- **Question 1**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. A dimension table can contain a reference to another dimension table. This second dimension table is also know as a(n) _____.

Selected Answer: D.
Outrigger dimension

- **Question 2**

5 out of 5 points

Consider the Enhanced Inventory Periodic Snapshot schema shown in Figure 4-3 in the text. What is the formula to compute the inventory turnover per year?

Selected Answer: A.
Total quantity sold in a year divided by the daily average quantity on hand.

- **Question 3**

5 out of 5 points

What type of slowly changing dimension that describes the following actions? when a product's department changed on a certain date, a new product dimension row for that product is inserted to reflect the new department attribute value.

Selected Answer: b.
Type 2

- **Question 4**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. The following Slowly Changing Dimension types are most relevant if you have been asked to preserve the historically accurate dimension attribute associated with a fact event, while supporting the option to report historical facts according to the current attribute values.

Selected Answer: b.
Types 5, 6, and 7

- **Question 5**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. What type of slowly changing dimension that allows you to see new or historical fact data by either the new or prior attribute value?

Selected Answer: d.
Type 3

- **Question 6**

5 out of 5 points

The three fundamental types of fact tables are _____, _____, and _____ fact tables

Selected Answer: a.
transaction, periodic snapshot, and accumulating snapshot

- **Question 7**

5 out of 5 points

Which one of the following options is *not* a procurement organization's analytic requirements:

Selected Answer: b.
Do we have enough budget to purchase equipment?

- **Question 8**

5 out of 5 points

Which one of the following transactions is *not* a procurement transaction?

Selected Answer: a.
Package product for shipment

- **Question 9**

5 out of 5 points

In the following list of dimensions, which one is not a dimension in procurement business processes?

Selected Answer: d.
Account dimension

- **Question 10**

5 out of 5 points

What type of slowly changing dimension that describes the following actions? You overwrite the old attribute value in the dimension row, replacing it with the current value.

Selected Answer: c.
Type 1

- **Question 11**

5 out of 5 points

If a business firm is interested in monitoring product movement as it proceeds through the procurement pipeline, what type of fact table does it need?

Selected Answer: d.
Procurement accumulating snapshot fact table

- **Question 12**

5 out of 5 points

What is the main drawback of the Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: c.
It does not maintain any history of prior attribute values.

- **Question 13**

5 out of 5 points

In the Inventory Periodic Snapshot schema shown in Figure 4-2 in the text, the fact table has three dimension tables: Date, Product, and Store dimension tables. If a query requested the average inventory for a particular product in four stores within a week, can we use the SQL AVG function to compute the average inventory over a week time? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: C.
No, the AVG function would divide the summed inventory value by 28, which is incorrect.

- **Question 14**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. What type of slowly changing dimension that makes use of an outrigger dimension?

Selected Answer: a.
Type 5

- **Question 15**

5 out of 5 points

Although dimension table attributes are relatively static, they are not fixed forever. Attribute values change over time. When the rate of change is high, especially within a large dimension table, what type of Slowly Changing Dimension should be used? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: c.
Type 4

- **Question 16**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. What Slowly Changing Dimension types modify the relevant fact table?

Selected Answer: e.
Type 7

- **Question 17**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. The "Row Effective Date" and "Row Expiration Date" columns are used in what type(s) of slowly changing dimension?

Selected Answer: d.
Both Types 2 and 6

- **Question 18**

5 out of 5 points

In the Inventory Periodic Snapshot schema shown in Figure 4-2 in the text, the fact table has three dimension tables: Date, Product, and Store dimension tables. Assume that the minimum reorder quantity for a product varies by store. In what table should we put the minimum reorder quantity attribute?

Selected Answer: E.
None of the above.

- **Question 19**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. The columns of the Enterprise Data Warehouse Bus Matrix represent the _____ used across the enterprise.

Selected Answer: b.
common dimensions

- **Question 20**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. Which one of the following statements is *not* true?

Selected Answer: d.
All conformed dimensions must have the same number of rows, same key values, same attribute labels, same attribute data definitions, and same attribute values.

- **Question 1**

5 out of 5 points

Although dimension table attributes are relatively static, they are not fixed forever. Attribute values change over time. When the rate of change is high, especially within a large dimension table, what type of Slowly Changing Dimension should be used? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: a.
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- **Question 2**

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What is the main drawback of the Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1? Select the best answer.

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What type of slowly changing dimension that describes the following actions? when a product's department changed on a certain date, a new product dimension row for that product is inserted to reflect the new department attribute value.

Selected Answer: d.
Type 2

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Selected Answer: e.
Type 3

- **Question 5**

0 out of 5 points

In the Inventory Periodic Snapshot schema shown in Figure 4-2 in the text, the fact table has three dimension tables: Date, Product, and Store dimension tables. Assume that the minimum reorder quantity for a product varies by store. In what table should we put the minimum reorder quantity attribute?

Selected Answer: B.
Store dimension table.

- **Question 6**

5 out of 5 points

What type of slowly changing dimension that uses pre-defined band ranges?

Selected Answer: e.
Type 4

- **Question 7**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. Which one of the following statements is *not* true?

Selected Answer: c.
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- **Question 10**

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The three fundamental types of fact tables are _____, _____, and _____ fact tables

Selected Answer: c.
transaction, periodic snapshot, and accumulating snapshot

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In the following list of dimensions, which one is not a dimension in procurement business processes?

Selected Answer: c.
Account dimension

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5 out of 5 points

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Selected Answer: c.
Type 5

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5 out of 5 points

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Selected Answer: c.
Type 1

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5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. A dimension table can contain a reference to another dimension table. This second dimension table is also know as a(n) _____.

Selected Answer: A.
Outrigger dimension

- **Question 17**

5 out of 5 points

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Do we have enough budget to purchase equipment?

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Selected Answer: C.
No, the AVG function would divide the summed inventory value by 28, which is incorrect.

- **Question 20**

5 out of 5 points

Select the best answer. What Slowly Changing Dimension types modify the relevant fact table?

Selected Answer: c.
Type 7

- **Question 1**

0 out of 10 points

Chart of accounts naturally decomposes into two dimensions. These two dimensions are _____.

Selected Answer: b.
Organization and Ledger dimensions

- **Question 2**

10 out of 10 points

Although dimension table attributes are relatively static, they are not fixed forever. Attribute values change over time. When the rate of change is high, especially within a large dimension table, what type of Slowly Changing Dimension should be used? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: e.
Type 4

- **Question 3**

10 out of 10 points

In the General Ledger Journal Entry Fact table, the data is captured by posting date, but users may also want to summarize the data by fiscal account period. Unfortunately, fiscal accounting periods often do not align with standard Gregorian calendar months. Moreover, in more complex situations, you may deal with a large number of fiscal calendars that vary by subsidiary or line of business. In this more complex situation, you could identify the official corporatefiscal calendar in the date dimension. You then have several options to address the subsidiary-specific fiscal calendars. What is the most common option? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: a.
To create a date dimension outrigger with a multipart key consisting of the date and subsidiary keys.

- **Question 4**

10 out of 10 points

How to design an order line transaction fact table for a large multinational company with sale offices around the world? Note that this type of multinational company may be capturing order transactions in more than 15 different currencies.

Selected Answer: c.
express each order line transaction fact amount in both the local transaction currency and the standardized corporate currency, such as U.S. dollars.

- **Question 5**

10 out of 10 points

When modeling the order line transaction fact table and its dimensions, do we want to have an order header dimension that joins to the fact table via the order number column (field)?

Selected Answer: d.
No, because the order header dimension is likely very large.

- **Question 6**

10 out of 10 points

Which one of the following transactions is *not* a procurement transaction?

Selected Answer: a.
Package product for shipment

- **Question 7**

10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. The following Slowly Changing Dimension types are most relevant if you have been asked to preserve the historically accurate dimension attribute associated with a fact event, while supporting the option to report historical facts according to the current attribute values.

Selected Answer: e.
Types 5, 6, and 7

- **Question 8**

10 out of 10 points

When modeling complex transactional source data, dimensional modelers often encounter a number of miscellaneous indicators and flags that are populated with a small range of discrete values. What is an appropriate way (design) to handle these low cardinality flags and indicators?

Selected Answer: d.
study these flags and indicators carefully and then pack them into one or more junk dimensions

- **Question 9**

0 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. For an expense budget line item, what is the grain of the Budget Fact table?

Selected Answer: b.
Each row in the Budget Fact table represents the net change of the budget line item that occurred during the month.

- **Question 10**

10 out of 10 points

The customer dimension contains one row for _____.

Selected Answer: a.
each customer Ship To address

- **Question 1**

10 out of 10 points

Chart of accounts naturally decomposes into two dimensions. These two dimensions are _____.

Selected Answer: c.
Account and Organization dimensions

- **Question 2**

10 out of 10 points

In the following list of dimensions, which one is not a dimension in procurement business processes?

Selected Answer: a.
Account dimension

- **Question 3**

0 out of 10 points

Very large companies may have multiple ledgers arranged in an ascending hierarchy. At the lowest level, department ledger entries may be consolidated to roll up to a single division ledger entry. Then the division ledger entries may be consolidated to the enterprise level. How can you model this hierarchy in the General Ledger Snapshot Fact table?

Selected Answer: a.
By introducing a Parent Snapshot Key column in the fact table.

- **Question 4**

10 out of 10 points

In order management dimensional modeling, what is the primary reason to construct factless-fact table for sales rep assignments to customers?

Selected Answer: e.
To provide a complete map of the historical assignments of sales reps to customers, even if some of the assignments never resulted in a sale.

- **Question 5**

10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. What Slowly Changing Dimension types modify the relevant fact table?

Selected Answer: d.
Type 7

- **Question 6**

10 out of 10 points

What type of fact table would help us better understand the current state of an order, as well as product movement velocities to identify pipeline bottlenecks and inefficiencies?

Selected Answer: a.
order fulfillment accumulating snapshot fact table.

- **Question 7**

10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Dimension role playing refers to which one of the following situations?

Selected Answer: a.
A single dimension simultaneously appears several times in the same fact table. The underlying dimension exists as a single physical table, but we create multiple views from it. Each of the views represents a different role.

- **Question 8**

10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. What type of slowly changing dimension that makes use of an outrigger dimension?

Selected Answer: c.
Type 5

- **Question 9**

10 out of 10 points

In the General Ledger Journal Entry Fact table, the data is captured by posting date, but users may also want to summarize the data by fiscal account period. Unfortunately, fiscal accounting periods often do not align with standard Gregorian calendar months. Moreover, in more complex situations, you may deal with a large number of fiscal calendars that vary by subsidiary or line of business. In this more complex situation, you could identify the official corporate fiscal calendar in the date dimension. You then have several options to address the subsidiary-specific fiscal calendars. What is the most common option? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: e.
To create a date dimension outrigger with a multipart key consisting of the date and subsidiary keys.

- **Question 10**

10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. The following Slowly Changing Dimension types are most relevant if you have been asked to preserve the historically accurate dimension attribute associated with a fact event, while supporting the option to report historical facts according to the current attribute values.

Selected Answer: d.
Types 5, 6, and 7

stion 1

10 out of 10 p

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10 out of 10 p

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Type 1

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Select the best answer. What Slowly Changing Dimension types modify the relevant fact table?

Selected Answer: e.
Type 7

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10 out of 10 p

What is the main drawback of the Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: d.
It does not maintain any history of prior attribute values.

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10 out of 10 p

If a business firm is interested in monitoring product movement as it proceeds through the procurement pipeline, what type of fact table does it need?

Selected Answer: d.
Procurement accumulating snapshot fact table

stion 8

10 out of 10 p

The dimension attributes may form hierarchies. For example, a location dimension has three slightly ragged variable depth hierarchies. What is the best way to model an organization structure dimension that has a ragged hierarchy of indeterminate depth? Select the best answer.

Selected Answer: b.

By building a special kind of bridge table that is independent from the primary dimension table
and contains all the information about the hierarchy.

stion 9

10 out of 10 p

Chart of accounts naturally decomposes into two dimensions. These two dimensions are _____.

Selected Answer: e.
Account and Organization dimensions

stion 10

10 out of 10 p

In the following list of dimensions, which one is not a dimension in procurement business processes?

Selected Answer: a.
Account dimension

Question 1 10 out of 10 points

Which of the following is true according to Kimball best-practice guidelines:

Selected Answer: A. Snowflaking reflects third normal form; it is a useful practice in operational relational database management systems.

Question 2 10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Which of the following describes a best practice in dimensional modeling, according to the Kimball guidelines?

Selected Answer: E. None of the above.

Question 3 10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Which one of the following statements is *not* true?

Selected Answer: C. In a fact table, if a fact value is null, we must replace it with zero.

Question 4 10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Which one of the following statements is true?

Selected Answer: E. In the Retail Sales Fact table, the Extended Sales Dollar Amount is additive.

Question 5 10 out of 10 points

The following is a descriptive attribute for grouping and filtering facts:

Selected Answer: B. A dimension.

Question 6 10 out of 10 points

Which of the following is an appropriate guideline for including numeric values as attributes?

Selected Answer: D. All of the above.

Question 7 0 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Suppose that we want to add a new dimension, say Frequent Shopper dimension, to an existing schema. As a dimensional modeler, what should you do after you create this new dimension table?

Selected Answer: E. Both options A and B.

Question 8 10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Which one of the following statements is *not* true?

Selected Answer: E. The unique primary key of a fact table must be a surrogate key instead of a composite key.

Question 9 10 out of 10 points

Select the best answer. Which of the following is true of "degenerate dimensions"?

Selected Answer: E. Both options A and B.

Question 10 10 out of 10 points

Which of the following is true about factless-fact tables?

Selected Answer: E. Both options A and C

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