

B.C.A. (Sem – VI)

B.C.A. - 603

DWDM_Short Questions

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Unit:- 1 to 4

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Q:- 1 (A)

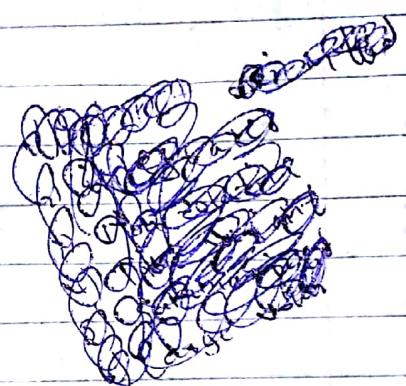
1) What is the reasons for creating separate Data warehouse? 2014.

- > - High Performance for both system.
- different functions & different data.

2) Characteristics of data warehouse: - 2014, 2016, 2018

-> These are 9 types:-

- 1) Subject oriented
- 2) Integrated
- 3) Nonvolatile
- 4) Time variant
- 5) summarized
- 6) Large volume
- 7) Not normalized
- 8) Metadata
- 9) Data sources.



3) Temporal data: - 2015, 2016, 2017

-> - It is a data that varies over time.

- It denotes the evolution of an object characteristics over a period of time.

4) Data Mart: - 2015, 2026, 2027 (P)

→ A subset of a data warehouse that supports the requirements of a particular department or business function.

5) What is main usage of data warehouse? 2015

→ It is a system used for reporting & data analysis & is considered a core component of business intelligence.

6) What is DBMS? List the name of DBMS? 2015

→ - Database Management System.

- It is a software package designed to define, manipulate, retrieve & manage data in a database.

→ There are 5 types of DBMS:-

- 1) Microsoft SQL Server
- 2) Oracle RDBMS
- 3) IBM DB2
- 4) PostgreSQL
- 5) SQL Lite.

7) Data Warehouse:- 2016

→ It is a subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant & non-volatile collection of data in support of management decision-making process.

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Q:- 2 (A)



1) OLTP: - 2014, 2015, 2016

= Handling business transaction in real time.

→ Online Transaction Processing.

- It is a class of software programs capable of supporting transactions.

- oriented applications on the internet.

2) OLAP: - 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

→ Online Analytical Processing

- It is a computer processing that enables a user to easily & selectively extract & view data from different points of view.

3) MDDM: - 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

→ Multi dimensional data model

- It is an integral part of online analytical processing in OLAP, the queries are complex.

- It is designed to solve complex queries in real time.

4) GIS: - 2014, 2015, 2017

→ Geographic Interface System.

- A GIS is an organized collection of computer, hardware, software, geographic data & personnel to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze & display all forms of geographically referenced information.

5) ROLAP: - 2014

→ Relational Online Analytical Processing.

- It is a form of online analytical processing that performs multidimensional analysis of data in RDB rather than within MDB. (using of array or grid)

6) Metadata: - 2015, 2016, 2017, (2014: - 2:3(A))

→ The term "meta" comes from a Greek word that denotes something of a higher or more fundamental nature.

- It is used to aid the identification, description & location of networked electronic resources.

7) Relational database :- 2015, 2017

→ It is a collective set of multiple data sets organized by tables, records & columns.

8) List out sources of metadata? 2017

→ There are 3 types:-

1) Identification of data type

2) storage formats: initial store (S)

3) constraints.

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Q:-3 (A)1) Data Mining:- 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

→ It is the process of discovering interesting knowledge, such as patterns, associations, changes & structure from large amount of data stored in database, data warehouse or other information repositories.

2) Data cleaning & Data Integration:- 2014, 2017-> Data cleaning:-

- It is the process of evaluating your data for final analysis & detecting & correcting corrupt record from record set.

Data Integration:-

- It is the process of merging new information that already exists.

3) KDD:- 2015, 2016-> knowledge discovery and database.

- It is the process of automatically searching large volumes of data for patterns.

4) List out Data Mining Techniques? - 2015, 2017

→ These are 6 types:-

- 1) classification
- 2) Association detection
- 3) cluster detection
- 4) Automatic cluster detection
- 5) sequential Pattern detection
- 6) similar time sequence detection

5) Automatic cluster detection:- 2015, 2017

→ It is an undirected data mining technique that can be used to learn about the structure of complex databases.

6) Association detection:- 2016

→ It is the task of determining which items in a set belong together based upon the frequency of their occurrence.

7) Verification mode:- 2016

→ In this mode the business user proposes a hypothesis & asks a series of questions to either confirms or refutes.

8)

Discoverer discovery mode? - 2016

→ Eth uses operate in a mode that can be called "discover mode".

- Eth uses don't know what their requirements are until they see the possibility.

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Q:- 4 (A)

1) Data Reduction: - 2014

→ It is the process of minimizing the amount of data that needs to be stored in a data storage environment.

2) Data compression: - 2014, 2017

→ It is the process of modifying, encoding, or converting the bits structure of data in such a way that it consumes less space on disk.

3) Pattern discovery: - 2014

→ It is a data mining technique that provides an alternative to the frequent pattern discovery approach that violates most association rules learning technique.

4) clustering: - 2014, 2017

→ It is the process of partitioning a set of data into a set of meaningful sub-classes called clusters.

5) Data generalization :- 2014, 2015, 2016

- It is the process of creating successive layers of summary data in an evaluation database.
- It is a process of zooming out to get a broader view of a problem, trend or situation.

6) Spatial Mining :- 2015, 2016

- It is the process of discovering interesting patterns previously unknown but potentially useful from large spatial datasets.

7) Web Structure Mining :- 2015, 2017, 2018

- It is the process of discovering structure information from the web.
- This type of mining can be performed either at the document level or at the hyperlink level.

8) Multimedia Database :- 2015, 2016, 2017

- It is a database that hosts one or more multimedia media file types such as .txt (documents), .jpg (images), .mp3 (audio), etc...

9) Temporal Mining :- 2015

→ It is refers to the extraction of implicit, non-trivial & potentially useful abstract information from large collections of temporal data.

10) Summarization :- 2016, 2017

→ Data summarization summarizes relational data included both primitive & derived data, in order to create a derived evaluation data that is general in nature.