

4. 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
- 5. Effects of de-normalization on database performance are
 - Unpredictable
 PG # 62
 - Predictable
 - Conventional
 - Unsurprising
- 6. OLAP is used for analytical process. For analytical processing we need
 - Multi-level aggregates

- Record level access
- Data level access
- Row level access
- Multidimensional databases typically use proprietary ______ format to store pre- summarized cube structures.
 - File PG # 79
 - Application
 - Aggregate
 - Database

وہ لوگ مبارک ہیں جو الفاظ سے نصبحت نہیں کرتے بلکہ عمل سے کرتے ہیں

8. Normally Selectivity of query in OLTP system is

High PG # 30

Low

Not measured

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)
Indexing on primary key (unique)	Indexing on primary index (non-uni

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

- 9. Normally Selectivity of query in data warehouse is
 - ➢ High
 - > Low PG # 30
 - Not measured

10. De-Normalization normally speeds up

- Data Retrieval
- Data Modification
- Development Cycle
- Data Replication
- 11. De-Normalization normally slows down
 - Data Retrieval
 - Data Modification
 PG # 51
 - Development Cycle
 - Data Replication

De-normalization usually speeds up data retrieval, but it can slow the data modification processes.

PG # 51

ہر چیز کی ایک پہچان ہوتی ہے اور عقلمند کی پہچان غوروفکر کرنا ہے اور غوروفکر کی پہچان خاموشی ہے

One-dimensional Hierarchy	
> Multidimensional Hierarchy	PG # 52
Non-Dimensional	
Linear Hierarchy	
3. Partition elimination is not possible w	/ith
Round-Robin	PG # 66
De-normalization	
> Normalization	
4. OLAP is Analytical processing instead	d of Transaction processing, and OLAP is a
 Physical database design 	
Lundensentation to shairwa	
Implementation technique	
Framework	PG # 69
Framework P is Analytical Processing instead of Trans	saction Processing. It is also NOT a physical database design or
 Framework P is Analytical Processing instead of Transmentation technique, but a framework. 5. ER is a logical design technique that s 	saction Processing. It is also NOT a physical database design or seeks to remove the in data.
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 Framework P is Analytical Processing instead of Transmentation technique, but a framework. 5. ER is a logical design technique that s Redundancy Normalization Anomalies 6. ER is a design technique that Logical Physical 	<pre>saction Processing. It is also NOT a physical database design or seeks to remove the in data. PG # 98</pre>
 Framework P is Analytical Processing instead of Transmentation technique, but a framework. 5. ER is a logical design technique that s Redundancy Normalization Anomalies 6. ER is a design technique that Logical Physical Data Dependent Transaction Dependent 	<pre>saction Processing. It is also NOT a physical database design or seeks to remove the in data. PG # 98</pre>

- 17. Pre-computed _____ can solve performance problems
 - > Aggregates

PG # 111

- ➤ Facts
- Dimensions
- 18. Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) process consist of steps which are _____
 - Independent and interrelated
 PG # 131
 - Independent or interrelated
 - Dependent and interrelated
 - Dependent or interrelated
- 19. In full extraction, data is extracted completely from the source system. Therefore there is no need to keep track of changes to the _____
 - **Data Source**

- > DWH
- Data Mart
- 20. Data Extraction from source systems is a difficult task because source systems are
 - Homogeneous
 - Heterogeneous PG # 140
 - Identical
 - Standardized
- 21. Lexical errors fall in which type of class of anomalies
 - Syntactically Dirty Data
 PG # 160
 - Semantically Dirty Data
 - Coverage Anomalies
 - Missing Values Anomalies

22. The degree of similarity between two records, often measured by a numerical value between _____, usually

depends On application characteristics.

- **0 and 1** PG # 169
- ➢ 0 and 10
- ➢ 0 and 100
- ➢ 0 and 99
- 23. 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

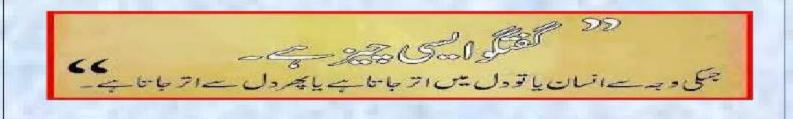
PG # 179

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

- ▶ 1950s.
- > **1960s.**

PG # 12

1970s.1980s.



- 25. Relational databases allow you to navigate the data in ______ that is appropriate using the primary, foreign key structure within the data model.
 - Only One Direction
 - Any Direction
 - Two Direction
 - \succ None of these

26. In ROLAP access to information is provided via relational database using ______ standard SQL.

PG # 19

PG # 78

- > ANSI
- Microsoft
- Oracle
- > SAP

27. Which of the following statement is true? 1 GB is

- > 2³⁰ or 10⁹ bytes PG # 15
- $> 2^{30} \text{ or } 10^6 \text{ bytes}$
- $\geq 2^{32}$ or 10^9 bytes
- $> 2^{32} \text{ or } 10^8 \text{ bytes}$

Iuch Data is that?	
2 ²⁰ or 10 ⁶ bytes	Small novel- 31/2 Disk
2^{30} or 10^9 bytes	Paper rims that could fill the back of a pickup van
2 ⁴⁰ or 10 ¹² bytes	50,000 trees chopped and converted into paper and printed
$1 \text{ PB} = 2^{50} \text{ or } 10^{15} \text{ bytes}$	Academic research libraries across the U.S.
$1 \text{ EB} = 2^{60} \text{ or } 10^{18} \text{ bytes}$	All words ever spoken by human beings
	2^{40} or 10^{12} bytes 1 PB = 2^{50} or 10^{15} bytes

Table-2.1: Quantifying size of data

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

- 28. If w is the window size and n is the size of data set, then the complexity of merging phase in BSN method is______
 - ➢ O (n)
 - ► O(w)
 - O (w n)
 PG # 171
 - \triangleright O (w log n)

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

Subject

PG # 35

- Object
- Aggregate
- Detail

30. "Decision making is an iterative process; which must involve the users" is a classic statement of

> OLAP

PG # 69

- > ATM
- > OLTP
- Data Mining
- 31. Cube is a logical entity containing values of a certain fact at a certain aggregation level at ______ of a combination of dimensions.

- An Intersection
- > A Union
- A Subtraction
- A Subset

جو لوگوں کے سامنے فخر کرتا ہے وہ لوگوں کی نظروں سے گر جاتا ہے

- 32. After implementing Change Data Capture, the advantage we have is that, data is able to be integrated and transformed ______
 - In-flight

Click Here For Reference Detail PG # 152

- > Off-flight
- Stored Data
- Over-flight

Finally data is able to be integrated and transformed "in-flight". Once the update/transaction data has been pulled from the log tape, the DWH is free to re-sequence, reformat, convert, merge, summarize, etc.

- 33. All data is ______ of something real.
 - I An Abstraction
 - II A Representation

Which of the following option is true?

- I Only
 PG # 180
- ➢ II Only
- ➢ Both I & II
- ➢ None of I & II

34. _____ queries deal with number of variables spanning across number of tables (i.e. join operations)

and looking at lots of historical data.

- > OLTP
- > DBMS
- **DSS** PG # 21
- ≻ ETL

35. In data warehouse, a query results in retrieval of hundreds of records from very large table. the ratio of number

of records retrieved to total number of records present is high and selectivity is:

- **Low** PG # 22
- ➢ High
- > Average
- Non computable

36. At small scale e.g. hundreds of rows, difference between performance of complexity algorithms "O(n lg n)"

and "O(n²) is not _____

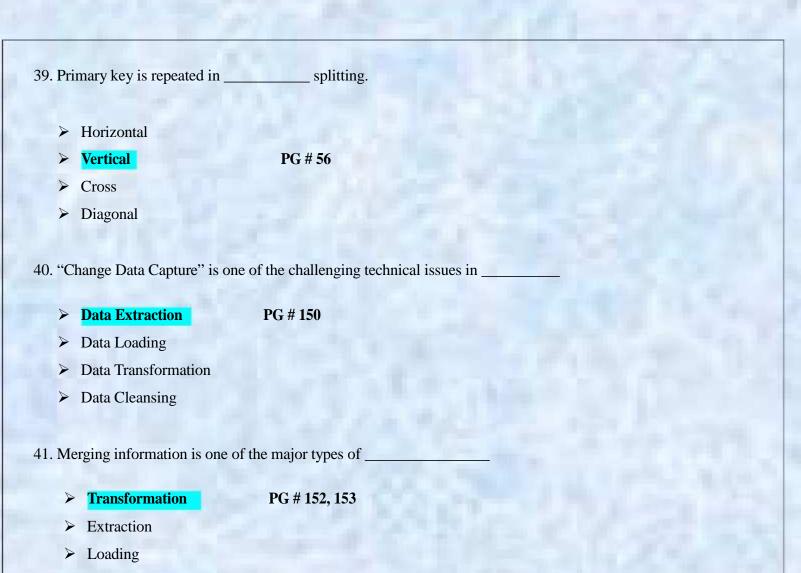
- Noticeable
- ➤ Small
- > Symmetric
- Asymmetric PG # 32

37. 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
- 38. HOLAP provides a combination of relational database access and cube data structures. The goal is to get the best of both MOLAP and ROLAP i.e.

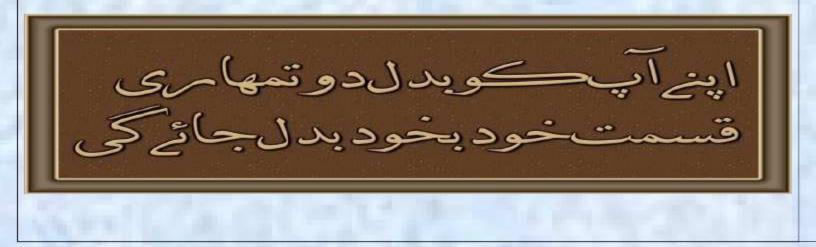
Scalability and high performance

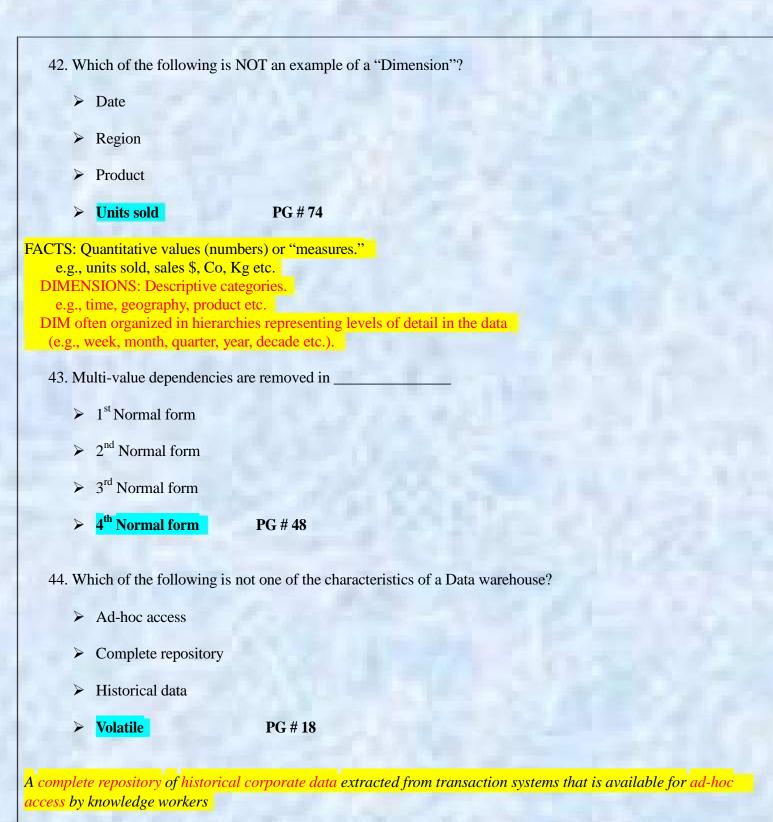
- Backward compatibility to RDBMS
- Forward compatibility to new DBMS
- Usability of new DBMS



> Updation

Data merging is part of data transformation where multiple values are summarized into single summarized value.





خوبصورتی علم و ادب سے ہوئی ہے لباس و حسن سے نہیں

45. To handle dimensions that require the aggregation of multiple data quality indicators, which of the following

operations can be applied:

- Minimum or Maximum
 PG # 188
- Complex Ratio
- Aggregate Average
- Weighted Ratio

46. Full and Incremental extraction techniques are types of _____

- Logical Extraction
 PG # 133
- Physical Extraction
- Both Logical Extraction and Physical Extraction
- Semantic Extraction

The two logical data extraction types are full and incremental extraction techniques.

- 47. "The environment is smart enough to develop or compute higher level aggregates using lower level or more detailed aggregates". Which of the following approach is described by the above statement?
 - Aggregate awareness

PG # 87

- Cube partitioning
- ➢ Indexing
- MOLAP cube aggregation

دنیا میں سب سے مشکل کام اپنی اصلاح اور سب سے آسان کام دوسروں پر نکتہ چینی کرنا ہے

48. Suppose the amount of	data recorded in an organiza	ation is doubled every year.	. This increase is
> Linear			
> Quadratic			
Logarithmic			
Exponential	PG # 15		
49. ER Model can be simp	lified in ways		
> One			
> Two	PG # 103		
> Three			
> Four			
There are actually two ways of	""	Lie (i) De normalization	and (ii) Dimensional Modeling

There are actually two ways of "simplifying" the ER model i.e. (i) De -normalization and (ii) Dimensional Modeling.

PG # 120

50. Non recording facts have a disadvantage that it has

Lack of Information

Redundant Information

Repeated Information

Normalized Information

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

Dimensions

- Attributes
- Tables
- ➢ Facts

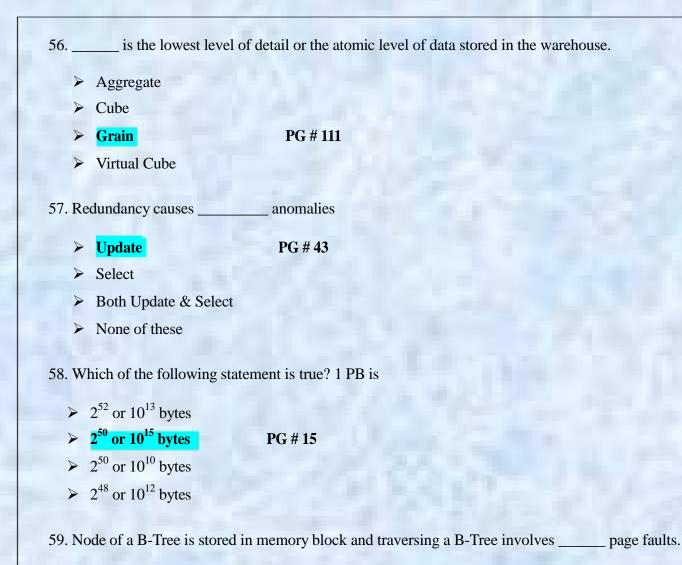
ایماندار کو غصبہ دیر سے آتا ہے اور جلدی دور ہو جاتا ہے

52. A cube is not a data warehou	ise, it is a		
Data Mart	PG # 131		
Data Extraction			
Data Loading			
Query Manager			
53. If we remove the modification	on anomalies the table comes in _	form	
> 1NF			
> 2NF			
> <mark>3NF</mark>	PG # 47		
> 4NF			
54. Modification anomalies occu	ur in form		
► 1NF			
≻ <mark>2NF</mark>	PG # 45		
> 3NF			
> BCNF			
55. In MOLAP physically build	cubes for direct access, support i	s not available for SQL.	
> ANSI	PG # 78		
Microsoft			

- ➢ Oracle
- > SAP

MOLAP physically builds "cubes" for direct access - usually in the proprietary file format of a multi-dimensional database (MDD) or a user defined data structure. Therefore ANSI SQL is not supported.

جہوٹ انسان اور ایمان دونوں کا دشمن ہے



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

- > O (n)
- \triangleright O (n²)
- O (n lg n)
- **O** (log n) **PG** # 22

- 60. 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.

61. 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

2	gives total view of	of an organization
۶	OLTP	
>	Data warehouse	PG # 16
>	OLAP	
>	Data base	
3. Exp	perience showed that for	a single pass magnetic tape that scanned 100% of the records, only of
the	records, sometimes ever	n were actually required.
	<mark>5%</mark>	PG # 12
	30%	
	50%	
>	80%	
4. In _	system, the co	ontents change with time.
۶	OLTP	PG # 20
۶	DSS	
۶	ATM	
۶	OLAP	
5. It is	s observed that every yea	r the amount of data recorded in an organization
>	Doubles	PG # 15
>	Triples	
>	Quartiles	
\triangleright	Remains same as previo	bus year

عقل مند کہتا ہے میں کچھ نہیں جانتا جبکہ بے وقوف کہتا ہے کہ میں سب کچھ جانتا ہوں

66. Normalized design is likely to perform much faster than de-normalized design for queries that probe

Master table only

PG # 64

PG # 66

- Details tables only
- Both master and detail tables
- 67. Partition elimination is not possible with
 - Round-Robin
 - De-normalization
 - Normalization

68. Which of the following is not a technique of 'De-Normalization'?

- > Pre-joining
- Splitting Tables
- Adding Redundant Column
- ER Modeling
- 69. Growth of master files and magnetic tapes exploded around
 - ▶ mid-1970s
 - ➤ mid-1980s
 - **mid-1960s**

PG # 12

PG # 52

➤ mid-1950s

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

- Relation R is in 1st Normal Form
 PG # 43
- Relation P is in 2nd Normal Form
- Relation R is in 3rd Normal Form
- Relation R is in 3rd Normal Form but not in 2nd Normal Form

- 71. Table collapsing technique is applied in case of:
 - > One-to-one relation or many-to-many relation

PG # 52

- One-to-many relation
- Many -to-one relation
- None of the given options

72. ROLAP provides access to information via a relational database using

ANSI standard SQL

PG # 78

- Proprietary file format
- Comma Separated Values
- All of the given options

73. ______ involves splitting a table by columns so that a group of columns is placed into the new table and the remaining columns are placed in another new table.

Vertical splitting

PG # 56

- Horizontal splitting
- Adding redundant column
- > None of the given options

74. In ______ nested-loop join of quadratic time complexity does not hurt the performance

- > Typical OLTP environments
- Data warehouse
- > DSS
- ▷ 0LAP

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

- Distributed Systems Architecture
- Legacy Systems Architecture

PG # 14

- Online Systems Architecture
- Intranet Systems Architecture

76. The relation R will be in 2nd Normal Form if

- > It is in 1NF and each cell contains single value.
- It is in 1NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon entire primary key.
 PG # 44
- ▶ It is in 1NF and each non key attribute is dependent upon a single column of composite primary key.
- > It is in 1NF and Primary key is composite.

Every non-key column is fully dependent on the PK.

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