

| 1.  | ill Inmon argues that requirements are well understood only after                  |    |
|-----|--|----|
|     | a. They are documented   |    |
|     | b. They extracted and verified   |    |
|     | c. Data warehouse is populated page 285  |    |
| 2   | d. All the schemas are defined   |    |
| 2.  | a. Sequence of waterfall model page 284  |    |
|     | b. Risk oriented model   |    |
|     | c. An iterative model  |    |
|     | d. All of the given options  |    |
| 3.  | /aterfall is a/anmodel   |    |
|     | a. Iterative   |    |
|     | b. Simple linear sequential page 284   |    |
|     | c. Object oriented   |    |
| 1   | d. Rapid development   |    |
| 4.  | n effective user education program includes, among others, the following           | ĺ. |
|     | Lideline(s);   | ), |
| Y   | b. Train after delivery of data and analytic applications                          |    |
|     | c. Postpone education, if DWH not ready  |    |
|     | d. All of the given options page 308   |    |
| 5.  | ne of the drawbacks of waterfall model is that:                                    |    |
|     | a. Customers can not review the product during development                         |    |
|     | b. It does not work when the resources are limited                                 |    |
|     | c. It does not define the project timeline/schedule                                |    |
| ~   | d. All of the given options page 284   |    |
| 6.  | s per Bill Inmon, a data warehouse, in contrast with classical applicationsis:     |    |
|     | a. Data driven page 285  |    |
|     | b. Resource driven   |    |
|     | d Time consistive  |    |
| 7   | u. Time sensitive  |    |
| / • | a. Dataset has large no. of attributes page 330                                    |    |
|     | b. Dataset has large no. of records  |    |
|     | c. Dataset has attribute skews   |    |
|     | d. Dataset has partitioning skews  |    |
| 8.  | a context of requirement definition phase of Kimball's DWH developmentapproach, is |    |
|     | ositioned as a findings review and prioritization meeting.                         |    |
|     | erroren ne n innennige retrett und protrainen interning.                           |    |
|     | a. System analysis   |    |
|     | <ul><li>a. System analysis</li><li>b. Scope definition</li></ul>                   |    |

#### **AL-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE** d. Requirements wrap-up presentation page 297 9. In analytical application development phase, we follow standards for: a. Naming conventions b. Standard for calculations c. Standard for libraries d. All of the given options page 307 10. In lifecycle data track, we begin with translating the requirements into dimensional model, which then transforms into a. Physical structure page 290 b. Logical structure c. Conceptual structure d. System structure 11. Technical architecture design supports the communication about technical requirements: I. Within the team II. Upward to management III. Outward to vendors a. (I) Only b. (II) Only c. (III) Only d. (I), (II) and (III) **page 300** 12.A top down implementation approach is useful when a. Technology is mature and well understood page 283 b. Organization can not implement latest technologies c. Business objectives are unclear d. Problem to be solved are not well documented 13. Which of the following is NOT one of the possible pitfalls in DWH LifeCycle & Development? a. Not having multiple servers b. Low priority OLAP Cube Construction c. Improper documentation page 312, 313, 314 d. None of the given options 14. Goal driven approach of data warehouse development was result of work. a. Bill Inmon b. Ralph Kimball c. Bohnlein and Ulbrich-vom page 285 d. Westerman 15. Which of the following is/are included in the list of Top-7 key steps forsmooth DWH implementation? a. Consider handing-off project management

| b.                            | Assign significant resources for ETL  |                        |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| c.                            | Be a diplomat NOT a technologist  |                        |
| d. A                          | All of the given options page 318, 319  |                        |
| 6.A typi                      | cal cycle of implementing the change in DWH comprises of theseque   | ence:                  |
| a.                            | Production -> QA -> Development   |                        |
| <mark>b.</mark>               | Development -> QA -> Production pag   | <mark>ge 314</mark>    |
| c.                            | Development -> Production-> QA  |                        |
| d.                            | Production-> Development -> QA  |                        |
| /.ln <u></u> model            | phase of a fundamental data warehouse life cycle model, a w<br>of data warehouse is deployed for a selective set of users<br>Design                                     | orking                 |
| <mark>b.</mark><br>c.<br>d.   | Prototype page 287<br>Deployment<br>Operation   | 17x                    |
| 8.In con<br>activit<br>part o | text of requirement definition phase in Kimball's DWH development<br>ies like debriefing, documentation, and prioritization are considered to<br>f                      | approach,<br>to be the |
| a.                            | Requirement preplanning   |                        |
| 0.                            |   |                        |
| <mark>C.</mark>               | Post collection page 294  |                        |
| . Which<br>c.<br>d.<br>e.     | of the following is NOT one of the three parallel tracks in Kimballsan<br>Lifecycle technology track<br>Lifecycle data track<br>Lifecycle analytical applications track | pproach?               |
| <mark>d.</mark>               | Lifecycle maintenance track page 299  |                        |
| 9.Norm                        | ally the term "DWH face to the business user" refers to:  |                        |
| a.                            | Lifecycle technology track  |                        |
| b.                            | Lifecycle data track  |                        |
| <mark>c.</mark>               | Lifecycle analytical applications track   | page 306               |
| d.                            | Lifecycle maintenance track   |                        |
| 0.In Fou<br>a.                | r Cell Quadrant Technique. The quadrant's vertical axis refers to:<br>Scope   |                        |
| D.                            | Resources available   |                        |
| U.                            |   |                        |
| <mark>d.</mark>               | I ne potential impact or value to the business  | page 29                |
| 1 т                           | per documentation results the problem(s) like:  |                        |
| 1.Impro                       | Maintenance issue   |                        |
| 1.Impro<br>a.                 | new developers inable to configure already existing code  |                        |
| 1.Impro<br>a.<br>b.           | L at aftime required for enhancing the set  |                        |
| l .Impro<br>a.<br>b.<br>c.    | Lot of time required for enhancing the code   |                        |

|   | nology is mature and well under  | rstood  |                      |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| b. Orga   | nization can not implement late  | st technologies   |                      |
| c. The  | ousiness objectives are very mu  | ch clear  |                      |
| d. All t  | he requirements are well docu  | mented pa   | <mark>ige 283</mark> |
| 23.As per Kimb  | all,is the main  | operational process   |                      |
| a. Requ   | irement extraction   |   |                      |
| b. Goal   | design   |   |                      |
| c. <mark>Busi</mark>  | ness process   | page 285  |                      |
| d. Sche   | ma design  | H INTO  |                      |
| 24. Which of the  | e following is NOT one of the to   | op-10 mistakes that should beavoid  | ded                  |
| during DWF  | I development?   | 10/1  |                      |
| a. Not i  | nteracting directly with end use   | r   | 2                    |
| b. Not l  | being an accommodating pers  | on page   | e 316, 317           |
| c. Isola  | ting IT support people from bus  | iness users   | 11                   |
| d. Trair  | ing the users with dummy data  | and considering it success  | N N                  |
| 25.The  | phase of fundamental dat   | a warehouse life cycle modelinclu   | ıdes                 |
| data wareho   | use daily maintenance activities   |   | - A . A.             |
| a. Depl   | oyment   |   |                      |
| b. Ope  | eration pa   | ige 288   |                      |
| c. Enhan  | cement   |   |                      |
|   |  |   |                      |
| d. Maint  | enance   |   |                      |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse   | ehouse life cycle model, whichof the design activities?   | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-   | enance<br>I the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview   | ehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br>75  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br>75   | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br>75<br>ntors  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br>d. Syst   | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br>rem vision development  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br><sup>75</sup><br>ators<br><b>page 287</b>  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br>d. Syst<br>27.Which of the  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ntors<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br>d. Syst<br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p   | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br><sup>75</sup><br>ators<br><b>page 287</b><br>nethodologies for Data  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal   | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>cem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ators<br>page 287<br>hethodologies for Data  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof the design activities?<br>75<br>ators<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data   | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User   | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>cem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof the design activities?<br>75<br>ators<br>page 287<br>hethodologies for Data   | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User<br><b>d. Syst</b>   | enance<br>The most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven<br><b>rem Driven</b>   | rehouse life cycle model, whichof i<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ntors<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data  | the                  |
| d. Maint<br>26. In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27. Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>28. In context of  | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven<br><b>rem Driven</b><br>f analytical applications track, th  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof i<br>e design activities?<br><sup>75</sup><br>ntors<br><b>page 287</b><br>nethodologies for Data<br><b>page 283</b><br>ne application developmentactivity | the<br>V can         |
| d. Maint<br>26. In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour-<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27. Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>28. In context of<br>begin after:                       | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven<br><b>Sem Driven</b><br>F analytical applications track, th  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof i<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ntors<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data<br>page 283<br>ne application developmentactivity                          | the<br>v can         |
| d. Maint<br>26.In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27.Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>28.In context of<br>begin after:<br>a. Data                | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>cem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven<br><b>cem Driven</b><br>f analytical applications track, the<br>base design is complete                  | rehouse life cycle model, whichof i<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ators<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data<br>page 283<br>ne application developmentactivity                          | the<br>7 can         |
| d. Maint<br>26. In context of<br>following is<br>a. End-<br>b. Sour<br>c. Defin<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>27. Which of the<br>Warehouse p<br>a. Goal<br>b. Data<br>c. User<br><b>d. Syst</b><br>28. In context of<br>begin after:<br>a. Data<br>b. A sul | enance<br>f the most fundamental data war<br>NOT one of the data warehouse<br>user interviews and re-interview<br>ce system cataloguing<br>nition of key performance indica<br><b>rem vision development</b><br>e following is NOT one of the m<br>project development?<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>Driven<br>f analytical applications track, the<br>base design is complete<br>bset of historical data has been 1 | rehouse life cycle model, whichof i<br>e design activities?<br>/s<br>ators<br>page 287<br>nethodologies for Data<br>page 283<br>ne application developmentactivity<br>oaded                 | the<br>y can         |

a. When the budget is low

- b. When the deadline is strict
- c. When resources are limited

#### d. Requirements are clearly defined

page 284

30.Users do not care, how advance the front end of your DWH is, what they care is that:

- a. Tables should be properly Denormalized
- b. Proper partitioning technique should be used
- c. At least star or snowflake schema should be implemented
- d. They should get information in timely manner and the way they want page 314

31. Which of the following activity executes parallel with all other activities inKimball's DWH development approach?

- a. Requirement elicitation
- b. Project planning
- c. **Project management My Point of View**
- d. Deployment

#### 32. Which of the following is the most ignored step during data warehouse development

- a. The requirement verification
- b. The vision definition
- c. Schema validation
- d. Success criteria development **My Point of View**

33. Which of the following is NOT one of the activities of "Maintenance and Growth phase in Kimball's DWH development approach?

- a. Education
- b. Technical Education
- c. Program Support

### d. Interface Deployment

phase of Kimballs approach, we identify the componentsneeded 34.In now and in future.

a. Requirement definition

### **b.** Architectural design

- c. Product development
- d. Analytical application development

35.Implementation of a data warehouse requires activities

- a. Highly integrated
- b. Loosely integrated
- c. Tightly decoupled

#### d. None of the given page 289

36. Which of the following activity/activities is/are part of project planningphase in Kimballs DWH development approach?

✤ Obtain resources

#### page 309

page 300

✤ Establish the preliminary scope and justification

\* Assess organization's readiness for a data warehouse initiative

d. All of the given options

page 290

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### **L-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE** 37. says that as far as company goals are concerned, the entirecompany pursues in the same direction a. Westerman page 285 b. Bill Inmon c. Kimball d. Bohnlein 38.A dense index, if fits into memory, costs only disk I/O access to locate a record by given key. One **PG # 22** Two lg(n)n 39.\_, if fits into memory, costs only one disk I/O access to locate a record by given key. A Dense Index **PG # 223** A Sparse Index An Inverted Index None of These 40. , if too big and doesn't fit into the memory will be expensive when used to find a record bygiven key. A Dense Index **PG # 223** A Sparse Index An Inverted Index None of these 41. \_\_\_\_operator is conservative in that it assigns to the dimension an aggregate value no higher than the value of its weakest data quality indicator. PG # 188 The Min The Simple Ratio ≻ The Weighted Average ≻ None of these $\triangleright$ 42. Parallel execution dramatically reduces response time for operations on large databases typically associated with Decision Support Systems (DSS) and data warehouses. **PG # 201 Data-Intensive** Quality-Intensive



- Temporary index nested-loop join
- $\blacktriangleright$  None of these

49. There are many variants of the traditional nested-loop join. If the index is built as part of the query plan and subsequently dropped, it is called

- Naive nested-loop join
- Index nested-loop join
- Temporary index nested-loop join
- > None of these
- 50. There are many variants of the traditional nested-loop join. When the entire table is scanned it is called
  - Naive nested-loop join

PG # 243

:011

**PG # 243** 

- Index nested-loop join
- Temporary index nested-loop join
- ➢ None of these
- 51. If someone told you that he had a good model to predict customer usage, the first thing you might try would be toask him to apply his model to your customer\_\_\_\_\_, where you already knew the answer.
  - Base
  - Drive
  - ≻ File
  - ≻ Log
- 52.Data mining is a/an\_\_\_\_\_approach, where browsing through data using data mining techniques may revealsomething that might be of interest to the user as information that was unknown previously.
  - Exploratory
    PG # 249
  - Non-Exploratory
  - Computer Science
- 53.Data mining uses \_\_\_\_\_\_algorithms to discover patterns and regularities in data.
  - Statistical PG # 251
  - ➢ Mathematical
  - ➢ Computational
- 54. Classification consists of examining the properties of a newly presented observation and assigning it to apredefined\_\_\_\_\_.
  - Class PG # 259
  - Object

Container

Subject

55. As opposed to the outcome of classification, estimation deal with valued outcome.

- Continuous
  PG # 260
- > Discrete
- Isolated
- > Distinct

67. is the technique in which existing heterogeneous segments are reshuffled, relocated into homogeneoussegments.

Clustering PG # 264
Aggregation
Segmentation
Partitioning
68. Giving the least time to \_\_\_\_\_\_ can prove suicidal to the DWH project.
OLAP
De-normalization
ETL PG # 313
None of these

69. In DWH project, it is assured that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_environment is similar to the production environment

- Designing
- Development
  PG # 314
- Analysis
- > Implementation

70. The application development quality-assurance activities cannot be completed until the data is\_\_\_\_\_.

PG # 308

- Stabilized
- Identified
- ➢ Finalized
- ➢ Computerized

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

Silver Bullet PG # 315

- Golden Bullet
- Suitable Hardware

Compatible Product

72. Focusing on data warehouse delivery only often end up\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Rebuilding PG # 315

- ➤ Success
- Good Stable Product
- $\blacktriangleright$  None of these

73. Investing years in architecture and forgetting the primary purpose of solving business problems, results ininefficient application. This is the example of\_mistake.

- Extreme Technology Design
- Extreme Architecture Design

#### None of these

\_\_\_\_Division is cotton hub of Punjab.

- ➤ Lahore
- Faisalabad
- Multan
- Bahawalpur

75.in agriculture extension is that pest population beyond which the benefit of spraying outweighs itscost.

- $\triangleright$  None of these
- Profit Threshold Level

Economic Threshold Level PG # 332

Medicine Threshold Level

<u>76.</u> is a process which involves gathering of information about column through execution of certainqueries with intention to identify erroneous records.

Data profiling
PG # 439

- Data Anomaly Detection
- Record Duplicate Detection
- $\blacktriangleright$  None of these

77. Execution can be completed successfully or it may be stopped due to some error. In case of successful completion all the transactions will be \_\_\_\_

#### Committed to the database

PG # 419

Rolled back

78. If some error occurs, execution will be terminated abnormally and all transactions will be rolled back. In this casewhen we will access the database we will find it in the state that was before the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



| <u>AL-</u>  | JUNAID T  | ECH INSTITUTE   |
|---|---|---|
|   | A Representation  |   |
| Whic<br>fo  | h of the<br>Ilowing   |   |
| 0   | ption is  |   |
|   | true?   |   |
|   | I Only  | PG # 180  |
|   | II Only   |   |
|   | ➢ Both I & II   | CITY  |
|   | None of I & II  | HI HING   |
| 86. In the In   | formation Age, the  | learning organization is at a distinct  |
| disadvantag   | e. This term means"impaired fur   | nctioning   |
| 1   | > Functional  |   |
|   | Dysfunctional   | PG #181   |
| 4 ( )   | Purposeful  |   |
| 97 Many D   | <ul> <li>Serviceable</li> <li>W projects do not deliver to full</li> </ul>  | notontial because they treat data quality as a one  |
| time underta  | aking as partof UAT. Here UAT   | stands for  |
|   | User Acceptance Testing   | PG # 193  |
|   | Uninterrupted Availability o  | f Testing   |
|   |   |   |
|   | Universal Acceptance Test   |   |
|   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test</li> </ul>   |   |
| 88. NUMA  | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> </ul>  |   |
| 88. NUMA  | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory Acceptance Test</li> </ul>  | ccess PG # 206  |
| 88. NUMA  | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory Acceptance Accepta</li></ul> | <mark>ccess PG # 206</mark><br>Architecture   |
| 88. NUMA  | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory A<br/>Non-updateable Memory A</li> <li>New Universal Memory A</li> </ul>  | ccess PG # 206<br>Architecture<br>rchitecture   |
| 88. NUMA<br>89. Paralleli<br>small I/O ba   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory Acceptance Me</li></ul> | ccess     PG # 206       Architecture       rchitecture       rchitecture       rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with  |
| 88. NUMA<br>89. Paralleli<br>small I/O ba   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory A</li> <li>Non-updateable Memory A</li> <li>New Universal Memory A<br/>sm cansystem per<br/>indwidth.</li> </ul>  | <b>PG # 206</b><br>Architecture<br>rchitecture<br>rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with  |
| 88. NUMA<br>89. Paralleli<br>small I/O ba   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory A</li> <li>Non-updateable Memory A</li> <li>New Universal Memory A</li> <li>Sm cansystem per<br/>indwidth.</li> <li>Reduce</li> <li>Enhance</li> </ul>  | PG # 206<br>Architecture<br>rchitecture<br>rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with<br>PG # 202   |
| 88. NUMA<br>89. Paralleli<br>small I/O ba   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li></ul>   | PG # 206<br>Architecture<br>rchitecture<br>rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with<br>PG # 202   |
| 88. NUMA<br>89. Paralleli<br>small I/O ba   | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li> <li>Non-uniform Memory Acceptance</li> <li>Non-updateable Memory Acceptance</li> <li>New Universal Memory Acceptance</li> <li>Reduce</li> <li>Enhance</li> <li>Maintain</li> <li>Boost</li> </ul>  | PG # 206<br>Architecture<br>rchitecture<br>rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with<br>PG # 202   |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data min to deal mass</li> </ul>                           | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test</li> <li>stands for</li></ul>  | ccess       PG # 206         Architecture       Frederic Construction of Systems or systems with         PG # 202       PG # 202         eater the limitations of systems nality, new data types, multiple heterogeneous  |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli<br/>small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data min<br/>to deal mass<br/>data resource</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test</li> <li>stands for</li></ul>  | ccess       PG # 206         Architecture         rchitecture         rformance on over-utilized systems or systems with         PG # 202         eater the limitations of systems         nality, new data types, multiple heterogeneous   |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli<br/>small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data mir<br/>to deal mass<br/>data resource</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test</li> <li>stands for</li></ul>  | ccess PG # 206   Architecture romance on over-utilized systems or systems with PG # 202 PG # 254  |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data min to deal mass data resource</li> </ul>             | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li></ul>   | ccess PG # 206   Architecture cromance on over-utilized systems or systems with PG # 202 PG # 254   |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data mit to deal mass data resource</li> </ul>             | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test<br/>stands for</li></ul>   | ress PG # 206   Architecture Architecture Architecture Architecture Architecture Architecture Architecture Sector 10 architect |
| <ul> <li>88. NUMA</li> <li>89. Paralleli small I/O ba</li> <li>90. Data min to deal mass data resource</li> </ul>             | <ul> <li>Universal Acceptance Test</li> <li>Universal Applied Test</li> <li>stands for</li></ul>  | ccss PG # 206   Architecture croined on over-utilized systems or systems with PG # 202 PG # 254   |

91. In contrast to data mining, statistics is \_\_\_\_\_ driven.

- Assumption PG # 255
- ➢ Knowledge
- Discovery
- Database

in order to .

92. A\_\_implementation approach is generally useful for projects where the technology is mature and wellunderstood, as well as where the business problems that must be solved are clear and well understood.

**PG # 283 Top Down** Bottom Up Waterfall Spiral 93. Implementing a data warehouse requires integrated activities. ➢ Loosely **PG # 289** Tightly Slackly  $\geq$  $\triangleright$  Lethargically 94. The Kimball"s iterative data warehouse development approach drew on decades of experience to develop the . OLAP Dimension Business Definition Lifecycle Business Dimensional Lifecycle **PG # 289** Data Warehouse Dimension 95. Pipeline parallelism focuses on increasing throughput of task execution, NOT on sub-task executiontime.  $\triangleright$  Increasing Decreasing **PG # 215** ➢ Maintaining  $\blacktriangleright$  None of these 96. Pipeline parallelism focuses on increasing of task execution. Throughput **PG # 215** ➢ Non I/O Portion ► I/O Speed  $\blacktriangleright$  None of these 97. One needs to slot the alternative tools into categories that allow for meaningful comparison

#### **Evaluate Tools**

Reduce Cost

None of these

98. Pakistan is one of the five major\_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

- Cotton-growing **PG # 330**
- ➢ Rice-growing
- Weapon Producing

is a systematic field sampling process that provide field specific information on pest 99. pressure andcrop injury.

- Pest Scouting **PG # 333**
- Soil Survey
- Seed Survey
- Water Survey

100. Data Transformation Services (DTS) provide a set of that lets you extract, transform, and transformation required we need to perform into single or multiple destinations supported by DTS connectivity.

> Tools

**PG # 373** 

**PG # 373** 

- Documentations
- ➢ Guidelines

101. Data Transformation Services (DTS) provide a set of tools that lets you extract, transform, and consolidate datafrom disparate sources into supported by DTS connectivity.

Single Destination

Multiple Destinations

#### **PG # 373** Single or Multiple Destinations

102. Data Transformation Services (DTS) provide a set of that lets you extract, transform, and consolidatedata from disparate sources into single or multiple destinations supported by DTS connectivity.

#### Tools

Documentations

➢ Guidelines

103. The

#### measures the ratio of desired outcomes to total outcomes.

#### Simple Ratio **PG # 187**

- ➢ Min Operation
- ➢ Max Operation

Weighted Average

104. In 1972 the Mitsubishi Shipyards in Kobe developed a technique in which customer

wants were linked to productspecifications via a matrix format. This technique is known

today as:

- ➤ The Matrix of Quality
- The House of Quality **PG # 194**
- ➢ The Base Structure of Quality
- $\blacktriangleright$  None of these

105. improve the overall data design and use data standards.

- Process Improvement
- System Improvement
- Policy & Procedure Improvement

#### Data Design Improvement

- 106. Which is the least appropriate join operation for Pipeline parallelism?
  - Inner Join
  - Inner Join
  - Sort-Merge Join
  - ➢ Hash Join

107. It must be ensured that, there are enough computing resources, Query-coordinator is very fast as compared toquery servers, Work done in each partition almost same to avoid performance bottlenecks

**PG # 196** 

- To get a speed-up of N with M partitions
- > To get a speed-up of N with  $N^2$  partitions
- **To get a speed-up of N with N partitions PG # 213**
- > To get a speed-up of N with N/2 partitions

108. The automated, prospective analyses offered by data mining move beyond the analyses of past events provided by tools typical of decision support systems.

- > Introspective
- > Intuitive
- $\geq$ Reminiscent

#### Retrospective

relp.con **109**. The automated, prospective analyses offered by data mining move beyond the

analyses of past events provided by retrospective tools typical of .

- Decision Support Systems
- > OLTP
- > OLAP
- Initial Data Mining Systems

110. The most recent attack is the attack on the cotton crop during 2003-04,

resulting in a loss of nearly 0.5million bales.

- Cotton Worm
- Boll Worm PG # 333
- > Purple Worm
- ➢ Blue Worm
- 111. Data recorded by pest scouts consists of two parts:
  - Static and Dynamic
    PG # 342
  - Valid and Invalid
  - Volatile and Non-Volatile

112. DTS allows us to connect through any data source or destination that is supported by \_

- ➢ OLE DB PG # 373
- > OLAP
- > OLTP
- Data Warehouse

113. Merging information is one of the major types of

Transformation

PG # 152, 153

- ➢ Extraction
- ➤ Loading
- None of these

114. The goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to look at as few block as possible to find the matching records.

- Indexing
  PG # 222
- Partitioning
- ➢ Joining

115. If every key in the data file is represented in the index file then index is

STIT-

- Dense Index
- Sparse Index
- ➢ Inverted Index
- None of these

#### <u>116.</u> means meeting customer"s needs, not necessarily exceeding them.

- Quality PG # 180
- > Marketing
- > DSS
- > OLAP

| 117. Th            | L-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE<br>e purpose of the House of Quality technique is to reducetypes of risk   |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | <mark>≻ Two PG # 194 , 195</mark>  |
|                    | > Three  |
|                    | > Four   |
|                    | > All  |
| 118. Ma            | ajority of data warehouse projects fail due to the complexity of the   |
|                    | Development Process PG # 283   |
|                    | Analytical Process of Cube   |
|                    | Query Complexity   |
|                    | Index Complexity   |
| 119. Fo            | r a DWH project, the key requirement are and product experience.   |
| 2.9                | > Tools  |
| N                  | Industry PG # 320  |
| D.Y                | > Software   |
| Y                  | None of these  |
| 120. Th            | e goal of is to look at as few blocks as possible to find the matching   |
| records            | ▶ Indexing PG # 222  |
|                    | > Partitioning   |
| 121. Af<br>cleaned | ➢ Joining<br>ter performing most of the transformation and cleansing steps, especially after having<br>single-sourceerror and conflicting representations, we perform task.  |
|                    | Duplicate Elimination PG # 165   |
|                    | Duplicate Identification   |
|                    | Duplicate Classification   |
| 122                | Duplicate Categorization<br>improve the functional processes used to create, manage, access, and use data.   |
| <u></u>            |  |
|                    | Process Improvement PG # 196   |
|                    | <ul> <li>Process Improvement</li> <li>PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> </ul>  |
|                    | <ul> <li>Process Improvement</li> <li>PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> <li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvement</li> </ul>  |
| 123. No            | <ul> <li>Process Improvement</li> <li>PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> <li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvement</li> <li>Data Design Improvement</li> <li>on uniform distribution, when the data is distributed across the processors, is called</li> </ul>   |
| 123. No            | <ul> <li>Process Improvement PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> <li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvement</li> <li>Data Design Improvement</li> <li>on uniform distribution, when the data is distributed across the processors, is called</li> <li></li></ul>   |
| 123. No            | <ul> <li>Process Improvement PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> <li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvement</li> <li>Data Design Improvement</li> <li>on uniform distribution, when the data is distributed across the processors, is called</li> <li><u>·</u></li> <li>Skew in Partition PG # 218</li> <li>&gt; Pipeline Distribution</li> </ul>          |
| 123. No            | <ul> <li>Process Improvement</li> <li>PG # 196</li> <li>System Improvement</li> <li>Policy &amp; Procedure Improvement</li> <li>Data Design Improvement</li> <li>on uniform distribution, when the data is distributed across the processors, is called</li> <li><u>PG # 218</u></li> <li>Pipeline Distribution</li> <li>Distributed Distribution</li> </ul> |

124. In nested-loop join case, if there are "M" rows in outer table and "N" rows in inner table, time complexity is

- $\succ$  O (M log N)
- $\blacktriangleright$  O (M log N)
- > O (MN) PG # 240
- ➢ O (M<sup>N</sup>)

125. There are different DWH implementation strategies, Kimball"s Approach for data warehouse implementationis

- Data-Driven
- Goal-Driven PG # 289
- User-Driven
- $\blacktriangleright$  None of these

126. If w is the window size and n is the size of data set, then the complexity of merging phase in BSN methodis\_\_\_\_\_

- ➤ O (w)
- ➢ O (w n) PG # 171
- O (w log n)

127. Within the data warehousing field, data\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is applied especially when several databases are merged.

- ➢ Extraction
- ➢ Loading
- Cleansing
  PG # 168
- > Join

128. Every operation cannot be parallelized, there are some preconditions and one of them is

- The operations to be parallelized can be implemented independent of each other.
  - <mark>PG # 201</mark>
- > The operations to be parallelized can be implemented dependent on each other.
- > The operation to be parallelized has dependent sub-operations.
- None of these

129. As per Kimball,\_\_\_\_\_\_is the main operational process

- Requirement extraction
- Goal design
- Business process PG # 285
- Schema design

130. In context of data parallelism, the work done by query processor should be:

➢ Almost zero

#### **Maximum** $\geq$

- > Pipelined
- ➢ Filtered across partitions

131. "More resources means proportionally less time for given amount of data". The statement refers to:

- ➤ Scale-Up
- Speed-Up
- ➢ Size-up
- Over-utilized system

132. "If resources increase in proportion to increase in data size, time is constant". The

statementrefers to:

#### Scale-Up

- Speed-Up
- Size-up
- Over-utilized system

#### model. 133. Waterfall is a/an

- > Iterative
- Simple linear sequential
- Object Oriented
- Rapid development

#### 134. Spiral model is \_\_\_\_\_

- Sequence of waterfall model
- Risk oriented model
- An iterative model

#### All of the given options

\_driven. 135. In contrast to statistics, data mining is

- Assumption ≻
- Knowledge **PG # 255**

Discovery

➢ Database

136. In the context of Business Development Lifecycle (Kimball's approach), the

first task intechnology track is \_\_\_\_\_ Technical

**Architecture Design** 

**PG # 299** 

Requirement Specification Development

| <ul> <li>Lifecycle Model Selection</li> <li>137. SMP Stands for</li> <li>Symmetric multi-processors</li> <li>Sufficient multi-processors</li> <li>138. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertex</li> <li>HTTP is stateless protocol</li> <li>UTTP is not a word wide web protocol</li> </ul> | rs PG # 2                                  |
|--|--|
| <ul> <li>Symmetric multi-processor</li> <li>Sufficient multi-processors</li> <li>138. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertex</li> <li>HTTP is stateless protocol</li> <li>UTTD is not a word wide web protocol</li> </ul>  | rs PG # 2                                  |
| <ul> <li>Sufficient multi-processors</li> <li>138. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertex</li> <li>HTTP is stateless protocol</li> <li>HTTP is not a word wide web protocol</li> </ul>   |  |
| 138. Identify the TRUE statement about Hypertex HTTP is stateless protocol   |  |
| HTTP is stateless protocol   | at Transfer Protocol (HTTP).               |
| LITTD is not a woond wide web most   | PG # 364                                   |
| <ul> <li>H11P is not a word wide web pro</li> <li>HTTP is used to maintain sessions</li> </ul>   | tocol                                      |
| <ul> <li>HTTP is used to maintain occurrence</li> <li>HTTP is message routing protocol</li> </ul>  | HING                                       |
| <u>139.</u> contribute(s) to an under-utilization of v   | valuable and expensive historicaldata, and |
| inevitably results in a limited capability to provide  | e decision support and analysis.           |
|  |  |
| The lack of data integration and<br># 330  | l standardization PG                       |
| <ul> <li>Less number of frequent updates</li> </ul>  |  |
| <ul> <li>Minimum aggregation level</li> </ul>  |  |
| > Low cube cardinality   |  |
| 140. For a given data set, to get a local view in un<br>➤ One-way Clustering   | supervised learning we use                 |
| ➢ Bi-clustering P  | <mark>°G # 271</mark>                      |
| Pearson correlation  |  |
| Euclidean distance   |  |
| 141. One-way and Two-way clustering are types of   | of   |
| <ul> <li>Supervised</li> <li>Sami Supervised</li> </ul>  |  |
| Un-Supervised  | PG # 271                                   |
| <ul> <li>Reinforcement</li> </ul>  |  |
| 142. If we apply Run Length Encoding on the input  | ut "111100001111", the output will be.     |
| > 14#04#14   | PG # 234                                   |
| > 41#40#41   | 00   |
| ▶ 18#04  | ha D.                                      |
| > 81#40  | SHEL                                       |
| 143. PTCL is one of the examples of the following  | g data warehouse organization              |
| Telecommunications   | PG # 323                                   |
| <ul> <li>Financial service/insurance</li> <li>The statistics</li> </ul>  |  |
| <ul> <li>Iransportation</li> <li>Government</li> </ul>   |  |
| <u>144</u> can be placed in front of our enterprise's  | Web servers to help them offload requests  |
| for frequently accessed content.   |  |

| <b>AL-IUNAID TECH INSTITUTE</b>   |
|---|
|   |
| Forward Proxy   |
| <u>145.</u> a small piece of information generated by the Web server and stored on the client.                      |
| Cookie PG # 359   |
| 146. In context of web warehousing, which of the following is NO1 one of the way to                                 |
| identify thesession?  |
| Using Transient Cookies   |
| Using Time-contiguous Log Entries   |
| <ul> <li>Using HTTP's secure sockets layer (SSL)</li> </ul>   |
| Using Simple Session Protocol (SSP)   |
| 147. The ith bit is set to 1 if the ith row of the base table has the value for the indexed                         |
| column. This statement refers to:   |
| Inverted index  |
| Bitmap index PG233  |
| Cluster index   |
| > join index  |
| 149 Which of the following is NOT one of the issues of Clickstream data?  |
| Identifying the visitor origin  |
| Identifying the session   |
| Identifying the session   |
| Identifying the visitor   |
| Identify the domain server PG # 363 140 With a fithe full wing is fare draw healt(a) of traditional web source hea? |
| 149. Which of the following is/are drawback(s) of traditional web searches:   |
| Limited to Keyword-based matching   |
| Cannot distinguish between the contexts in which a link is used   |
| Coupling of files has to be done manually   |
| All of the given options PG # 351   |
| 150. Classification consist of examining the properties of a newly presented  |
| observation and assigning it to a predefined  |
| Class   |
| Container   |
| > Subjects  |
| 151. In context of clustering the term "distance" means   |
| The relation of a record with corresponding   |
| recordsin child table   |
| None of these The difference between the primery keys of two records  |
| <ul> <li>Similarity dissimilarity of record</li> </ul>  |
| 152. In contrast to data mining statistics is driven  |
| Discovery   |
| ➢ Knowledge   |
| > Database  |
| Assumption  |
|   |

is the technique in which existing heterogeneous segments are 153.

reshuffled, relocated into homogenous segments.

- **Clustering**
- > Partitioning
- > Aggregation
- > Segmentation

154. In context of data mining definition, the term "Value" means.

- Importance of hidden pattern discovered
- $\succ$  The primary key of table
- > The index location of record
- > Numerical or string measure assigned to an attributes
- 155. As oppose to the outcome of classification, estimation deal with
  - valuedoutcomes
    - > Discrete
    - Continuous
    - ➢ Isolated
    - ➢ distinct

156. incorporates the con cept of product quality, process control, quality

- assurance, and quality improvement.
  - Total Quality Management
  - Intrinsic Data Quality Management
  - Realistic Data Quality Management
  - Strong Data Quality Management

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

- Interpretability
- ➢ Uniqueness
- Accessibility
- Consistency

158. The degree to which values are present in the attributes that require them isknown as

#### • Completeness

- ➢ Uniqueness
- Accessibility
- ➢ Consistency

159. The

elp.con dimension represents data correctness.

- Free-of-error
- ➢ Completeness
- Consistency
- ➢ Correctness
- 160. In B-tree index, the lowest level index blocks are called leaf blocks, and these blocks contain:
  - NULL value to make the leaf terminal node
  - Every indexed data value and a corresponding ROWID

- Every indexed data value and pointer to next level block
- Every indexed data value and pointer to root block
- 161. Data is the
- on which a Data Warehouse (DWH) runs.
- Fuel
- Element
- Component
- Entity

162. Mining Multi dimensional databases allow users to:

- Categorize the data
- Summarize the data
- Analyze the data
- > All of the given
- 163. In context of data parallelism to get a speed-up of N with N partitions, it must be ensured that:
  - •There are enough computing resources
  - •Query-coordinator is very fast as compared to query servers
  - •Work done in each partition almost same
  - •All of the given options
- 164. Which of the following is not an activity of Data Quality Analysis Project?
  - •"Define"
  - •"Measure"
  - •"Analyze"
  - •"Compression"
- 165. Which of the following is not a Data Quality Validation Technique?
  - ➢ Referential Integrity
  - Using Data Quality Rules
  - Data Histograming
  - Indexes
- 166. One of the preconditions to decide about operations to be parallelized is that
  - Operation can be implemented independent of each other
  - Output of one operation becomes input of other
  - > Operations share same memory location
  - > Operations share same namespace
  - 167. \_\_\_\_\_do not (typically) keep the index values in sorted order
    - Dense index
    - Sparse index
    - ➢ B-Tree Index

#### Hash Based index

168. Parallelism can be exploited, if there is :

- Symmetric multi processors (SMP)
- Sufficient I/O bandwidth

- Underutilized or intermittently used CPUs
- All of the given options

169. Which of the following is NOT one of the parallel hardware architectures?

- Symmetric Multi-Processing
- Massively Parallel Processing
- Non-uniform Memory Access
- Shared Memory
- 170. Two interesting examples of quality dimensions that can make use of themin

operator are\_

- •Believability and Consistency
- Believability and appropriate amount of data
- •Believability and Redundancy
- •Reliability and appropriate amount of data

171. As the number of processors increase the speedup should also increase. Thus we should have linear speedup. Which of the following is NOT one of the barriers to achieve this linear speed-up?

- ➤ Amdahl Law
- ➢ Start-up
- > No Interference
- ➤ Skew

172. In\_\_\_\_\_index, the ith bit is set to "1" if the ith row of the base table has the value for the indexed column

- > Inverted index
- **Bitmap index**
- ➢ Cluster index
- Join index

173. \_\_\_\_\_lists each term in the collection only once and then shows a list of all the documents that contain the given term.

- Inverted index
- Bitmap index
- Cluster index
- Join index

174. The exact formula for Speed-up is:

- (Time on Serial Processor) / (Time on parallel processors)
- (Time on Serial Processor) \* (Time on parallel processors)
- (Time on Serial Processor) + (Time on parallel processors)
- (Time on Serial Processor) (Time on parallel processors)
- 175. \_is the degree to which data accurately reflects the real-worldobject that the data represents
  - Realistic data quality
  - Strong data quality
  - Intrinsic data quality
  - Weak data quality

176. Assume a company with a multi-million row customer table i.e. n rows.

Checking for Referential Integrity (RI), using a smart technique with some

kind of a tree data structure would require\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

#### > O(log n)

- ➢ O(n)
- ≻ O(1)
- $\triangleright$  None of the given

#### 177. Which of the following is NOT one of the variants of Nested-loop join?

- ➢ Naive nested-loop join
- Indexed nested-loop join
- Temporary index nested-loop join

#### **Binary index nested-loop join**

- 178. "More resources means proportionally less time for given amount of data" that statement refers to
  - ➢ Scale-Up
  - Speed-Up
  - ➢ Size-Up
  - > Over-Utilized system
- 179. The optimizer uses a hash join to join two tables if they are joined using an equijoin and
  - > outer table has less number of rows
  - > inner table has less number of rows
  - cardinality of table is equal
  - large amount of data needs to be joined
- 180. "If resources increase in proposition to increase in data size, time is constant". The statement refers to
  - Scale-up
  - ➢ Speed-up
  - ➢ Size-up
  - > Over-utilized system
- 181. If a product meets formally defined "requirement specifications", yet fails to be a quality product form the customer's perspective, this means the requirements were elp.con
  - **Defective**
  - > Unclear
  - > Unrefined
  - > Undefined
- 182. \_is the extent to which data is regarded as true and credible.

#### **Believability**

- ➢ Completeness
- > Accessibility
- $\triangleright$  consistency
- 183. Which is not a/an data quality validation technique?
  - > Consistency integrity
  - ▶ Referential integrity
  - > Attribute domain

 $\succ$  Using data quality rules

184. Which of the following is not an "Orr's law of data quality"?

- > Data that Is not used is cannot be correct
- > Data quality is function of its use not its collection
- > Data will be no better than its most stringent use
- Data duplication can be harmful for the organization
- 185. is known as state of being only one of its kind or being without anequal or parallel. ECH IN
  - Completeness
  - Uniqueness
  - > Accessibility
  - Consistency
- 186. Which is not a/an characteristics of data quality?
  - > Reliability
  - Uniqueness
  - Accessibility
  - Consistency

STITUT 187. If every key in the data file is represented in the index file then it is called

- Dense Index
- Sparse Index
- ➢ Inverted Index
- ➢ A Multi level Sparse Index

188. One of the main reasons for the failure of DWH deployment is

#### **Data quality**

- $\triangleright$  Data integrity
- ➢ Data duplication
- $\triangleright$  Data anomaly

operator is conservative in that it assigns to the dimension 189. The an aggregate value no higher than the value of its weakest data quality indicator.

:011

- Max
- Min
- Min and Max
- None of given

is making all efforts to increase effectiveness in meeting and 190. deficiency in meeting except customer expectations

- Quality assurance
- **Quality improvement**
- Quality maintenance
- Quality establishment

191. Most DWH implantations today do not use enforced by the database, but as TQM method improved overall data quality and database optimizers.

- Consistency integrity
- **Referential integrity**

- Attribute domain
- Using data quality rules

192. If a task takes "T" time units to execute on a single data item, then execution of the Task on "N" data items will take \_\_\_\_\_\_ time units.

- N/T
- N+T
- N\*T
- N-T

193. An optimized structure which is built primarily for retrieval, with update being only a secondary consideration is

- OLTP
- OLAP
- DSS
- **Inverted Index**

194. \_\_\_\_ refers to "Parallel execution of single data operation acrossmultiple partitions of data"

- Hardware parallelism
- Software parallelism
- o **Data parallelism**
- Operational parallelism

195. \_in a database or data warehouse has no actual value, it only haspotential value.

#### ≻ <mark>Data</mark>

- > Entity
- ➢ Flat tables
- Data marts

196. Which of the following tasks can NOT be parallelized?

- Large table scans and joins
- Creation of large indexes
- > Partitioned index scans
- None of the given options

197.

A join is identified by multiple tables in the\_\_\_\_\_

- > FROM
- > SELECT
- ➢ GROUP BY
- ➢ SORT BY

198. \_\_\_\_\_index stores first value in each block in the sequential file and a pointer to the block.

clause

- Dense
- Sparse
- ➢ B-Tree
- ➤ Hash

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|--|
| 199is a/an measure of how current or up to date the data is                      |
| ➤ Timeliness page 185  |
| <ul> <li>b. Completeness</li> </ul>  |
| ➢ Accessibility  |
| Consistency  |
| 200. In context of data parallelism, the work done by query processor should be: |
| Almost zero Goggle   |
| Maximum  |
| Pipelined Eiltered corose portitions   |
|  |
| 201.<br>In context of joining tables, the join condition is specified in allows  |
| FORM   |
| > SELECT   |
| > WHERE  |
| ➢ GROUP BY   |
| 202. <u>A</u> index, if fits in the memory, costs only one disk I/O access to    |
| locate a record given a key.   |
| Dense  |
| > Sparse   |
| > B-Tree   |
| ➤ Hash   |
| 203index uses even less space than index, but the                                |
| blockhas to be searched, even for unsuccessful searches.                         |
| o Dense, sparse  |
| o <mark>Sparse, dense</mark>   |
| <ul> <li>Dense, inverted</li> </ul>  |
| • Sparse, inverted   |
| 2041s the degree of utility and value the data has to support theenterprise      |
| processes that enable accomplishing enterprise objectives.                       |
| Intrinsic Data Quality   |
| Realistic Data Quality   |
| Strong Data Quality  |
| Weak Data Quality  |
| 205is a system of activities that assures conformance of product topre-          |
| established requirements.  |
| Quality assurance  |
| Quality improvement  |
| Quality maintenance  |
| Quality establishment  |
| 206. In context of nested-loop join actual number of matching rows returned as a |
| result of the join would be of the order of tables                               |
| Dependent  |
| r independent  |

- Superset
- Subset

207. In context of bitmap index, the length of the bit vector is:

- The possible number of domain values in correspondingfield (column)
- The number of records in the base table
- The possible number of bitmap tables formed for correspondingfield (column)
- None of the given options

208. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator proves useful in more complex metric applicable to the dimensions of timeliness and accessibility.

- ≻ Max
- > Min
- Min and Max
- None of given
- 209. In nested-loop join case, if there are 'M' rows in outertable and 'N' rows in inner table, time complexity is
  - $\succ$  O (M log N)
  - $\triangleright$  O (log MN)
  - > <mark>O (MN)</mark>
  - $\succ$  O (M + N)
- 210. Assume a company with a multi-million row customer table i.e. nrows Checking for Referential Integrity (RI), using anaïve approach would take
  - time. • <mark>O(n)</mark>
    - O(1)
    - O(log n)
    - None of the given
- 211. Bitmap index is appropriate for:
  - Low cardinality data
  - High cardinality data
  - Clustered data
  - Aggregated data
- 212.For a given data set, to get a global view in un-supervised learning we use
  - One-way Clustering (Page 271)
  - Bi-clustering
  - Pearson correlation
  - Euclidean distance