

# CS614-Data Warehousing FinalTerm Papers Solved MCQS By Zain Nasar (Arslan Arshad)

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AKMP01



In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

## Final-Term Papers Solved MCQs CS614- Data Warehousing Including 2016 Final-Term Papers

- 1. Suppose the amount of data recorded in an organization is doubled every year. This increase is
  - > Linear
  - Quadratic
  - > Logarithmic
  - > Exponential

PG # 15

- 2. The telecommunications data warehouse is dominated by the sheer volume of data generated at the call level area.
  - Subject

PG # 35

- > Object
- > Aggregate
- > Detail
- 3. De-Normalization normally speeds up
  - Data Retrieval

PG # 51

- Data Modification
- Development Cycle
- > Data Replication

| 4.   | ER Model ca    | n be simplified in way   | ys — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —                            |
|------|----------------|--|---|
|      | >              | One  |   |
|      | >              | Two  | PG # 103  |
|      | >              | Three  |   |
|      | >              | Four   |   |
| TC1  | , 11           |  |   |
| Iner | e are actually | two ways of "simplifying" th   | e ER model i.e. (i) De-normalization and (ii) Dimensional Modeling. |
| 5.   | Non recordin   | g facts have a disadvantage the  | hat it has  |
|      | >              | Lack of Information  | PG # 120  |
|      | >              | Redundant Information  |   |
|      | >              | Repeated Information   |   |
|      | >              | Normalized Information   |   |
| 6    | East less foot | table is a fact table with out o   | vymania faat aalumma It is yaad ta aantuun malatian ahin hatuusan   |
| 6.   |                | table is a fact table without i  | numeric fact columns. It is used to capture relationship between    |
|      | >              | Dimensions   | PG # 121  |
|      | >              | Attributes   |   |
|      | >              | Tables   |   |
|      | >              | Facts  |   |
|      |                |  |   |
| 7.   | A cube is not  | a data warehouse, it is a  |   |
|      | >              | Data Mart  | PG # 131  |
|      | >              | Data Extraction  |   |
|      | >              | Data Loading   |   |
|      | >              | Query Manager  |   |
|      |                |  |   |
|      |                |  |   |
|      | 11:6           | <b>%</b> : 44 44 44 16 9   | ننیا میں سب سے مشکل کام اپنی اصلاح اور سب سے آسا                    |
| 6    | اللي لرانا ا   | ل مام موسرول بر سم   | سے میں سب سے مسمل حام اپنی اصدے اور سب سے اسا                       |
|      | 2.24           | The state of the s |   |

| 8. A dense in | ndex, if fits into memory, cost                             | s only disk I/O access to locate a record by given key.                    |
|---------------|---|--|
|               | > One   | PG # 223   |
|               | > Two   |  |
|               | > lg (n)  |  |
|               | <b>≻</b> n  |  |
| 9             | , if fits into memory,                                      | costs only one disk I/O access to locate a record by given key.            |
|               | > A Dense Index   | PG # 223   |
|               | A Sparse Index  |  |
|               | ➤ An Inverted Index   |  |
|               | ➤ None of These   |  |
| 10            |   | 't fit into the memory will be expensive when used to find a record by     |
|               | > A Dense Index   | PG # 223   |
|               | ➤ A Sparse Index  |  |
|               | An Inverted Index   |  |
|               | None of these   |  |
|               | operator is conservative in that st data quality indicator. | it assigns to the dimension an aggregate value no higher than the value of |
|               | > The Min   | PG # 188   |
|               | > The Simple Ratio  |  |
|               | > The Weighted Average                                      |  |
|               | None of these   |  |
|               |   |  |
|               |   |  |
|               |   |  |
|               | م دانائه  | الله کا خوف سب سے با   |
| <u> </u>      |   |  |

|                      | ecution dramatically reduces response time f<br>with Decision Support Systems (DSS) and d | or operations on large databases typically ata warehouses. |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| >                    | <b>Data-Intensive</b>   | PG # 201   |  |  |  |  |
| >                    | Quality-Intensive   |  |  |  |  |  |
| >                    | Analysis-Intensive  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| _                    | ndencies between different phases of compute execution.                                   | ation introduce synchronization requirements that force    |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Sequential  | PG # 204   |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Parallel  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Analogous   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | ➤ Interactive Parallel  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Maintainin<br>of | g locking consistency over all nodes can bec  | come a problem in large clusters. This is the disadvantage |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Shared Disk Approach  | PG # 209   |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Local Memory Approach   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | Distributed Memory Approach   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Performan        | ce is dictated by the stage in the pip  | peline.  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > Slowest   | PG # 217   |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > Fastest   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > Smallest  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | ➤ Largest   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. An optimiz       |   | ieval, with update being only a secondary consideration is |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > Inverted Index  | PG # 232   |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > OLTP  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > OLAP  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      | > DSS   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                      |   |  |  |  |  |  |

| 17. During busin  | ess hours, most systems sho   | ould probably not use parallel execution.                             |
|-------------------|---|---|
| >                 | OLTP  | PG # 206  |
| >                 | OLAP  |   |
| >                 | DSS   |   |
| >                 | Data Mining   |   |
| 18. There are ma  | any variants of the traditional nested  | -loop join. If there is an index and that index is exploited, then it |
| >                 | Naive nested-loop join  |   |
| >                 | Index nested-loop join  | PG # 243  |
| >                 | Temporary index nested-loop join  |   |
| >                 | None of these   |   |
|                   | y variants of the traditional nested-laropped, it is called  Naive nested-loop join  Index nested-loop join | oop join. If the index is built as part of the query plan and         |
| >                 | Temporary index nested-loop jo  | in PG # 243   |
| >                 | None of these   |   |
| 20. There are man | y variants of the traditional nested-l  | oop join. When the entire table is scanned it is called               |
| >                 | Naive nested-loop join  | PG # 243  |
| >                 | Index nested-loop join  |   |
| >                 | Temporary index nested-loop join  |   |
| >                 | None of these   |   |
|                   |   |   |
|                   |   |   |
| , 1:45            |   | دنیا کی سب سے بڑی فتح ن   |
| 6                 |   | الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله                               |
|                   |   |   |

| 21. If someone told you that he had a good model to predict customer usage, the first thing you might try would be to ask him to apply his model to your customer, where you already knew the answer. |                              |  |  |  |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|
|   |                              |  |  |  |
|   | Base                         | Click here for Reference Detail  |  |  |
| >   | Drive                        |  |  |  |
|   | File                         |  |  |  |
| >   | Log                          |  |  |  |
|   |                              | approach, where browsing through data using data mining techniques may ht be of interest to the user as information that was unknown previously. |  |  |
| >   | Exploratory                  | PG # 249   |  |  |
| >   | Non-Exploratory              |  |  |  |
| >   | Computer Science             |  |  |  |
|   |                              |  |  |  |
| 23. I   | Data mining uses             | algorithms to discover patterns and regularities in data.  |  |  |
| >   | <b>Statistical</b>           | PG # 251   |  |  |
| >   | Mathematical                 |  |  |  |
| >   | Computational                |  |  |  |
|   | Classification consists of e | examining the properties of a newly presented observation and assigning it to a  |  |  |
|   | ➤ Class                      | PG # 259   |  |  |
|   | Object                       |  |  |  |
|   | > Container                  |  |  |  |
|   | Subject                      |  |  |  |
| 25  |                              | e of classification, estimation deal with valued outcome.  |  |  |
| 23.1  |                              |  |  |  |
|   | <b>Continuous</b>            | PG # 260   |  |  |
|   | Discrete                     |  |  |  |
|   | > Isolated                   |  |  |  |
|   | Distinct                     |  |  |  |
|   |                              |  |  |  |

| 26segments.    | is the technique in which existing heterogeneous segments are reshuffled, relocated into homogeneous |
|----------------|--|
| >              | Clustering PG # 264  |
| >              | Aggregation  |
| >              | Segmentation   |
| >              | Partitioning   |
| 27. Giving the | least time to can prove suicidal to the DWH project.   |
| >              | OLAP   |
| >              | De-normalization   |
| >              | <b>ETL</b> PG # 313  |
| >              | None of these  |
| 28. In DWH p   | roject, it is assured that environment is similar to the production environment  Designing           |
| >              | Development PG # 314   |
| >              | Analysis   |
| >              | Implementation   |
|                | ation development quality-assurance activities cannot be completed until the data is                 |
| >              | Stabilized PG # 308  |
| >              | Identified   |
| >              | Finalized  |
| >              | Computerized   |
|                |  |

### خود کو تمہیں سے بڑھ کر کوئی اچھا مشورہ نہیں دے سکتا

| >  | Silver Bullet  | PG # 315   |
|--|--|--|
| >  | Golden Bullet  |  |
| >  | Suitable Hardware  |  |
| >  | Compatible Product   |  |
| <mark>anv data wa</mark> i                       | rehouse project teams w  | raste enormous amounts of time searching in vain for a silver bullet i.e. a pa   |
| Amratdhara                                       |  |  |
| 31. Focusing                                     | on data warehouse deli   | very only often end up   |
| >  | Rebuilding   | PG # 315   |
| >  | Success  |  |
|  | Buccess  |  |
| >  | Good Stable Product  |  |
| cusing on da                                     | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery,  | architecture feels like a distraction and impediment to progress and often end of the following the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in |
| cusing on dabuilding.  32. Investing inefficien  | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery, g years in architecture ar at application. This is the Extreme Technology  | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design   |
| cusing on dabuilding.  32. Investing inefficier  | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery, g years in architecture ar at application. This is the Extreme Technology  | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design   |
| cusing on dabuilding.  32. Investing inefficier  | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery, years in architecture ar at application. This is th Extreme Technology Extreme Architecture  | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design  Design   |
| ocusing on debuilding.  32. Investing inefficier | Good Stable Product None of these  ata warehouse delivery,  years in architecture ar nt application. This is th  Extreme Technology  Extreme Architecture  None of these  Division is cotton h             | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design  Design   |
| cusing on dabuilding.  32. Investing inefficier  | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery, years in architecture ar at application. This is th Extreme Technology Extreme Architecture None of these Division is cotton h                   | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design  Design   |
| cusing on dabuilding.  32. Investing inefficier  | Good Stable Product None of these ata warehouse delivery, years in architecture ar at application. This is th Extreme Technology Extreme Architecture None of these Division is cotton h Lahore Faisalabad | nd forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results in e example of mistake.  Design  Design   |

| 24        |        | :  |  |
|-----------|--------|--|--|
| 34        |        | in agriculture extension is t                                  | hat pest population beyond which the benefit of spraying outweighs its           |
|           | >      | None of these  |  |
|           | >      | Profit Threshold Level   |  |
|           |        | <b>Economic Threshold Level</b>                                | PG # 332   |
|           | >      | Medicine Threshold Level                                       |  |
|           | ET     | TL A: Economic Threshold Le                                    | evel in agriculture extension is that pest population beyond                     |
| W         | hich   | the benefit of spraying outwei                                 | ghs its cost. It is highly infeasible and expensive to eradicate                 |
| 35        | es w   | is a process which involve ith intention to identify erroneous | es gathering of information about column through execution of certain s records. |
|           | >      | Data profiling   | PG # 439   |
|           | >      | Data Anomaly Detection   |  |
|           | >      | Record Duplicate Detection                                     |  |
|           | >      | None of these  |  |
| 36. If we | rem    | ove the modification anomalies the                             | he table comes in form   |
|           | >      | 1NF  |  |
|           | >      | 2NF  |  |
|           | >      | 3NF  | PG # 47  |
|           | >      | 4NF  |  |
| 37. Modi  | ificat | ion anomalies occur in   | _ form   |
|           | >      | 1NF  |  |
|           | >      | 2NF  | PG # 45  |
|           | >      | 3NF  |  |
|           | >      | BCNF   |  |
| , 1 %     |        |  |  |
| کانا ہے   | ,      | ں کی نظروں سے حر   | جو لوگوں کے سامنے فخر کرتا ہے وہ لوگور   |
|           |        |  |  |

|                | n can be completed successfully or is  | t may be stopped due to some error   | . In case of successful completion  |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| >              | Committed to the database  | PG # 419                             |                                     |
| >              | Rolled back  |                                      |                                     |
|                | rror occurs, execution will be terming will access the database we will find                         |                                      | s will be rolled back. In this case |
| >              | Execution of package   | PG # 419                             |                                     |
| >              | Creation of package  |                                      |                                     |
| >              | Connection of package  |                                      |                                     |
|                |  |                                      |                                     |
|                | n can be completed successfully or in the completed successfully or in the committed to the database |                                      | . If some error occurs, execution   |
| <b>&gt;</b>    | Rolled back  | PG # 419                             |                                     |
| 41. To identif | By the degree of transformation requestion Data Profiling  | PG # 437                             |                                     |
| >              | Data Anomaly Detection   |                                      |                                     |
| >              | Data Cleansing   |                                      |                                     |
| >              | None of The Given  |                                      |                                     |
| 42. To identif | Sy the require   | ed we need to perform data profiling |                                     |
| >              | Degree of Transformation   | PG # 437                             |                                     |
| >              | Complexity   |                                      |                                     |
| >              | Cost   |                                      |                                     |
| >              | Time   |                                      |                                     |
|                |  |                                      |                                     |
| کھتی ہے        | وفوں کے عیب ننیا دیا   | ود دیکھتا ہے اور بیوق                | عقل مند اپنے عیب خ                  |
|                |  |                                      |                                     |

| 43. To judge    | effectiveness we perform data profil     | ing twice.                                    |                        |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------------|
| >               | One before Extraction and the other      | er after Extraction                           |                        |
| >               | One before Transformation and            | the other after Transformation                | PG # 441               |
| >               | One before Loading and the other         | after Loading                                 |                        |
| 44. If the date | es are missing we must need to consu     | ult   |                        |
| >               | Golden Copy                              | PG # 456                                      |                        |
| >               | Default System Date                      |   |                        |
| >               | Silver Copy                              |   |                        |
| >               | None of the given                        |   |                        |
| 45. In MOLA     | AP physically build cubes for direct a   | access, support is not available for          | _ SQL.                 |
|                 |  | PG # 78                                       |                        |
| ><br>>          | Microsoft<br>Oracle                      |   |                        |
| >               |  |   |                        |
|                 |  | s - usually in the proprietary file format of | of a multi-dimensional |
| database (MDD   | O) or a user defined data structure. The | herefore ANSI SQL is not supported.           |                        |
| 46 is           | s the lowest level of detail or the atom | nic level of data stored in the warehouse     | <b>.</b>               |
|                 | Aggregate Aggregate                      |   |                        |
| >               | Cube                                     |   |                        |
| >               | > <mark>Grain</mark>                     | PG # 111                                      |                        |
| >               | Virtual Cube                             |   |                        |
|                 |  |   |                        |
|                 |  |   |                        |
|                 |  |   |                        |
|                 |  |   |                        |
|                 | 4  |   | 4.44                   |
| ہاگئے ہے        | مباہی اس سے تر کر بھ                     | سے ڈر کر بھاگٹا ہے کا                         | و شخص ناگامبور         |

| 47. After im transform |         |  | Data Capture, the advantage                                      | we have is that, da  | ata is able to be integrated and              |
|------------------------|---------|--|--|----------------------|---|
| >                      | In-     | flight   | Click Here For Reference   | Detail Po            | G # 152                                       |
| >                      | Off     | -flight  |  |                      |   |
| >                      | Sto     | red Data   |  |                      |   |
| >                      | Ove     | er-flight  |  |                      |   |
| 7. 11 1                | 11      |  | 1 1  | 0 1 1 1              |   |
|                        |         |  | d and transformed "in-flight".<br>e-sequence, reformat, convert. |                      | transaction data has been pulled from e, etc. |
| l<br>II                | Ar<br>A | n Abstraction<br>Representation<br>he following op |  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | I Only   | PG # 180   |                      |   |
|                        | >       | II Only  |  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | Both I & II  |  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | None of I & II                                     | *************  |                      |   |
|                        |         | nation Age, the netioning                          | learning organizat   | ion is at a distinct | disadvantage. This term means                 |
|                        | >       | Functional   |  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | <b>Dysfunctiona</b>                                |  | PG #181              |   |
|                        | >       | Purposeful   |  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | Serviceable  |  |                      |   |
|                        |         | rojects do not do<br>. Here UAT star               |  | they treat data qu   | ality as a one-time undertaking as            |
|                        | >       | User Accepta                                       | nce Testing  | PG # 193             | 3   |
|                        | >       | Uninterrupted                                      | Availability of Testing  |                      |   |
|                        | >       | Universal Acc                                      | eptance Test   |                      |   |
|                        | >       | Universal App                                      | blied Test   |                      |   |
|                        |         |  |  |                      |   |

| 51.NUMA stands for  |                        |  |  |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| Non-uniform Memory Access PG # 206  |                        |  |  |
| Non-updateable Memory Architecture  |                        |  |  |
| New Universal Memory Architecture   |                        |  |  |
| 52. Parallelism cansystem performance on over-utilized systems or systems with si   | mall I/O bandwidth.    |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Reduce</li> <li>Enhance</li> <li>Maintain</li> <li>Boost</li> </ul> PG # 202  PG # 202 |                        |  |  |
| 53. Data mining evolve as a mechanism to cater the limitations of systems to deal name high dimensionality, new data types, multiple heterogeneous data resources etc.  | massive data sets with |  |  |
| > <b>OLTP</b> PG # 254  |                        |  |  |
| > OLAP  |                        |  |  |
| > DSS   |                        |  |  |
| > DWH   |                        |  |  |
| 54. In contrast to data mining, statistics is driven.   |                        |  |  |
| > Assumption PG # 255   |                        |  |  |
| ➤ Knowledge   |                        |  |  |
| Discovery   |                        |  |  |
| Database  |                        |  |  |
| 55. A implementation approach is generally useful for projects where the technolog understood, as well as where the business problems that must be solved are clear and well  |                        |  |  |
| ➤ Top Down PG # 283   |                        |  |  |
| > Bottom Up   |                        |  |  |
| ➤ Waterfall   |                        |  |  |
| > Spiral  |                        |  |  |
|   |                        |  |  |

| 56. Implementing a data warehouse requires                   | integrated activities.                                    |
|--|---|
| > Loosely  |   |
| > Tightly PG   | # 289   |
| > Slackly  |   |
| ➤ Lethargically  |   |
| 57. The Kimball's iterative data warehouse developme         | ent approach drew on decades of experience to develop the |
|  |   |
| OLAP Dimension   |   |
| Business Definition Lifecycle                                |   |
| > Business Dimensional Lifecycle                             | PG # 289  |
| Data Warehouse Dimension                                     |   |
| 58. Pipeline parallelism focuses on increasing through time. | put of task execution, NOT on sub-task execution          |
| Increasing   |   |
| > Decreasing   | PG # 215  |
| <ul><li>Maintaining</li></ul>                                |   |
| ➤ None of these  |   |
|  |   |
| 59. Pipeline parallelism focuses on increasing               | of task execution.  |
| ≻ <mark>Throughput</mark>                                    | PG # 215  |
| ► Non I/O Portion  |   |
| ►I/O Speed   |   |
| ➤ None of these  |   |
| 60. One needs to slot the alternative tools into categoria.  | es that allow for meaningful comparison in order to       |
| Evaluate Tools   | PG # 315  |
| > Reduce Cost  |   |
| ➤ None of these  |   |
|  |   |

| 61. Pakistan is                 | s one of the five major   | countries in the world.  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| >                               | <b>Cotton-growing</b>   | PG # 330   |  |  |
| >                               | Rice-growing  |  |  |  |
| >                               | Weapon Producing  |  |  |  |
|                                 |   |  |  |  |
| 62                              | is a systematic field sa  | mpling process that provide field specific information on pest pressure and  |  |  |
| crop injur                      |   |  |  |  |
| >                               | <b>Pest Scouting</b>  | PG # 333   |  |  |
| >                               | Soil Survey   |  |  |  |
| >                               | Seed Survey   |  |  |  |
| >                               | Water Survey  |  |  |  |
| 63. The growt                   | 63. The growth of master files and magnetic tapes exploded around the mid |  |  |  |
| >                               | 1950s.  |  |  |  |
| >                               | 1960s.  | PG # 12  |  |  |
| >                               | 1970s.  |  |  |  |
| >                               | 1980s.  |  |  |  |
| 64. Redundancy causes anomalies |   |  |  |  |
| >                               | <b>Update</b>   | PG # 43  |  |  |
| >                               | Select  |  |  |  |
| >                               | Both Update & Select  |  |  |  |
| >                               | None of these   |  |  |  |
|                                 |   | provide a set of that lets you extract, transform, and transformation le or multiple destinations supported by DTS connectivity. |  |  |
| >                               | Tools   | PG # 373   |  |  |
| >                               | Documentations  |  |  |  |
| >                               | Guidelines  |  |  |  |

|          | Transformation Services (DTS) provide a set disparate sources into suppo | of tools that lets you extract, transform, and consolidate data orted by DTS connectivity.            |
|----------|--|---|
|          | Single Destination   |   |
|          | Multiple Destinations  |   |
|          | Single or Multiple Destinations  | PG # 373  |
|          |  | et of that lets you extract, transform, and consolidate e destinations supported by DTS connectivity. |
|          | > Tools  | PG # 373  |
|          | ➤ Documentations   |   |
|          | > Guidelines   |   |
| 68. In R | OLAP access to information is provided via re                            | lational database using standard SQL.   |
|          | > ANSI PG # 78   |   |
|          | > Microsoft  |   |
|          | > Oracle   |   |
|          | > SAP  |   |
| 69. Whi  | ch of the following statement is true? 1 GB is                           |   |
|          | > 2 <sup>30</sup> or 10 <sup>9</sup> bytes PG # 15                       |   |
|          | $ ightharpoonup 2^{30} \text{ or } 10^6 \text{ bytes}$                   |   |
|          | $ ightharpoonup 2^{32} \text{ or } 10^9 \text{ bytes}$                   |   |
|          | $ ightharpoonup 2^{32} \text{ or } 10^8 \text{ bytes}$                   |   |
| How M    | uch Data is that?  |   |
| 1 MB     | 2 <sup>20</sup> or 10 <sup>6</sup> bytes                                 | Small novel – 31/2 Disk   |
| 1 GB     | 2 <sup>30</sup> or 10 <sup>9</sup> bytes                                 | Paper rims that could fill the back of a pickup van   |
| 1 TB     | $2^{40}$ or $10^{12}$ bytes  | 50,000 trees chopped and converted into paper and printed   |
| 2 PB     | $1 \text{ PB} = 2^{50} \text{ or } 10^{15} \text{ bytes}$                | Academic research libraries across the U.S.   |
| 5 EB     | $1 \text{ EB} = 2^{60} \text{ or } 10^{18} \text{ bytes}$                | All words ever spoken by human beings   |

Table-2.1: Quantifying size of data

70. Which of the following statement is true? 1 PB is

- $ightharpoonup 2^{52}$  or  $10^{13}$  bytes
- > 2<sup>50</sup> or 10<sup>15</sup> bytes PG # 15
- $> 2^{50}$  or  $10^{10}$  bytes
- $> 2^{48}$  or  $10^{12}$  bytes

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

- > O(n)
- $\rightarrow$  O (n<sup>2</sup>)
- $\triangleright$  O (n lg n)
- > O (log n) PG # 22

72. Normally Selectivity of query in OLTP system is

- **≻** High
- PG # 30

- > Low
- > Not measured

| 0.7.77                           |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| OLTP                             | DWH                                    |
| Primary key used                 | Primary key NOT used                   |
| No concept of Primary Index      | Primary index used                     |
| May use a single table           | Uses multiple tables                   |
| Few rows returned                | Many rows returned                     |
| High selectivity of query        | Low selectivity of query               |
| Indexing on primary key (unique) | Indexing on primary index (non-unique) |

Table-4.1: Comparison of OLTP and DWH for given queries

73. Normally Selectivity of query in data warehouse is

- > High
- > Low

**PG # 30** 

> Not measured



#### 74. One major goal of horizontal splitting is

- Splitting rows for exploiting parallelism
- Splitting columns for exploiting parallelism
- Splitting schema for exploiting parallelism
- Spreading rows for exploiting parallelism.

PG # 46

#### Splitting Tables: Horizontal splitting

Breaks a table into multiple tables based upon common column values. Example: Campus specific queries.

#### GOAL

- Spreading rows for exploiting parallelism.
- Grouping data to avoid unnecessary query load in WHERE clause.

75. Fact-less fact table is a fact table without numeric fact columns. It is used to capture relationship between

Dimensions

PG#121

- Attributes
- > Tables
- > Facts

#### A Fact-less Fact Table

- "Fact -less" fact table
  - A fact table without numeric fact columns
  - Captures relationships between dimensions
  - Use a dummy fact column that always has value 1

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| 76. The measures the ratio of desire              | ed outcomes to total outcomes.                                       |
|---|--|
| Simple Ratio                                      | PG # 187   |
| Min Operation                                     |  |
| > Max Operation                                   |  |
| Weighted Average                                  |  |
| 77. In 1972 the Mitsubishi Shipyards in Kobe d    | leveloped a technique in which customer wants were linked to product |
| specifications via a matrix format. This tech     |  |
|   |  |
| ➤ The Matrix of Quality                           |  |
| ➤ The House of Quality                            | PG # 194   |
| ➤ The Base Structure of Quality                   | <b>y</b>   |
| None of these                                     |  |
| 78 improve the overall dat                        | ta design and use data standards.                                    |
| Process Improvement                               |  |
| > System Improvement                              |  |
| ➤ Policy & Procedure Improvement                  | nt   |
| Data Design Improvement                           | PG # 196   |
| 79. Which is the least appropriate join operation | n for Pipeline parallelism?  |
| > Inner Join                                      |  |
| > Inner Join                                      |  |
| > Sort-Merge Join                                 |  |
| Hash Join   |  |
|   |  |
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|   |  |

| 80. It n         | nust be ens        | ured that, there are enough computing resources, Query-coordinator is very fast as compared to                 |
|------------------|--------------------|--|
| que              | ery servers,       | Work done in each partition almost same to avoid performance bottlenecks                                       |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  | >                  | To get a speed-up of N with M partitions   |
|                  | >                  | To get a speed-up of N with N <sup>2</sup> partitions  |
|                  | >                  | To get a speed-up of N with N partitions PG # 213  |
|                  | >                  | To get a speed-up of N with N/2 partitions   |
|                  |                    |  |
| 1. The a         | automated,         | prospective analyses offered by data mining move beyond the analyses of past events provided by                |
| -                |                    | tools typical of decision support systems.   |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  | ntrospectivo       | e  |
|                  | ntuitive           |  |
|                  | teminiscent        |  |
| <b>⊳</b> R       | <b>Retrospecti</b> | ve <u>Click Here For Reference Detail</u>  |
| 2 Thad           | uutomatad          | muse and the engly see of femal by date mining may be been different the engly see of most events musy ided by |
|                  |                    | prospective analyses offered by data mining move beyond the analyses of past events provided by ols typical of |
| Tenos            | spective too       | ons typical of   |
| ⊳ <mark>n</mark> | ecision Su         | pport Systems Click Here For Reference Detail  |
|                  | LTP                | pport bystems Chek Here For Reference Detail   |
|                  | DLAP               |  |
|                  |                    | Mining Systems   |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  |                    |  |
|                  | . 1                |  |
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| 3                |                    |  |

| 83 The most re  | ecent attack is the          | _ attack on the cotton crop during 2003-04, resulting in a loss of nearly 0.5 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| million bale    |                              | _ attack on the cotton crop during 2005-04, resulting in a ross of hearty 0.5 |
|                 |                              |   |
| >               | Cotton Worm                  |   |
| >               | Boll Worm                    | PG # 333  |
| >               | Purple Worm                  |   |
| >               | Blue Worm                    |   |
| 84 g            | rives total view of an organ | ization   |
| >               | OLTP                         |   |
| >               | Data warehouse               | PG # 16   |
| >               | OLAP                         |   |
| >               | Data base                    |   |
| 85. Data record | ed by pest scouts consists   | of two parts:   |
| >               | Static and Dynamic           | PG # 342  |
| >               | Valid and Invalid            |   |
| >               | Volatile and Non-Volatil     |   |
| 86. DTS allows  | s us to connect through any  | data source or destination that is supported by                               |
| >               | OLE DB                       | PG # 373  |
| >               | OLAP                         |   |
| >               | OLTP                         |   |
| >               | Data Warehouse               |   |
|                 | . 1                          | . P   |
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| records, some      | times even were act    | uany required.  |                       |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|                    |                        |   |                       |
| > 5                | <mark>5%</mark> P      | G # 12  |                       |
| > 3                | 80%                    |   |                       |
| > 5                | 50%                    |   |                       |
| > 8                | 30%                    |   |                       |
| 88. It is observed | that every year the    | amount of data recorded in an organization                                  |                       |
| > 1                | <b>Doubles</b>         | PG # 15   |                       |
|                    | Triples                |   |                       |
|                    | Quartiles              |   |                       |
| > I                | Remains same as pro    | evious year   |                       |
|                    | table only             | rform much faster than de-normalized design for queries that probe  PG # 64 |                       |
| Details            | tables only            |   |                       |
| ➤ Both m           | aster and detail tabl  | les   |                       |
| 90. Partition el   | imination is not pos   | sible with  |                       |
| > Roun             | i <mark>d-Robin</mark> | PG # 66   |                       |
| > De-no            | ormalization           |   |                       |
| > Norm             | alization              |   |                       |
|                    |                        |   |                       |
|                    | <i>O</i>               | رو زمانہ نم کو برا سمجھے یہ اس سے بہٹر ہے کہ نم برا کرو                     | <i>0</i> 1 1 <i>1</i> |

| 91. ER is a logical design technique that so  | eeks to remove the              | in data.                                |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| > Redundancy                                  | PG # 98                         |   |
| Normalization                                 |                                 |   |
| > Anomalies                                   |                                 |   |
|   |                                 |   |
| 92. ER is a design technique that             | at seeks to remove the redur    | ndancy in data.                         |
| > <mark>Logical</mark>                        | PG # 98                         |   |
| > Physical                                    |                                 |   |
| > Data Dependent                              |                                 |   |
| > Transaction Dependent                       |                                 |   |
|   |                                 |   |
| 93. Merging information is one of the maj     | or types of                     |   |
|   |                                 |   |
| > Transformation                              | PG # 152, 153                   |   |
| > Extraction                                  |                                 |   |
| Loading                                       |                                 |   |
| None of these                                 |                                 |   |
| Data merging is part of data transformation v | where multiple values are su    | ummarized into single summarized value. |
| 94. The goal ofis to look at as few           |                                 |   |
| 94. The goal ofis to look at as lew           | 7 block as possible to find the | ne matching records.                    |
| > <mark>Indexing</mark>                       | PG # 222                        |   |
| Partitioning                                  |                                 |   |
| > Joining                                     |                                 |   |
|   |                                 |   |
|   |                                 |   |
| 104 6 100                                     | 1 8                             |   |
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| L   |                                 |   |

| 95.   | If ev | very key in the d    | lata file is represented in the index file then index is     |
|-------|-------|----------------------|--|
|       | >     | <b>Dense Index</b>   | PG # 223   |
|       | >     | Sparse Index         |  |
|       | >     | Inverted Index       |  |
|       | >     | None of these        |  |
| 96.   |       | mean                 | ns meeting customer's needs, not necessarily exceeding them. |
|       | >     | Quality              | PG # 180   |
|       | >     | Marketing            |  |
|       | >     | DSS                  |  |
|       | >     | OLAP                 |  |
| 97.   | The   | purpose of the H     | House of Quality technique is to reduce types of risk        |
|       | >     | Two                  | PG # 194 , 195   |
|       |       | Three                |  |
|       | >     | Four                 |  |
|       | >     | All                  |  |
| 98. 1 | Majo  | rity of data ware    | ehouse projects fail due to the complexity of the            |
|       | >     | <b>Development</b> 1 | Process PG # 283   |
|       | >     | Analytical Prod      | cess of Cube   |
|       | >     | Query Complex        |  |
|       | >     | Index Complex        | xity   |
|       |       |                      |  |
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| 99. | For a DWH project                                     | et, the key requirement are            | _ and product experience.              |
|-----|---|--|--|
|     | > Tools   |  |  |
|     | > Industry  | PG # 320                               |  |
|     | > Software  |  |  |
|     | > None of these                                       |  |  |
|     |   |  |  |
| 100 | . Relational databa                                   | ases allow you to navigate the data in | that is appropriate using the primary, |
|     | foreign key structur                                  | re within the data model.              |  |
|     |   |  |  |
|     | Only One Direction                                    |  |  |
|     | > Any Direction                                       |  |  |
|     | <ul><li>Two Direction</li><li>None of these</li></ul> |  |  |
|     | None of these   |  |  |
| 101 | . In sys  | stem, the contents change with time.   |  |
|     |   |  |  |
|     | > OLTP  | PG # 20                                |  |
|     | > DSS   |  |  |
|     | > ATM   |  |  |
|     | > OLAP  |  |  |
|     |   |  |  |
| 102 | . Primary key is re                                   | peated in splitting.                   |  |
|     |   |  |  |
|     | > Horizontal  | P.O. II. #4                            |  |
|     | > Vertical  | PG # 56                                |  |
|     |   |  |  |
|     |   |  |  |
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| 400          |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| 103.         | Geography is a good example of   |   |
|              | <ul><li>One-dimensional Hierarchy</li></ul>                                |   |
|              | > Multidimensional Hierarchy   | PG # 52   |
|              | > Non-Dimensional  |   |
|              | ➤ Linear Hierarchy   |   |
|              |  |   |
| 104.         | Cube is a logical entity containing values of a combination of dimensions. | of a certain fact at a certain aggregation level at             |
|              | > An Intersection  | PG # 88   |
|              | > A Union  |   |
|              | > A Subtraction  |   |
|              | > A Subset   |   |
|              |  |   |
| 105.         | Pre-computed can solve perform   | nance problems  |
|              | > Aggregates   | PG # 111  |
|              | > Facts  |   |
|              | Dimensions   |   |
|              |  |   |
| 106.         | A company has implemented data wareho is quantity sold is                  | ouse for analytical purpose. Quantity sold is stored as a fact. |
| 11113        |  |   |
|              | > Additive Fact  | PG # 119  |
|              | Non-Additive Fact  |   |
|              |  |   |
| 107.<br>keej | In full extraction, data is extracted complete track of changes to the     | etely from the source system. Therefore there is no need to     |
|              | > Data Source  | PG # 133  |
|              | > DWH  |   |
|              | Data Mart  |   |
|              |  |   |

|                | > <b>Indexing</b>   | PG # 222  |
|----------------|---|---|
|                | > Partitioning  |   |
|                | > Joining   |   |
| 109.<br>source | After performing most of the transfoce error and conflicting representations,     | ormation and cleansing steps, especially after having cleaned single we perform task. |
|                | > <b>Duplicate Elimination</b>  | PG # 165  |
|                | <ul><li>Duplicate Identification</li></ul>  |   |
|                | <ul><li>Duplicate Classification</li></ul>  |   |
|                | > Duplicate Categorization  |   |
| 110.           | improve the fu  | inctional processes used to create, manage, access, and use data.                     |
| 110.           |   |   |
|                | > Process Improvement   | PG # 196  |
|                | > System Improvement  |   |
|                | <ul><li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvem</li><li>Data Design Improvement</li></ul> | ent   |
|                | P Data Design improvement   |   |
| 111.           | Non uniform distribution, when the  | data is distributed across the processors, is called                                  |
|                | > Skew in Partition   | PG # 218  |
|                | Pipeline Distribution   |   |
|                | <ul><li>Distributed Distribution</li></ul>  |   |
|                | > Uncontrolled Distribution   |   |
|                |   |   |
|                |   |   |
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| 112. comp                        | In nested-loop join case, if there lexity is                     | e are 'M' rows in outer table and 'N' rows in inner table, time            |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                  | > O (M log N)  |  |
|                                  | O (M log N)  |  |
|                                  | > <mark>O (MN)</mark>  | PG # 240   |
|                                  | $\rightarrow$ O (M <sup>N</sup> )                                |  |
| If the outer lo<br>complexity of | op executes R times and for each so the nested loop is $O(RS)$ . | uch execution the inner loop executes S times, then the total cost or time |
| 113.<br>imple                    | There are different DWH implementation is                        | mentation strategies, Kimball's Approach for data warehouse                |
| >                                | Data-Driven  |  |
| >                                | Goal-Driven  | PG # 289   |
| >                                | User-Driven  |  |
|                                  | None of these  |  |
|                                  |  | the size of data set, then the complexity of merging phase in BSN          |
|                                  | > <mark>O (w n)</mark>   | PG # 171   |
|                                  | ≻O (w log n)   |  |
| 115.                             |  | ion support environment.   |
|                                  |  | PG # 30  |
|                                  | > OLTP   |  |
|                                  | Data Cleansing   |  |
|                                  | > ETL  |  |

| 116.<br>mer  | Within the data warehousing field, data is applied especially when several databases are erged.                                    |           |
|--------------|--|-----------|
|              | > Extraction   |           |
|              | > Loading  |           |
|              | > Cleansing PG # 168   |           |
|              | > Join   |           |
|              |  |           |
| 117.         | Every operation cannot be parallelized, there are some preconditions and one of them is  |           |
|              | > The operations to be parallelized can be implemented independent of each other. PG # 20  | <b>)1</b> |
|              | > The operations to be parallelized can be implemented dependent on each other.  |           |
|              | > The operation to be parallelized has dependent sub-operations.   |           |
|              | > None of these  |           |
|              |  |           |
| 118.         | The users of data warehouse are  |           |
|              | > Decision makers  |           |
|              | > Knowledge workers  |           |
|              | > Both Knowledge workers and Decision makers PG # 18   |           |
|              |  |           |
| DI           |  |           |
| The users of | of data warehouse are knowledge workers in other words they are decision makers in the organization.                               |           |
|              |  |           |
|              |  |           |
|              |  |           |
|              |  |           |
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| 119. As per Kimball, is the main operational process  |
|---|
| ➤ Requirement extraction  ➤ Goal design   |
| Business process PG # 285   |
| ➤ Schema design   |
| 120. In context of data parallelism, the work done by query processor should be:                        |
| ➤ Almost zero   |
| <mark>≻ Maximum</mark>  |
| ➤ Pipelined   |
| Filtered across partitions  |
|   |
| 121. "More resources means proportionally less time for given amount of data". The statement refers to: |
| > Scale-Up  |
| > Speed-Up  |
| ➤ Size-up   |
| Over-utilized system  |
|   |
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| 122. "If resources increase in proportion to increase in data size, time is constant". The statement |
|--|
| refers to:   |
|  |
| > Speed-Up   |
| ➤ Size-up  |
| ➤ Over-utilized system   |
|  |
| 123. Waterfall is a/an model.  |
| > Iterative  |
| > Simple linear sequential   |
| > Object Oriented  |
| Rapid development  |
| 124. Spiral model is   |
| > Sequence of waterfall model  |
| ➤ Risk oriented model  |
| ➤ An iterative model   |
| ➤ All of the given options   |
|  |
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| 125. In horizontal splitting, we split a relation into multiple tables on the basis of |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Common Column Values   |  |  |  |
| Common Row Values  |  |  |  |
| ➤ Different Index Values   |  |  |  |
| ➤ Value resulted by ad-hoc query   |  |  |  |
| 126. Effects of de-normalization on database performance are                           |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| > Predictable  |  |  |  |
| Conventional   |  |  |  |
| ➤ Unsurprising   |  |  |  |
| 127. OLAP is used for analytical process. For analytical processing we need            |  |  |  |
| ➤ Multi-level aggregates PG # 74   |  |  |  |
| ➤ Record level access  |  |  |  |
| ➤ Data level access  |  |  |  |
| ➤ Row level access   |  |  |  |
| 128. In contrast to statistics, data mining is driven.                                 |  |  |  |
| > Assumption   |  |  |  |
| ► Knowledge PG # 255   |  |  |  |
| <ul><li>Discovery</li><li>Database</li></ul>   |  |  |  |
| / Dutubuse   |  |  |  |

| 129. In the context | of Business Developme                   | ent Lifecycle (Kiml | oall's approac | ch), the first task in |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| technology track    | k is Technical                          |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | Architecture Design                     |                     | PG # 299       |                        |
| >                   | ➤ Requirement Specification Development |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | ➤ Requirement Analysis                  |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | Lifecycle Model Selec                   | tion                |                |                        |
|                     |   |                     |                |                        |
| 130. Multidimensio  | onal databases typically                | use proprietary     | for            | rmat to store pre-     |
| summarized cub      | e structures.                           |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | <b>File</b>                             | PG # 79             |                |                        |
| >                   | Application                             |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | Aggregate                               |                     |                |                        |
| >                   | Database                                |                     |                |                        |
|                     |   |                     |                |                        |
|                     |   |                     |                |                        |

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| 131. As consumers, human beings judge the quality of things during their life-time. |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| I Consciously   |  |  |  |
| II Subconsciously   |  |  |  |
| III Unconsciously   |  |  |  |
| Which of the following statement is true?   |  |  |  |
| ➤ I Only  |  |  |  |
| > II Only   |  |  |  |
| > III Only  |  |  |  |
| ► I & II Only   |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
| 132. Product selection phase fall in the Kimball's approach of business dimensional |  |  |  |
| life cycle.   |  |  |  |
| 133. SMP Stands for   |  |  |  |
| > Symmetric multi-processors PG # 202   |  |  |  |
| > Sufficient multi-processors   |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
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|   |  |  |  |

| 134. Records referring to the same entity are represented in different formats in the different data sets or are represented erroneously. Thus, duplicate records will appear in the merged database.  The issue is to identify and eliminate these duplicates. The problem is known as the  |  |
|--|--|
| sets or are represented erroneously. Thus, duplicate records will appear in the merged database.  The issue is to identify and eliminate these duplicates. The problem is known as the  Merge/Purge Problem PG # 168  Cleansing Problem Transformation Problem Data Quality Problem  Data Quality Problem  The users of data warehouse are knowledge workers in other words they are in the organization.  Decision maker PG # 18  Manager  Database Administrator  DWH Analyst  136. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).  HTTP is stateless protocol  PG # 364  HTTP is not a word wide web protocol  HTTP is used to maintain sessions |  |
| The issue is to identify and eliminate these duplicates. The problem is known as the   Merge/Purge Problem PG # 168  Cleansing Problem Transformation Problem Data Quality Problem Data Quality Problem  Begin are knowledge workers in other words they are in the organization.  Decision maker PG # 18  Manager Database Administrator DWH Analyst  136. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).  HTTP is stateless protocol PG # 364  HTTP is not a word wide web protocol HTTP is used to maintain sessions   | 134. Records referring to the same entity are represented in different formats in the different data |
| Merge/Purge Problem PG # 168  Cleansing Problem Transformation Problem Data Quality Problem Data Quality Problem  135. The users of data warehouse are knowledge workers in other words they are in the organization.  Decision maker PG # 18  Manager Database Administrator DWH Analyst  136. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).  HTTP is stateless protocol PG # 364  HTTP is not a word wide web protocol HTTP is used to maintain sessions   | sets or are represented erroneously. Thus, duplicate records will appear in the merged database.     |
| <ul> <li>Cleansing Problem</li> <li>Transformation Problem</li> <li>Data Quality Problem</li> <li>135. The users of data warehouse are knowledge workers in other words they are in the organization.</li> <li>Decision maker PG # 18</li> <li>Manager</li> <li>Database Administrator</li> <li>DWH Analyst</li> <li>136. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).</li> <li>HTTP is stateless protocol</li> <li>PG # 364</li> <li>HTTP is not a word wide web protocol</li> <li>HTTP is used to maintain sessions</li> </ul>  | The issue is to identify and eliminate these duplicates. The problem is known as the                 |
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| ➤ HTTP is used to maintain sessions  | ➢ HTTP is stateless protocol PG # 364  |
|  | > HTTP is not a word wide web protocol   |
| ➤ HTTP is message routing protocol   | > HTTP is used to maintain sessions  |
| ST ST ST   | > HTTP is message routing protocol   |
|  |  |

| 137. |                           | contribute(s) to an under-utilization of valuable and expensive historical |
|------|---------------------------|--|
|      | data, and inevitably resu | lts in a limited capability to provide decision support and analysis.      |

- ➤ The lack of data integration and standardization PG # 330
- > Less number of frequent updates
- ➤ Minimum aggregation level
- > Low cube cardinality
- 138. For a given data set, to get a local view in un-supervised learning we use
  - One-way Clustering
  - > Bi-clustering

PG # 271

- > Pearson correlation
- > Euclidean distance
- 139. One-way and Two-way clustering are types of
  - Supervised
  - > Semi-Supervised
  - Un-Supervised

**PG#271** 

Reinforcement

عقل مند آدمی اس وقت تک نہیں بولتا جب تک خاموشی نہیں ہو جاتی

| 140. Collapsing tables can be done on the _ | relationship(s)                               |
|---|---|
| Only One-to-One                             |   |
| Only Many-to-Many                           |   |
| Only One-to-Many                            |   |
| > Both One-to-One and Many-to-              | Many PG # 52                                  |
| 141. If we apply Run Length Encoding on t   | the input "111100001111", the output will be. |
|   |   |
| > <mark>14#04#14</mark>                     | PG # 234                                      |
| <b>&gt;</b> 41#40#41                        |   |
| > 18#04                                     |   |
| <b>&gt;</b> 81#40                           |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
| 44 ~ 4                                      |   |
| ے بڑی دانائی ہے                             | الله کا خوف سب سے                             |
|   |   |
|   |   |

142. PTCL is one of the examples of the following data warehouse organization **Telecommunications** PG # 323 ➤ Financial service/insurance > Transportation ➢ Government DWH Target Organizations • Financial service/insurance. - Union Bank State Bank of Pakistan Telecommunications. UFone - PTCL - PAKNET • Transportation. - PIA Government. – NADRA 143. \_\_\_\_\_ can be placed in front of our enterprise's Web servers to help them offload requests for frequently accessed content. **Reverse Proxy** PG # 369 > Forward Proxy بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

| 144a small piece of infor               | rmation generated by the | Web server and stored on the client.      |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| <b>≻</b> Cookie                         | PG # 359                 |   |
|   | ing, which of the follow | ing is NOT one of the way to identify the |
| session?                                |                          |   |
| Using Transient Cookies                 |                          |   |
| ➤ Using Time-contiguous                 | Log Entries              |   |
| ➤ Using HTTP's secure soo               | ckets layer (SSL)        |   |
| <b>► Using Simple Session P</b>         | rotocol (SSP)            | PG #364                                   |
| 146. The ith bit is set to 1 if the ith | row of the base table ha | s the value for the indexed column.       |
| This statement refers to:               |                          |   |
| ➤ Inverted index                        |                          |   |
| Bitmap index                            |                          | PG # 233                                  |
| Cluster index                           |                          |   |
| > join index                            |                          |   |
|   |                          |   |
|   |                          |   |
| جلدی دور ہو جاتا ہے                     | ے آتا ہے اور د           | ایماندار کو غصہ دیر سے                    |
|   |                          |   |

147. Which of the following is NOT one of the issues of Clickstream data?

- > Identifying the visitor origin
- > Identifying the session
- > Identifying the visitor
- **▶ Identify the domain server** PG # 363

Clickstream data has many issues.

- 1. Identifying the Visitor Origin
- 2. Identifying the Session
- 3. Identifying the Visitor
- 4. Proxy Servers
- 5. Browser Caches

148. Which of the following is/are drawback(s) of traditional web searches?

- ➤ Limited to keyword based matching
- > Cannot distinguish between the contexts in which a link is used
- ➤ Coupling of files has to be done manually
- > All of the given options PG # 351

زندگی میں کامیابی کا یہی راز ہے کہ پریشانیوں سے پریشان مت بنو



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Go Ahead..... Best Of Luck!

J933350AN73A,5980

please pray for me and I will pray for you too



Campus (AKMPO1)



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