CS-614 Data Warehousing Update MCQS For Quiz-1 File Solve By Vu Topper RM

85% To 100% Marks



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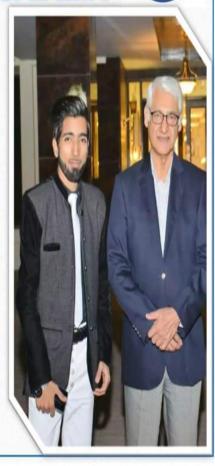
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The most common use of range p A. Date Page 66	partitioning is on
B. Name	
C. Color	
D. PhoneNo	
OLAP is:	
A. Physical database design	
B. None of the given options	
C. Framework	
D. Implementation technique	
Question No:1	(Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Thetechnique i	is a discipline used to highlight the
microscopic relationships among	data elements or entities.
A. DM Modeling	
B. ER modelling Page 99	ok
C. Relational Modeling	
D. Multi-dimensional Modelin	
D. Wutti-dimensional Wodelin	
Question No:2	(Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Relational modelling techniques	are used to develop
systems.	
A. OLTP Page 98	
B. TCL	
Question No:3	(Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
	does not have "business rules," it has
"data rules. "	
A. ER modelling Page 10	02 ok
B. OLAP	
C. DM modeling	
ہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تا
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D. Multi-dimensional Mod	deling		
Question No:4	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
De-normalization usually spe	eeds up		
A. Data retrieval Pag	ge 51		
B. Data add			
Question No:5	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
Which one among the follow	ing is not an adv	antage of horizontal	
splitting??			
A. Fast data retrieval	Page 55	ok /	
B. Enhance security			
C. Increase I/O Overhead			
D. Organize tables for diff	erent queries		
Question No:6	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
segregate	s data into separa	ate partitions so that	
queries do not need to exami	ne all data in the	table.	
A. Pre-joining technique			
B. Vertical splitting technic	ique		
C. Collapsing tables techn	•		
D. Horizontal splitting te	chnique Pa	ge 55 ok	
	(0.0 - J - 4)	V . T	
Question No:7	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
is the application of intelligence and experience to get Time variant is a characteristic of data warehouse which means:			
A. Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time			
B. Data loaded in data w		•	
Question No:8	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
For good decision making, or		_	
the organization to give the			
سے نیگ صحبت بہتر ہے	تر ہے اور تنہائے	بری صحبت سے تنہائی ہے	
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A. I otal view		
B. Mid view		
C. End view		
Question No:9	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
History is excellent pred	ictor of the	
A. Past		
B. Future		
C. Current		
Question No:10	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Identify data warehouse	query from the following	Y
A. Directly maps to a	star schema.	
B. Not Directly maps	to a star schema	
Question No:11	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which is of the most tim	e-consuming tasks in the	ETL process and,
indeed, in the entire data	warehousing process?	
A. Data Extraction	Page 132	
B. Data binding		
Question No:12	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
When building a fact tab	le in dimension modeling	, the most important
	(agg	*
fact table.		
A. Grain Page 117		
B. Fact		



C. Dimensions

D. Cube

Question No:13 Pre-joining de-normalizary relation	(Marks:1) ation technique is gene aship between two or m	
A. One to many B. Many to one C. One to one	*	
D. Many to many		
Question No:14	(Marks:1) s the lowest level of de	Vu-Topper RM etail or the atomic level of
data stored in the wareho A. Grain 111 B. Fact C. Dimensions D. Cube	ouse.	
Question No:15	(Marks:1) is a logical design to	Vu-Topper RM echnique that seeks to
present the data in a star performance and ease of A.DM Page 103 B. AM C. CM D. CM		ture that supports high-
Question No:16 The Non uniform use of A. Syntactically dirty B. Coverage anomaly C. Semantically dirty D. Extraction issue	y data	Vu-Topper RM and values refers to:

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

(Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM **Question No:17** Relational modeling techniques are used to develop systems. A. ROLAP B. OLAP C. MOLAP D. OLTP Page 98 ok (Marks:1) **Question No:18** Vu-Topper RM Online Extraction is a kind of ______ data extraction. A. Logical B. Dimensional **Page 132** C. Physical D. Multi valued (Marks:1) **Question No:19 Vu-Topper RM** The ————— saw the advent of disk storage, or DASD(direct Access Storage Device): A. 1960s **B. 1970s** Page 13 C. 1950s D. 1990s **Question No:20** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** In context of data warehouse, normally it becomes difficult to extract data from different sources because these sources are normally: A. Heterogeneous Page 140 B. Homogeneous C. Centralized D. Baseline

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Conversion
- B. Summarization
- C. Enrichment
- D. Full Data Refresh Page 135

Question No:22

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. "Data that is not used cannot be corrected!"
- B. "Data quality is a function of its use, not its collection!"
- C. "Data will be no better than its most stringent use!"
- D. "Data duplication can be harmful for the organization!
 - " Page 181

Question No:23

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Online
- **B.** Offline

Page 134

- C. Incremental
- D. Full

Question No:24

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Flat files are not required
- **B.** Limited query interface is required for data extraction Page 152
- C. No incremental on-line I/O required for log tape
- D. Extraction of changed data occurs immediately



(Marks:1) **Question No:25 Vu-Topper RM** The most common range partitioning is on A. Color Page 66 B. Date C. PhoneNo D. Name **Question No:26** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** A relation is said to be in first normal form(1NF), if it does not contain A. Single value column **B.** Multi-valued column Page 43 C. Derived column D. Composite column (Marks:1) **Question No:27 Vu-Topper RM** In a fully normalized database, too many are required. A. Values **B.** Joins Page 49 C. Queries D. Conditions **Question No:28** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** In the data warehouse, data is collection from ————— sources: A. Homogeneous B. Heterogeneous Page 21 C. External D. Internal (Marks:1) **Question No:29 Vu-Topper RM** بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

De-normalization is	more like a	"controlled cra	ash" with the aim to —
—— without loss of	f information	n:	
A. Check			
B. Balance			
C. Decrease			
D. Enhance	Page 49		
Question No:30		(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
———is mal	king all effo	rts to increase e	effectiveness and
efficiency in meetin	g and accept	ted customer ex	xpectation:
A. Quality assura	nce		
B. Quality impro	ovement	Page 183	
C. Quality mainte	enance		
D. Quality Establ	ishment	~	
Question No:31		(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
———— is the app	plication of	intelligence and	d experience to get
common goals.			
A. Wisdom	Page 11		
B. Education			
C. Power			
D. Information			
Question No:32		(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In the data transform	nation, ——	— is the rearr	angement and
simplification of ind	lividual		
A. Aggregation			
B. Enrichment	Page 1	136	
C. Splitting joinir	ng		
D. Conversion			
* * *	0 51	000 1 00	s) 000 b
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Question No:33	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Grain of a fact table means:		
A. The meaning of one	fact table row	Page 109
B. The meaning of one d	imensional table row	
C. Summary of aggregate	es in all fact tables	
D. Summary of aggregate	es in all dimension tabl	es
Question No:34	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Normalization —	-:	
A. Reduces redundancy	Page 41	
B. Increases redundancy		
C. Reduces joins		
D. Reduces tables		
Question No:35	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is n	ot an example of a typi	cal grain:
A. Individual transaction		
B. Daily aggregates		
C. Monthly aggregates		
D. Normalized attribute	es Page 111	
Question No:36	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Multi-dimensional database	s (MDDs) typically use	e
formats to store pre-summa	rized cube structures.	
A. SQL		
B. Proprietary file	Page 79 ok	
C. Object oriented		
D. Non-proprietary file		
O	(0.0 - d - 4)	V T
Question No:37	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	ئی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی	بری صحبت سے تنہان
For More Help Co		

provides a	combination of "re	elational datal	base access" and
"cube" data structuresv	vithin a single fran	nework.	
A. HOLAP	Page 78	ok	
B. DOLAP			
C. MOLAP			
D. ROLAP			
Question No:38	(Marks:	1)	Vu-Topper RM
Data Warehouse provide	les the best suppor	rt for analysis	while OLAP
carries out the	task.		
A. Mandatory			
B. Whole			
C. Analysis	Page 69 ok		
D. Prediction			
Question No:39	(Marks:	1)	Vu-Topper RM
involves spl	itting a table by co	olumns so tha	t a group of
	itting a table by ex	Julius so tha	on Bromp or
columns is placed into			
*	the new table and		•
columns is placed into	the new table and able.		•
columns is placed into placed in another new t	the new table and able. Page 56	the remaining	
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting	the new table and table. Page 56 ng	the remaining	•
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column	the remaining	
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column	the remaining	•
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column	the remaining ok	•
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the given	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column n option (Marks:	the remaining ok 1)	g columns are
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the giver Question No:40	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column n option (Marks:	the remaining ok 1)	g columns are
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the giver Question No:40 OLAP implementations	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column n option (Marks: s are highly/comple	the remaining ok 1)	g columns are
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the giver Question No:40 OLAP implementations A. Normalized	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column n option (Marks: s are highly/comple	the remaining ok the remaining	g columns are
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the giver Question No:40 OLAP implementations A. Normalized B. Demoralized	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column n option (Marks: s are highly/comple	the remaining ok the remaining	g columns are
columns is placed into placed in another new to A. Vertical splitting B. Horizontal splitting B. Horizontal splitting C. Adding redundan D. None of the giver Question No:40 OLAP implementations A. Normalized B. Demoralized C. Predictive	the new table and table. Page 56 ng t column option (Marks: s are highly/comple	ok 1) etely ok	Vu-Topper RM

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Relation R is in 1st Normal Form Page 43
- B. Relation R is in 2nd Normal Form
- C. Relation R is in 3rd Normal Form

Question No:42

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Many- to- Many

Page 121

- B. One-to-many
- C. One-to-one
- D. None of the given option

Question No:43

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not an example of dimension?

- A. ATM card no
- **B.** Sales amount

Page 78

ok

- C. ATM_Location
- D. Time/Date

Question No:44

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Univ. of Computers ". This problem is known as_

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

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

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Those that consider Business processes as Data martsPage 110
- B. Those that consider Data marts as Data warehouse
- C. Those that consider dimensional model
- D. Those that consider dimensional modelling as de-normalization approach

Question No:46

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In a fully normalized form:

- A. To many joins are required Page 49
- B. Relationships lose their significance
- C. No joins are required
- D. Data integrity becomes an issue

Question No:47

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

Question No:48

(Marks:1)

ok

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not a CUBE operation?

A. ANSI SQL Page 81

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

(Marks:1) **Question No:49 Vu-Topper RM** allows download of "cube" structures to a desktop platform without the need for shared relational or cube server. A. MPLAP B. ROLAP C.DOLAP **Page 78** ok D. HOLAP **Question No:50** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** ROLAP provides access to information via a relational database using: A. ANSI standard SQL **Page 78** ok B. Proprietary file format C. Comma Separated Values D. All of the given option **Question No:51** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** is usually deployed when expressions can be used to group data together in such a way that access can be targeted to a small set of partitions for a significant portion of the DW workload. A. Expression elimination **B.** Expression partitioning **Page 67** ok C. Expression indexing D. None of the given option (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:52** Taken jointly, the extract programs or naturally evolving systems formed a spider web, also known as A. Distributed Systems Architecture **B.** Legacy System Architecture Page 14

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C. Online System Architecture

D. Intranet System Architecture

Question No:53

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The data has to be checked, cleaned and transformed into a ——

— format to allow easy and fast access

A. Unified

Page 20

- B. Predicated
- C. Qualified
- D. Proactive

Question No:54

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. One-to-one scalar transformation
- **B. One-to-many element transformation** Page 144
- C. Many-to-one element transformation
- D. Many-to-many element transformation

Question No:55

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In decision support system ease of use in achieved by:

- A. Normalization
- **B. Denormalization** Page 49
- C. Drill up
- D. Drill down



(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Normalization
- **B.** Denormalization

Page 103

ok

- C. HOLAP
- D. Hybrid schema

Question No:57

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In ETL process data transformation includes

- A. Data cleansing
- **Page 129**
- B. Data aggregation
- C. Behavior checking
- D. Pattern recognition

Question No:58

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

Question No:59

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Format revision Page 153
- B. Field splitting
- C. Field decoding
- D. Calculation of derived value

(Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:60** The divide and conquer cube partitioning approach helps alleviate the — limitations of MOLAP implementation: A. Flexibility B. Maintainability C. Security **D. Scalability** Page 85 **Question No:61** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Identify the TRUE statement(s) regarding Dimensional Modeling (DM): A. DM is inherently dimensional in nature B. DM comprises of a single central fact table C. DM comprises of a set of dimensional tables **Page 103** D. All of the given option ok **Question No:62** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** can be used when some columns are rarely accessed rather than other columns or when the table has wide rows or header or both. A. Horizontal splitting B. Pre-joining C. Vertical splitting Page 56 ok D. Derived attributes **Question No:63** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which of the following is an example of derived attribute? Page 61 A. Age ok B. Size C. Color D. Length



Question No:64	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
The online high performa	nce transaction processing	ng was evolved in —	
 :			
A. 1980			
B. 1975 Page 12			
C. 1977			
D. 1965			
	(0.0 1.4)		
Question No:65	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
Cube is a logical entity co			
aggregation level at an int	tersection of a combination	ion of	
A. Facts	D 00 10		
B. Dimension	Page 88 ok		
C. Summary tables	(Z)		
D. Primary and foreign	Key		
Question No.66	(Marks:1)	Vu Tonnor PM	
Question No:66 Which of the following at	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
Which of the following statement is/are TRUE regarding Entity			
relationship modeling?			
A. It does not really model business, but models the micro relationships among data elements.			
B. ER modeling does not have "business rules," it has "data rules			
C. ER modeling helps retrieval of individual records having certain			
critical identifiers.	of marviadarie	cords having cortain	
D. All of the given opt	tion Page 102	ok	
Question No:67	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
facilitate	s a mobile computing pa	aradigm.	
A. HOLAP			
B. DOLAP Pa	age 78 ok		
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C. ROLAP

Question No:68

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Increase in the number of dimensions
- B. Increase in the cardinality of the dimensions
- C. Increase in the amount of detail data
- **D.** All of the given options

Page 87

ok

Question No:69

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Linear
- B. Quadratic

C. Exponential

Page 15

D. Logarithmic

Question No:70

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The data in the data warehouse is ——:

- A. Volatile
- B. Non-volatile

Page 69

- C. Static
- D. Non-structured

Question No:71

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Dimensional model

Page 102

ok

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- B. Entity relationship model
- C. Object oriented model
- D. Structured model

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Checkmarks
- **B.** Timestamps

Page 150

- C. Just-in-Time
- D. Real Time extraction

Question No:73

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Pre-joining

Page 58

- B. Horizontal splitting
- C. Vertical splitting
- D. Adding redundant column

Question No:74

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

De-normalization can help:

- A. Minimize joins
- B. Minimize foreign keys
- C. Resolve aggregates
- D. All of the given options

Page 51

Question No:75

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Primary key problem

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B. Non primary key problem Page 163

- C. Normalization problem
- D. All of the given option

Question No:76

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

Page 189

Question No:77

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Horizontal splitting
- B. Pre-joining
- C. Adding redundant column

Page 58

D. Derived attributes

Question No:78

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Data cleansing requires involvement of domain expert because:

- A. Domain expert has deep knowledge of data aggregation
- B. Change Data captures requires involvement of domain expert
- C. Domain knowledge is required to correct anomalies Page 158
- D. Domain expert has deep knowledge of data summarization

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

- A. Only One Direction
- **B.** Any Direction Page 19
- C. Two Direction
- D. None of these

Question No:80

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

History is excellent predicator of the ———

- A. Past
- B. Present
- C. Future

Page 15

D. History

Question No:81

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Well structure the data
- B. Well model the data
- C. Reduce query processing time

Page 50

D. None of the given option

Question No:82

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

– gives total view of an organization:

- A. OLAP
- B. OLTP
- C. Data Warehouse Page 16
- D. Database



(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. One-to-one scalar transformation

Page 144

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

Question No:84

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Enrichment is one of the basic tasks in data ____

A. Extraction

B. Transformation

Page 138

- C. Loading
- D. Summarization

Question No:85

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Pre-joining
- B. Splitting tables
- C. Adding redundant columns

D. ER modeling

Page 52

Question No:86

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of Additive Facts?

A. Sales Amount

Page 119

- B. Average
- C. Discount
- D. Ratios

Question No:87	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Robotic libraries are neede	d for	
A. Cubes		
B. Data marts		
C. Data warehouse	Page 131	
D. Aggregates		
Overtion No.00	(D4-ul4)	Va Tanan Dag
Question No:88	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Normally ROLAP is imple	_	
A. Star schema Pag	ge 87 ok	$oldsymbol{\Omega}$
B. Hybrid schema		
C. Pre-defined aggregate		
D. All of the given option	ns	
	7)	Y
Question No:89	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Extract, Load, Transform(I	ELT) process, data tran	sformation —
A. Takes place on the d	lata warehouse servei	r Page 147
B. Takes place on a sepa		
C. Depends on the natur	e of the source databas	se
D. Does not take place		
/		
Question No:90	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Node of a B-Tree is stored	in memory block and t	traversing a B-Tree
involves — page	faults:	
$A. O(n \log n)$		
B. O(log n) Pag	ge 22	
C. O(n)		
D. O(n2)		
Question No:91	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	ی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی ا	بری صحبت سے تنہائے

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

A. Smaller

Page 84

- B. Larger
- C. Partitioned
- D. Merged

Question No:92

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Source System?

- A. Timestamps
- B. Partitioning
- C. Triggers

D. Dimensional Modelling

Page 150

Question No:93

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The trade-offs of denormalization is/are:

- A. Storage
- B. Performance
- C. Ease-of-use

D. All of the given options

Page 62

ok

Question No:94

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Syntactically dirty data

Page 160

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



(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Vertical splitting

Page 56

ok

- B. Horizontal splitting
- C. Adding redundant column
- D. None of the given options

Question No:96

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Question: Break a teble into Multiple Tables based upon Comomn column values

A. Horizental Spliting

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

Question No:97

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

ok

Question No:98

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

Question No:100

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

MDX by Microsoft is an example of

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

D. None of the given options Page 79

Question No:101

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. 1950s
- **B.** 1960s

Page 12

- C. 1970s
- D. 1980s

Question No:102

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

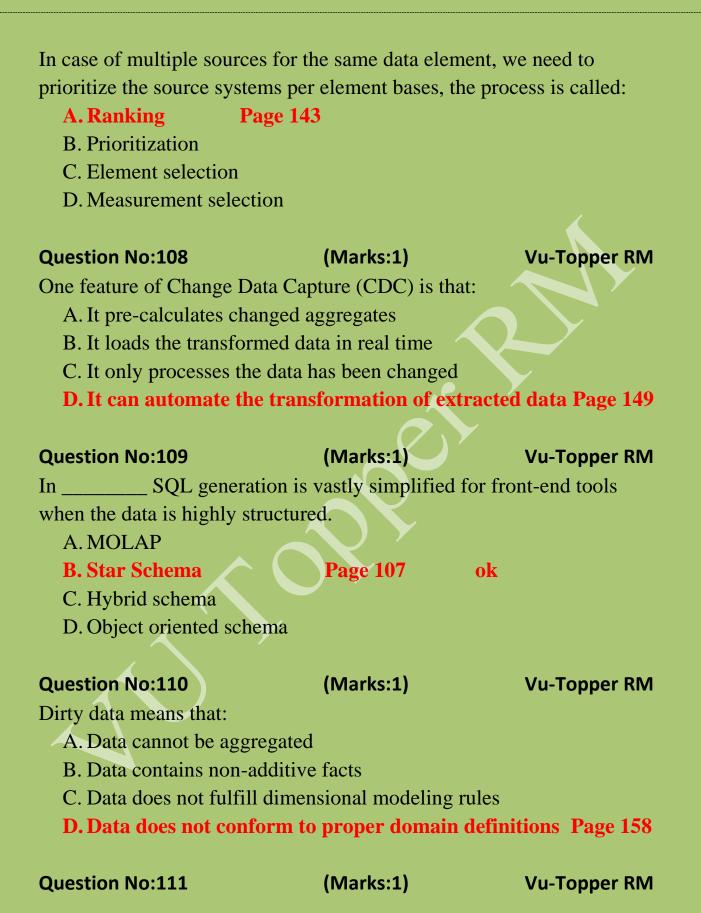
- A. Is syntactically dirty
- **B.** Is semantically dirty

Page 160

- C. Has Coverage anomaly
- D. Has extraction issue



(Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:103 OLAP** is: A. Analytical processing Page 69 ok B. Transaction processing C. Additive processing D. Active processing **Vu-Topper RM Question No:104** (Marks:1) One of the possible issues faced by web scrapping is that: **Page 141** A. Web pages may contain junk data B. Web pages do not contain multiple facts C. Web pages do not contain multiple dimensions D. Web pages does not support transformation (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:105** Which of the following is/are example(s) of dimension? A. Product **Page 79** ok B. Region C. Data D. None of the given **Question No:106** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** An OLTP system is always good at ——— A. Evolving data **Page 122** B. Keeping static data C. Tracking past data D. Maintaining historic data (Marks:1) **Question No:107 Vu-Topper RM**



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

A. Buffer table

B. Change table

Page 149

- C. Checkmark table
- D. Change control table

Question No:112

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Missing tuple

Page 161

- B. Missing attribute
- C. Missing aggregates
- D. Semantically dirty data

Question No:113

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Table collapsing technique is applied in case of:

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

Page 52

- B. One-to-many relation
- C. Many-to-many relation
- D. None of the given option

Question No:114

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is an example of dimension?

- A. Product
- B. Region
- C. Date

D. All of the given option

Page 78

Question No:115 (Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Data warehouse stores —	 :	
A. Operational data		
B. Historical data	Page 24	
C. Meta data		
D. Log files data		
Question No:116	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The business processes co	vered by ER diagram:	
A. Do not co-exist in ti	me and space	Page 109
B. Co-exist in time and	space	
C. Do not physically ex	ist in real time context	
D. None of the given op	otions	
Question No:117	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The main goal of normaliz	cation is to eliminate	·
A. Data redundancy	Page 41	
B. Data sharing		
C. Data security		
D. Data consistency		
Question No:118	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Serious — involves decor	mposing and resemblin	g the data:
A. Data cleansing	Page 168	
B. Data transformation		
C. Data loading		
D. Data extraction		
Question No:119	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In the data warehouse env	ironment the data is —	
A. Subject- oriented	Page 69	
سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	ں بہتر ہے اور تنہائی ہ	بری صحبت سے تنہائے
For More Help C		

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

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Prohibitive Page 164
- B. Static
- C. Exponential
- D. Numerical

Question No:121

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

- A. Data duplication Page 165
- B. Data reduction
- C. Data anomaly
- D. Data transformation

Question No:122

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Completeness

Page 185

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

Question No:123

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Time complexity of Key Neighborhood (BSN) Mo A. O(n log n) B. O(log n) C. O(n)	Creation process in basic Sorethod is-: Page 171	rted
D. O(2n)		
Question No:124	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following i	s an example of slowly chang	ing dimensions?
A. Inheritance	Page 124	
B. Aggregation		
C. Association		
D. Asset disposal		
Question No:125	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The ——— operator p	proves useful in more complex	x metrices
applicable to the dimensi	ions and accessibility:	
A. Max Page	188	
B. Min		
C. Max and Min		
D. None of the given		
Question No:126	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In OLAP, the typical wri	te operation is	
A. Bulk insertion	Page 75 ok	
B. Single insertion		
C. Sequential insertion	1	
D. No insertion		
Question No:127	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The issue(s) of "Adding	redundant column" include(s)):
ے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے	ہری صحبت سے
	Contact What's app 03	

A. MaintenanceB. Increase in table sizeC. Loss of information			
D. All of the given option	Page 65	ok	
Question No:128	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
C. Information System(IS)	age 36		
D. Management Information	n System(MIS)		
Question No:129 The hardware (CPU) utilization or ——: A. Fixed B. Partial C. Not at all D. Slow		Vu-Topper RM environment is full	
Question No:130	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM	
Time variant is a characteristics of data warehouse which means: A. Data loaded in data warehouse will be time stamped Page 20 B. Data can be loaded in data warehouse anytime C. Data can be loaded in data warehouse only at a particular time D. Data cannot be loaded in data warehouse with respect to time			
Question No:131 In which class of aggregates M	(Marks:1) /IEDIAN function car	Vu-Topper RM n be placed?	
ئی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے For More Help Con			

A. Algebraic Page 120

- B. Distributed
- C. Associative
- D. Holistic

Question No:132

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Considered the following Employee table and identify the column which causes that the table is not in first normal form(1NF): (Emp_ID, Emp_Name, Emp_skills, Emp_Designation)

- A. Emp_ID
- B. Emp_Name
- C. Emp_skills Page 43
- D. Emp_Designation

Question No:133

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Intelligence
- B. Experience
- C. Knowledge Page 11
- D. Power

Question No:134

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

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

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A. Partial dependency

Google

- B. Full functional dependency
- C. Multivalued dependency
- D. Transitive dependency

Question No:136

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Merge/purge problem

Page 168

- B. Duplication problem
- C. Redundant duplication problem
- D. Redundant problem

Question No:137

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

Page 30

Question No:138

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. One-to-one

Page 144

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

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Triggers

Page 150

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

Question No:140

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Structured and homogeneous
- **B.** Unstructured and heterogeneous

Page 31

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

Question No:141

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Only limited organizational data
- B. Big picture of organizational data Page 21
- C. Only sale related data
- D. Only customer related data

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

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

- A. Why
- B. Where
- C. Which
- D. How Page 11

Question No:143

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

OLTP implementations are fully_____

A. Normalized

Page 69

ok

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

Question No:144

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Incremental Extraction

Page 133

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

Question No:145

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Student(Std_ID, Std_Name ,Std_CGPA ,Std_Hobbies)

- A. Std_ID
- B. Std_Name
- C. Std_CGPA
- **D. Std_Hobbies**

Page 43

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

Analytical processing uses ______.

A. Multi-level aggregates

B. Record level aggregates

C. Table level aggregates

D. All of the given options

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

Which is not a class of anomalies in the following?

A. Dirty anomalies

Page 160

- B. Syntactically dirty data
- C. Semantically dirty data
- D. Coverage anomalies

Question No:148

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A. Quality assurance

Page 183

- B. Quality improvement
- C. Quality Maintenance
- D. Quality Establishment

Question No:149

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

(Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:150** in database or data warehouse has no actual value; it only has potential value. **Page 181** A. Data B. Entity C. Flat tables D. Data marts **Vu-Topper RM Question No:151** (Marks:1) In OLTP environment the selectivity is — and — in data warehouse environment. A. High, Low Page 22 B. Low, High C. High, Fixed D. Fixed, Low

Question No:152

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an characteristics of data quality?

A. Reliability

Page 186

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

Question No:153

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

If a product meets formally defined "requirement specifications", yet fails to be a quality product from the customer's perspective, this means the requirements were ———.

A. Defective

Page 180

- B. Unclear
- C. Unrefined

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1)		\mathbf{n}	lefin	ed

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The relation R will be in 3rd Normal Form if:

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

Question No:155

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Decision support system queries deal with number of columns —.

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

Question No:156

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Normalization is used to reduce_____

A. Reduces redundancy

Page 41 ok

- B. Increases redundancy
- C. Reduces joins
- D. Reduces tables

Question No:157

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Programmers
- B. Database developers

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C. Data entry operator

D. Business executives Page 19

Question No:158

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which one are the characteristics of data warehouse queries?

- A. Use primary key
- B. High selectivity

C. Use multiple tables Page 30

D. Very low performance

Question No:159

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A. O(**n**)

Page 160

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

Question No:160

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Screen scrapping Page 146
- B. Data scrapping
- C. Text scrapping
- D. Meta scrapping

Question No:161

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not an issue of ROLAP in the following?

A. Standard hierarchy of dimensions

Page 92

B. Non-standard conventions

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C. Maintenance		
D. Aggregation		
Question No:162	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
One of the fundamental	purpose of de-normalization	is to
—— a number of physi	cal tables which ultimately re	educe the number
of joins to answer a que	ery.	
A. Delete		
B. Reduce	Page 50	
C. Increase		
D. Decrease		
Question No:163	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
——— is not the char	acteristic of data warehouse.	
A. Time variant		
B. Subject-oriented		
C. Integrated		
D. Volatile P	age 69	
Question No:164	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which is not a/an step of	of data cleansing procedure?	
A. Aggregation	Page 168	
B. Elementizing		
C. Standardizing		
D. Verifying		
Question No:165	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Instance matching betw	reen different sources is then	achieved by a
standard ———— on	identifying attribute(s), if you	a are very, very,
very lucky.		
* * *	2 000 1 00 2	0d) do .
ر بیک صحب بہر ہے	ہائی بہتر ہے اور تتہائی سے	ہری صحبت سے لا

A. Equi-join	Page 169	
B. Inner join		
C. Outer join		
D. Fuller join		
Question No:166	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Ad-hoc access of data	warehouse means:	
A. That have predet	fined database access pattern	
B. That does not h	ave predefined database acc	ess patternPage 18
C. That could be ac	cessed by any user	
D. That could not b	e accessed by any user	
Question No:167	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In OLTP environment	t, the size of tables is relatively	<u> </u>
A. Large		
B. Fixed		
C. Moderate		
D. Small	Page 22	
Question No:168	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
————— is a/an mea	asure of how current or up to d	ate the data is:
A. Timeliness	Page 185	
B. Completeness		
C. Accessibility		
D. Consistency		
Question No:169	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The process of conver	ting entity relationship model	in to dimensional
model comprises of _	steps:	
A. Two		
4 44 4 44 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 000 1 00 1	000 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
میں صحبت کیا	ہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے	ہری صحبت سے ت

B. Three C. Four **Page 109** D. Five **Question No:170** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** characteristics ("behavior") for p% of the fields in the data set, where p is a user- defined value (usually above 90). **Page 164** A. Pattern B. Cluster C. Entity D. Attribute **Question No:171** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** - is known as state of being only one of its kind or being without an equal or parallel. A. Completeness **Page 185 B.** Uniqueness C. Accessibility D. Consistency **Question No:172** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which of the following is not an example of fact? **Page 74** A. Account no B. Sales quantity C. Per unit sales amount D. Sales amount



Question No:173	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
is the degree to	which data is acc	urately reflects the real
world object that the data repre	esents.	
A. Intrinsic data quality	Page 181	
B. Realistic data quality		
C. Strong data quality		
D. Weak data quality		
Question No:174	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which one among the following	ng data warehouse	e stores data containing
long period?		
A. Telecommunication data	warehouse	
B. Financial data warehouse		
C. Human resource data was	rehouse	
D. Insurance data warehou	use Pa	ge 36
Question No:175	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The dimension is simp	ly a structure that	provides a convenient
place to store the attrib	outes.	
A. Junk Page 127		
B. Time		
C. Parallel		
D. None of these		
Question No:176	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Data Warehouse is about takin sources.	g / collecting data	a from different
A. Harmonized		
B. Identical		
C. Homogeneous		
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Question No:177	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
It is observed that every	year the amount of data re	ecorded in an
organization		
A. Doubles		
B. Triples		
Question No:178	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The users of data wareh	ouse are knowledge worke	ers in other words
they are in the	he organization.	
A. DWH Analyst		
B. Decision makers	Page 18	
C. Database Adminis	trator	
D. Manager		
Question No:179	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In system, th	ne contents change with time	me.
A. OLTP Page	20	
B. ATM		
C. DSS		
D. OLAP		
Question No:180	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Naturally Evolving arch	itecture occurred when an	organization had a
approach to ha	indling the whole process of	of hardware and
software architecture.		
A. Relaxed	Page 14	
B. Good		
C. Not Relaxed		
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اللہ صحفہ نظر ہے	ی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے	بری صحب سے سہاد

Page 21

D. None

Question No:181

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Those that consider ER model as Data marts

Question No:182

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Semantically dirty data

Question No:183

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

- A. Pre-joining
- B. Derived attributes
- C. Horizontal splitting
- D. Adding redundant column

Question No:184

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Silver Bullet

Page 315

- B. Golden Bullet
- C. Suitable Hardware

D. Compatible Product

(Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:185** A dense index, if fits into memory, costs only _____ disk I/O access to locate a record by given key. A. One B. Two C. lg (n) D. n (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:186** Which of the following option is true? A. I Only B. II Only C. Both I & II D. Noneof I & II **Question No:187** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** The key idea behind _____ is to take a big task and break it into subtasks that can be processed concurrently on a stream of data inputs in multiple, overlapping stages of execution. A. Pipeline Parallelism **Page 214** B. Overlapped Parallelism C. Massive Parallelism D. Distributed Parallelism (Marks:1) **Question No:188 Vu-Topper RM** The purpose of the House of Quality technique is to reduce types of risk. A. Two بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

B. Three C. Four		
D. All		
D. All		
Question No:189	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RI
NUMA stands for		
A. Non-uniform Memor	y Access	
B. Non-updateable Memo	ory Architecture	
C. New Universal Memor	ry Architecture	
Question No:190	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RI
The dimension repres	sents data correctness	
A. Free-of-error	Page 187	
B. Completeness		
C. Consistency		
D. Correctness		
Question No:191	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RI
Which is the most comple		in the following?
A. Many-to-many elements	ment transformation	
B. One-to-one scalar tr	ansformation	
C. One-to-many eleme	nt transformation	
D. All of the given		
Question No:192	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RI
Serious involves deco	1 0	ing the data
A. Data cleansing Pa		
B. Data transformation		
C. Data loading		
D. Data Extraction		

Question No:193 is the degree of utility and enterprise processes that enable		* *
A. Intrinsic Data Quality	D 404	
B. Realistic Data Quality C. Strong Data Quality	Page 181	
C. Strong Data Quality D. Weak Data Quality		
D. Weak Data Quanty		
Question No:194	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Most DWH implementations to	oday do not use	enforced by the
database, but as TQM methods	•	
database optimizers		
A. Consistency Integrity		
B. Referential Integrity	Page 190	
C. Attribute domain		
D. Using Data Quality Rules	v	
Question No:195	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The typical availability of OLT	TP system is 24/7,	while that of data
warehouse is		
A. 6/12		
B. 7/12		
C. 1/24		
Question No:196	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In nested-loop join of quad	ratic time comple	exity does not hurt the
performance		
A. Traditional joins	Page 22	
B. Data warehouse		
C. DSS		

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(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Unified

Page 20

- B. predicted
- C. qualified
- D. proactive

Question No:198

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Interpretability

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

Question No:199

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In OLTP environments, the size of tables is relatively ____

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

Question No:200

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

___ is the extent to which data is regarded as true and credible

A. Believability

Page 188

B. Completeness



- C. Accessibility
- D. Consistency

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which is not a/an Data Quality Validation Technique?

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

Question No:202

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

_____ Breaks a table into multiple tables based upon common column values

A. Horizontal splitting

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ok

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

Question No:203

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

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

D. External

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Question No:204

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. True



B. False

Question No:205

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The need to synchronize data upon update is called

- A. Data Manipulation
- B. Data Replication

C. Data Coherency

Page 12

D. Data imitation

Question No:206

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

De-normalization normally speeds up

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

Question No:207

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. Common column values

Page 55

- B. Common row values
- C. Different index values
- D. Value resulted by ad-hoc query

Question No:208

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

A. 0 and 1

Page 169

- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 2



D. None of the given		
Question No:209	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In Extract, Load, Transform (ELT)		
A. Takes place on the data wa	•	
B. Takes place on a separate tra		
C. Depends on the nature of the		
D. Does not take place		
•		
Question No:210	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In data transformation,	is the rea	rrangement and
simplification of individual fields	to make them more	e useful for the data
warehouse environment.		
A. Aggregation / Enrichment		
B. Selection		
C. Splitting/Joining		
D. Conversion		
Question No:211	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
incorporates the	concept of produc	t quality, process
control, quality assurance, and qua	lity improvement.	
A. Total Quality Management	.	
B. Intrinsic Data Quality Manag	gement	
C. Realistic Data Quality Mana	gement	
D. Strong Data Quality Manage	ment	
Question No:212	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
One scope of data warehouse is to	·	
A. Improve business		
B. Run business		
C. Record day-to-day business a	activities	
D. Calculate tax of the business	's profit	
O (* N 212	(N.T. 1 . 4)	X 7 (T) D M(
Question No:213	(Marks:1)	
In pre-joining de-normalization tec	•	
تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	مائے بیٹر ہے اور	لا ع ر صحات الله على الله
	m. C. Fr. G.	-
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table is 40 bytes and Detail table column is 8 bytes, then the heade	•	
A. 48 bytes B. 58 bytes C. 90 bytes D. 82 byte		
Question No:214	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In which type of data extraction,	there is no need ke	eep track of changes?
A. Full Extraction		
B. Incremental Extraction		Y
C. Full Extraction		
D. Half Extraction	~	
Question No:215	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
De-normalization is the process of		
relations into un-normalized phys		•
aim to:	special special	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
A. Well model the data		
B. Well structure the data.	\bigvee	
C. None of the given options		
D. Reduce query processing time	me	
Question No:216	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
De-normalization affects:		
A. Database size and query p	erformance	
B. Database Usability and que	ry reliability	
C. Database availability and qu	iery success	
D. None of the given options		
Question No:217	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In dimension modeling,		
hierarchies i.e. item, subcategory,		*
A. Grain	·	
تہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	ئی بہتر ہے اور ا	بری صحبت سے تنہا
For More Help Contac		

C. Table			
D. Dimensions	Page 92	ok	
Question No:218	(Mark	s:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Change Data Capture (C	DC) can be cha	allenging ta	sk because:
A. Aggregates don't c	hange in real ti	me	
B. Transformation of	extracted data i	s difficult	
C. Identifying the re	cently modifie	d data may	y be difficult
D. Source systems ma	y not support e	xtraction o	f changed aggregates
Question No:219			Vu-Topper RM
A/an	is a collect	ion of rand	om transactional
codes, flags and/or text a	ittributes that a	re unrelated	l to any particular
dimension.			
A. Time			
U	e 127		
C. Parallel			
D. None of above			
Question No:220	(Ma	rks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Increasing level of norm		number	
	Page 51		
B. Decreases	,		
C. Does not effect			
D. None of the given	options		
Question No:221	(Ma	rks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The biggest problem wit			is the requirement of
large main memory as th			is the requirement of
A. OLTP			
B. ROLAP			
C.MOLAP Pa	nge 87	ok	
D. Data Warehouse			
	44 4		4 .
ے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے	اه د تثبائی سے	ئى لىڭ ئى	لا ی صحت سے تنہان
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B. Fact

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