

**PUNE VIDYARTHI GRIHA'S
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**ATKT Examination Sept-2020
T.Y.BSc. Information Technology (Semester-VI)-OLD**

Subject – Data Warehouse

1. Expansion for DSS in DW is_____.
 - a) Decision Support system.
 - b) Decision Single System.
 - c) Data Storable System.
 - d) Data Support System.

2. The time horizon in Data warehouse is usually _____.
 - a) 1-2 years.
 - b) 3-4years.
 - c) 5-6 years.
 - d) 5-10 years.

3. The data is stored, retrieved & updated in _____.
 - a) OLAP
 - b) OLTP
 - c) SMTP.
 - d) FTP.

4. The star schema is composed of _____ fact table.
 - a) one.
 - b) two.
 - c) three.
 - d) four.

5. Record cannot be updated in _____.
 - a) OLTP
 - b) files
 - c) RDBMS
 - d) data warehouse

6. The modern CASE tools belong to _____ category.
 - a) analysis.
 - b) Development
 - c) Coding
 - d) Delivery

7. Fact tables are _____.
 - a) completely demoralized.
 - b) partially demoralized.
 - c) completely normalized.

- d) partially normalized.
8. The biggest drawback of the level indicator in the classic star-schema is that it limits _____.
- a) flexibility.
 - b) quantify.
 - c) qualify.
 - d) ability.
9. The load and index is _____.
- a) a process to reject data from the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes.
 - b) a process to load the data in the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes.
 - c) a process to upgrade the quality of data after it is moved into a data warehouse.
 - d) a process to upgrade the quality of data before it is moved into a data warehouse.
10. Query tool is meant for _____.
- a) data acquisition.
 - b) information delivery.
 - c) information exchange.
 - d) communication.
11. The _____ are responsible for running queries and reports against data warehouse tables.
- a) Hardware.
 - b) Software.
 - c) End users.
 - d) Middle ware.
12. Classification rules are extracted from _____.
- a) root node.
 - b) decision tree.
 - c) siblings
 - d) branches.
13. Dimensionality reduction reduces the data set size by removing _____
- a) relevant attributes.
 - b) composite attributes.
 - c) irrelevant attributes.
 - d) derived attributes
14. Data transformation includes _____.
- a) a process to change data from a detailed level to a summary level.
 - b) a process to change data from a summary level to a detailed level.
 - c) joining data from one source into various sources of data.
 - d) separating data from one source into various sources of data.
15. Detail data in single fact table is otherwise known as _____.
- a) monoatomic data.
 - b) diatomic data.

- c) atomic data.
 - d) multiatomic data.
16. The technology area associated with CRM is _____.
- a) specialization.
 - b) generalization.
 - c) personalization.
 - d) summarization.
17. SMP stands for _____.
- a) Symmetric Multiprocessor.
 - b) Symmetric Multiprogramming.
 - c) Symmetric Metaprogramming.
 - d) Symmetric Microprogramming.
18. Strategic value of data mining is _____.
- a) cost-sensitive.
 - b) work-sensitive.
 - c) time-sensitive.
 - d) technical-sensitive.
19. _____ is data about data.
- a) Metadata.
 - b) Microdata.
 - c) Minidata.
 - d) Multidata.
20. MDDDB stands for _____.
- a) multiple data doubling.
 - b) multidimensional databases.
 - c) multiple double dimension.
 - d) multi-dimension doubling.
21. Removing duplicate records is a process called _____.
- a) recovery.
 - b) data cleaning.
 - c) data cleansing.
 - d) data pruning.
22. Discovery of cross-sales opportunities is called _____.
- a) segmentation.
 - b) visualization.
 - c) correction.
 - d) association.
23. The power of self-learning system lies in _____.
- a) cost.
 - b) speed.
 - c) accuracy.
 - d) simplicity.
24. Highly summarized data is _____.

- a) compact and easily accessible.
- b) compact and expensive.
- c) compact and hardly accessible.
- d) compact.

25. Box plot and scatter diagram techniques are _____.

- a) Graphical.
- b) Geometric.
- c) Icon-based.
- d) Pixel-based.