effectiveness and efficiency in meeting and accepted customer expectation:
➢Quality assurance
➢**Quality improvement**

Question No:38 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————- is the application of intelligence and experience to get common goals.
➢ **Wisdom**
➢Education

Question No:39 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Aggregation
➢**Enrichment page**

Question No:40 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Grain of a fact table means :
➢ **The meaning of one fact table row**

➢The meaning of one dimensional table row

Question No:41 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Normalization ————— :
➢ **Reduces redundancy**

➢Increases redundancy

Question No:42 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Individual transaction
➢**Normalized attributes**

Question No:43 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢SQL

➢**Proprietary file**

Question No:44 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

———— provides a combination of "relational databases access" and "cube" data structures within a single framework:

➢**HOLAP**

➢ROLAP

Question No:45 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Data Warehouse provides the best support for analysis while OLAP carries out the ————-task:

➢Mandatory

➢**Analysis**

Question No:46 (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:

➢**Vertical splitting**

➢Adding redundant column

Question No:47 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

OLAP implementations are highly/completely ———————— :

➢Normalized

➢**Demoralized**

Question No:48 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Relation R is in 1st Normal Form**

➢Relation R is in 3rd Normal Form

Question No:49 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Many- to- Many**

➢One-to-one

Question No:50 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not an example of dimension:

➢Region

➢**Sales volume**

Question No:51 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Those that consider ER models as Data marts

➢**Those that consider Business processes as Data marts**

Question No:52 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a fully normalized form:

- **To many joins are required**
- Relationships lose their significance

Question No:53 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Quality sold
- **Discount in percentage**

Question No:54 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not a CUBE operation?

- **ANSI SQL**
- Roll Up

Question No:55 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

———————— allows download of "cube" structures to a desktop platform without the need for shared or cube server:

- **DOLAP**
- HOLAP

Question No:56 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

ROLAP provides access to information via a relational database using:

- **ANSI standard SQL**
- Comma Separated Values

Question No:57 (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:

- Expression elimination
- **Expression partitioning**

Question No:58 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Distributed Systems Architecture
- **Legacy System Architecture**

Question No:59 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Unified**
- Proactive

Question No:60 (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 :

- One-to-one scalar transformation
- **One-to-many element transformation**

Question No:61 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In decision support system ease of use in achieved by:

- Normalization
- **Denormalization**

Question No:62 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Normalization
- **Denormalization**

Question No:63 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In ETL process data transformation includes ————————-

- **Data cleansing**
- Pattern recognition

Question No:64 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Syntactically dirty data**
- Extraction issue

Question No:65 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Format revision**
- Calculation of derived value

Question No:66 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Security
- **Scalability**

Question No:67 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

identify the TRUE statement:

- **DM is inherently dimensional in nature,DM comprises of a singal central fact table and DM comprises of a set of dimensional table**

Question No:68 (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:

➢Horizontal splitting

➢**Vertical splitting**

Question No:69 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of derived attributes?

➢**Age**

➢Length

Question No:70 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢1980

➢**1975**

Question No:71 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Facts

➢**Dimension**

Question No:72 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is TRUE regarding Entity relationship modeling?

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

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

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

➢ **All of the given option**

Question No:73 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

——Facilitates a mobile computing paradiagramn:

➢HOLAP

➢**DOLAP**

Question No:74 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Increase in the number of dimensions

➢Increase in the cardinality of the dimensions

➢Increase in the amount of detail data

➢**All of the given options**

Question No:75 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Exponential**

➢Logarithmic

Question No:76 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The data in the data warehouse is ——— :

➢Volatile

➢**Non-volatile**

Question No:77 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— models the macro relationships among data elements with an overall deterministic strategy:

➢ **Dimensional model**

➢Entity relationship model

Question No:78 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— technique requires a separate column to specify the time and date when the last modification was occurred:

➢Checkmarks

➢**Timestamps**

Question No:79 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Pre-joining**

➢Horizontal splitting

Question No:80 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

De-normalization can help:

➢Minimize joins

➢Minimize foreign keys

➢Resolve aggregates

➢**All of the given options**

Question No:81 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Primary key problem

➢**Non primary key problem**

Question No:82 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Data Histograming
➢**Indexes**

Question No:83 (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:

➢Pre-joining
➢**Adding redundant column**

Question No:84 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Data cleansing requires involvement of domain expert because:
➢**Domain knowledge is required to correct anomalies**

➢Domain expert has deep knowledge of data summarization

Question No:85 (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:

➢Only One Direction
➢**Any Direction**

Question No:86 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

History is excellent predicator of the ————:
➢**Future**

➢History

Question No:87 (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:
➢**Reduce query processing time**
➢None of the given option

Question No:89 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— gives total view of an organization:
➢ **Data Warehouse**
➢Database

Question No:90 (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. This above scenario is an example of :
➢**One-to-one scalar transformation**
➢Many-to-many element transformation

Question No:91 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Enrichment is one of the basic tasks in data ————- :

➢Extraction

➢Transformation

Question No:92 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Adding redundant columns
➢ER modeling

Question No:93 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of Additive Facts?
➢Sales Amount
➢Ratios

Question No:94 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Robotic libraries are needed for ——————-:
➢Data warehouse

➢Aggregates

Question No:95 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Normally ROLAP is implemented using ————-
➢ Star schema
➢Pre-defined aggregate

Question No:96 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The relation R will be in 2nd Normal Form if
➢It is in 1NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon entire primary key

➢It is in 1NF and non key attribute is dependent upon a single column of composite primary key

Question No:97 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In Extract, Load, Transform(ELT) process, data transformation ————:
➢Takes place on the data warehouse server

➢Takes place on a separate transformation server

Question No: 98 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Node of a B-Tree is stored in memory block and traversing a B-Tree involves ———— page faults:
➢O(log n)

➢O(n)

Question No:99 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Smaller**
- Merged

Question No:100 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not a technique of " Changed Data Capture" in currently used Modren Source System?

- Triggers
- **Dimensional Modeling**

Question No:101 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Storage
- Performance
- Ease-of-use
- **All of the given options**

Question No:102 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Syntactically dirty data**
- Semantically dirty data

Question No:103 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- **Vertical splitting**
- Horizontal splitting

Question No:104 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Break a teble into Multiple Tables based upon Comomn column values

- **HorizentalSpliting**
- Vertical splitting

Question No:105 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

- Area of rectangle
- **Height**

Question No:106 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Age**

Question No:107 (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:

➢**Syntactically dirty data**

➢Extraction issue

Question No:108 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

MDX by Microsoft is an example of ——————:

➢HOLAP

➢DOLAP

➢ROLAP

➢**None of the given options**

Question No:109 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢1950s

➢**1960s**

Question No:110 (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:

➢Is syntactically dirty

➢**Is semantically dirty**

Question No:111 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

OLAP is:

➢**Analytical processing**

➢Transaction processing

Question No:112 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Web pages may contain junk data**

➢Web pages do not contain multiple facts

Question No:113 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is\are example of dimension:

➢ **Product**

➢Region

Question No:114 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

An OLTP system is always good at ——————————:

➢ **Evolving data**

➢Maintaining historic data

Question No:115 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Ranking**

➢Measurement selection

Question No:116 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢It pre-calculates changed aggregates

➢**It can automate the transformation of extracted data**

Question No:117 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In ———————— SQL generation in vastly simplified for front-end tools when the data is highly structure:

➢MOLAP

➢**Star Schema**

Question No:118 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Dirty data means:

➢Data does not fulfill dimensional modeling rules

➢**Data does not conform to proper domain definitions**

Question No:119 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Change table**

➢Change control table

Question No:120 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Missing tuple**

➢Semantically dirty data

Question No:121 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Table collapsing technique is applied in case of:

➢ **One-by-one relation or many-to –many relation**

➢Many-to-many relation

Question No:122 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of dimension?

➢Product

➢Region

➢Date

➢**All of the given option page**

Question No:123 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Data warehouse stores ——————-:

➢**Historical data**

➢Log files data

Question No:124 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The business process covered by ER diagrams:

➢**Do not co-exist in time and space**

➢Do not physically exist in real time context

Question No:125 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The main goal of normalization is to eliminate ————:

➢ **Data redundancy**

➢Data consistency

Question No:127 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Serious —- involves decomposing and resembling the data:

➢ **Data cleansing page 168**

➢Data transformation

Question No:128 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In the data warehouse environment the data is ————

➢ **Subject- oriented**

➢Neither time-oriented nor subject- oriented

Question No:129 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Prohibitive**

➢Numerical

Question No:130 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Data duplication**

➢Data transformation

Question No:131 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Completeness**

➢Consistency

Question No:132 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **O(n)**

➢O(2n)

Question No:133 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Inheritance**

➢Asset disposal

Question No:134 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Max**

➢Max and Min

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

In OLAP , the typical write operation is ————- :

➢ **Bulk insertion**

➢No insertion

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

The issue(s) of " Adding redundant column" includes(s):

➢Increase in table size

➢Maintenance

➢Loss of information

➢**All of the given option**

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

————— is applicable in Profitability analysis:

➢OLTP

➢**Data warehouse**

Question No:138 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Not at all**

➢Slow

Question No:139 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Time variant is a characteristics of data warehouse which means:

➢**Data loaded in data warehouse will be time stamped**

➢Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time

Question No:140 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In which class of aggregates AVERAGE function can be placed:

➢**Algebraic**

➢Holistic

Question No:141 (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)

➢ **Emp_skills**

➢Emp_Designation

Question No:142 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The application of data and information leads to ————-

➢**Knowledge**

➢Power

Question No:143 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— segregate data into separate partitions so that queries do not need to examine all data in a table when WHERE clause filters specify only a subset of the partitions.

➢**Horizontal splitting technique**

➢Vertical splitting technique

Question No:144 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————-should not be present in a relation, so that it would be in second normal form (2NF).

➢ **Partial dependency**

➢Transitive dependency

Question No:145 (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———.

➢**Merge/purge problem**

➢Redundant problem

Question No:146 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Fully summarized

➢**Historical and detailed**

Question No:147 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**One-to-one**

➢Many-to-one

Question No:148 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Triggers**

➢ELT

Question No:149 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Unstructured and heterogeneous**

➢Unstructured and homogeneous

Question No:150 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Big picture of organizational data**

➢Only customer related data

Question No:151 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Information can answer question like “what”, “who” and “when” while knowledge can answer question like————-.

➢Which

➢**How**

Question No:152 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

OLTP implementations are fully————-.

➢ **Normalized**

➢Additive

Question No:153 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Incremental Extraction**

➢Legacy Vs OLTP

Question No:154 (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)

➢Std_CGPA

➢**Std_Hobbies**

Question No:155 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Analytical processing uses ————

➢**Multi-level aggregates**
➢Table level aggregates

Question No:156 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a class of anomalies in following?
➢ **Dirty anomalies**

➢Syntactically dirty data

Question No:157 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————- is a system of activities that assures conformance of product to pre-established requirements.
➢ **Quality assurance**
➢Quality Establishment

Question No:158 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Two interesting examples of quality dimensions that can make use of min operator are ——
➢ **Believability and appropriate amount of data**
➢Believability and consistency

Question No:159 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— in database or data warehouse has no actual value; it only has potential value.
➢ **Data**
➢Data marts

Question No:160 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In OLTP environment the selectivity is ————— and ————- in data warehouse environment.
➢**High, Low**
➢Fixed, Low

Question No:161 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an characteristics of data quality?
➢ **Reliability**
➢Consistency

Question No:162 (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 ————.
➢**Defective**
➢Undefined

Question No:163 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The relation R will be in 3rd Normal Form if:
➢**It is in 2NF and every non-key column is non-key transitively dependent upon its primarykey.**

➢ It is in 2NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon other non-key attribute.

Question No:164 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Decision support system queries deal with number of columns ————

➢In a single view

➢**Spanning across multiple tables**

Question No:165 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Normalization is used to reduce:

➢**Reduces redundancy**

➢Reduces tables

Question No:166 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The end user of data ware house are————.

➢Data entry operator

➢**Business executives**

Question No:167 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which one are the characteristics of data warehouse queries?

➢**Use multiple tables**

➢Very low performance

Question No:168 (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.

➢**O(n)**

➢ O(log n)

Question No:169 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Web scrapping is a process of applying ————- techniques to the web

➢**Screen scrapping**

➢Data scrapping

Question No:170 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which is not an issue of ROLAP in the following?

➢ **Standard hierarchy of dimensions**

➢Maintenance

Question No:171 (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.

➢**Reduce**

➢Increase

Question No:172 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

——— is not the characteristic of data warehouse.

➢Integrated
➢**Volatile**

Question No:173 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an step of data cleansing procedure?
➢ **Aggregation**
➢Verifying

Question No:174 (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.
➢**Equi-join**
➢Fuller join

Question No:175 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Ad-hoc access of data warehouse means:
➢That have predefined database access pattern
➢**That does not have predefined database access pattern**

Question No:176 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In OLTP environment, the size of tables is relatively————-
➢Moderate
➢**Small**

Question No:177 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————- is a/an measure of how current or up to date the data is:
➢**Timeliness**
➢Consistency

Question No:178 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The process of converting entity relationship model in to dimensional model of ———-steps:
➢ **Four**
➢Five

Question No:179 (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).
➢ **Pattern**
➢Attribute

Question No:180 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

————— is known as state of being only one of its kind or being without an equal or parallel.
➢**Uniqueness**

➢Consistency

Question No:181 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not an example of fact?

➢ **Account no**

➢Sales amount

Question No:182 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢ **Intrinsic data quality**

➢Weak data quality

Question No:183 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢Human resource data warehouse

➢ **Insurance data warehouse**

Question No:184 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A _____ dimension is a collection of random transactional codes, flags and/text attributes that are unrelated to any particular dimension. The _____ dimension is simply a structure that provides a convenient place to store the _____ attributes.

➢**Junk**

➢Time

Question No:185 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Legacy Systems Architecture**

➢Intranet Systems Architecture

Question No:186 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Doubles**

➢Triples

Question No:187 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Decision maker**

➢Database Administrator

Question No:188 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**O (log n) { O(log n) it's the real answer}**

➢O (n2)

Question No:189 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In _____ system, the contents change with time.

➢**OLTP**

➢OLAP

Question No:190 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The growth of master files and magnetic tapes exploded around the mid-_____.

➢**1960s.**

➢1980s.

Question No:191 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Relational databases allow you to navigate the data in _____ that is appropriate using the primary, foreign key structure within the data model

➢**Any Direction**

➢Two Direction

Question No:192 (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.

➢**Relaxed**

➢Good

Question No:193 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

_____ gives total view of an organization

➢**Data Warehouse**

➢Database

Question No:194 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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

➢**Exponential**

➢Logarithmic