Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-515

Exam Name: Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

Identify the statement about Oracle OLAP that is NOT true.

A. Oracle OLAP cubes are stored in the Oracle relational database

B. Oracle OLAP uses standard Oracle database security.

C. Meta data for Oracle OLAP is accessible in an external data dictionary

D. Oracle OLAP can be deployed using RAC.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

All metadata for cubes and dimensions is stored in the Oracle database.

References:

QUESTION 2

Identify the statement about ASM that is NOT true.

A. ASM is easier to manage than file systems.

B. ASM delivers the performance of raw partitions.

C. ASM is an extra cost option for Oracle databases.

D. ASM delivers automatic striping and mirroring.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

ASM is a management tool, not a RAW performance tool.

Note:

Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is a new feature that has be introduced in Oracle 10g to simplify the storage of Oracle datafiles, controlfiles and logfiles.

Automatic Storage Management (ASM) simplifies administration of Oracle related files by allowing the administrator to reference disk groups rather than individual disks and files, which are managed by ASM. The ASM functionality is an extention of the Oracle Managed Files (OMF) functionality that also includes striping and mirroring to provide balanced and secure storage. The new ASM functionality can be used in combination with existing raw and cooked file systems, along with OMF and manually managed files.

The ASM functionality is controlled by an ASM instance. This is not a full database instance, just the memory structures and as such is very small and lightweight.

The main components of ASM are disk groups, each of which comprise of several physical disks that are controlled as a single unit. The physical disks are known as ASM disks, while the files that reside on the disks are known as ASM files. The locations and names for the files are controlled by ASM, but user-friendly aliases and directory structures can be defined for ease of reference. The level of redundancy and the granularity of the striping can be controlled using templates. Default templates are provided for each file type stored by ASM, but additional templates can be defined as needed.

Failure groups are defined within a disk group to support the required level of redundancy. For two- way mirroring you would expect a disk group to contain two failure groups so individual files are written to two locations.

In summary ASM provides the following functionality:

*Manages groups of disks, called disk groups.

*Manages disk redundancy within a disk group.

*Provides near-optimal I/O balancing without any manual tuning. *Enables management of database objects without specifying mount points and filenames.

*Supports large files.

References:

QUESTION 3

What is the difference between an ETL (Extraction Transformation Load) approach and an ELT (Extraction Load Transformation) approach to data integration? Select one.

A. ETL can operate between heterogeneous data sources.

B. ELT requires a separate transformation server.

C. ELT transforms data on the target server.

D. ELT cannot be used for incremental data loading.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

There are two approaches to consider for data integration: ELT and ETL. The difference between ETL and ELT lies in the environment in which the data transformations are applied. In traditional ETL, the transformation takes place when

the data is en route from the source to the target system. In ELT, the data is loaded into the target system, and then transformed within the target system environment.

References:

QUESTION 4

Identity the true statement about a data warehouse

A. The data warehouse is typically refreshed as often as a transactional system,

B. Data warehouse queries are simpler than OLTP queries.

C. A data warehouse typically contains historical data.

D. Queries against a data warehouse never need summarized information.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A data warehouse is a relational database that is designed for query and analysis rather than for transaction processing. It usually contains historical data derived from transaction data, but it can include data from other sources. It separates analysis workload from transaction workload and enables an organization to consolidate data from several sources.

QUESTION 5

You want to create an optimally performing data warehouse hardware configuration for your customer. Which way of creating a hardware configuration will reduce the implementation time the most?

A. Use reference configurations or an appliance-like configuration.

B. Use the existing system and add on relevant components.

C. Customize a configuration from a vendor.

D. Build the system from scratch.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle Optimized Warehouse Reference Configurations are best practice guides to choosing the right server, storage and networking components to build an Oracle data warehouse. These best practice guides encapsulate years of configuration expertise from Oracle and its partners, helping customers take the risk out of implementing a data warehouse.

References:

QUESTION 6

Data Guard compresses data:

A. Always

B. When using logical standby

C. When using physical standby

D. When catching up after a network failure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

A Physical standby database replicates the exact contents of its primary database across the Oracle Net network layer. While the physical storage locations can be different, the data in the database will be exactly the same as the primary database.

Incorrect answer:

A, B: Logical standby databases convert the redo generated at the Primary database into data and SQL and then re-apply those SQL transactions on the Logical standby, thus physical structures and organization will be different from the Primary database. Users can read from logical standby databases while the changes are being applied and, if the GUARD is set to STANDBY (ALTER DATABASE GUARD STANDBY;), write to tables in the Logical standby database that are not being maintained by SQL Apply. Unfortunately there are a number of unsupported objects (ie: tables or sequences owned by SYS, tables that use table compression, tables that underlie a materialized view or Global temporary tables (GTTs)) and unsupported data types (ie: Datatypes BFILE, ROWID, and UROWID, user-defined TYPEs, Multimedia data types like Oracle Spatial, ORDDICOM, and Oracle Text Collections (e.g. nested tables, VARRAYs), SecureFile LOBs, OBJECT RELATIONAL XMLTypes and BINARY XML).[2] Physical standby may be appropriate in such a case.

QUESTION 7

Your customer wants to use Database Resource Manager to help ensure consistent performance based on users and operations. In designing this implementation, which limitation CANNOT be imposed through Database Resource Manager?

A. Specifying the maximum number of concurrent operations for a resource group

B. Limiting resource consumption for a resource group

C. Specifying the amount of parallelism for a resource group

D. Limiting access to particular data for a resource group

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION 8

For which task would you NOT use Oracle Data Mining?

A. Predicting customer behavior

B. Associating factors with a business issue

C. Determining associations within a population

D. Reducing the amount of data used in a data warehouse

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Data mining does not reduce the amount of data in the warehouse.

Note:

Data mining (the analysis step of the knowledge discovery in databases process, or KDD), a relatively young and interdisciplinary field of computer science is the process of discovering new patterns from large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics and database systems. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract knowledge from a data set in a human-understandable structure and besides the raw analysis step involves database and data management aspects, data preprocessing, model and inference considerations, interestingness metrics, complexity considerations, post-processing of found structure, visualization and online updating.

QUESTION 9

One goal of your Information Lifecycle Management strategy using Oracle\\'s ILM capabilities is to reduce cost or online storage. Identify two database options that would help in enabling such a strategy.

A. RAC and Advanced Compression

B. RAC and Partitioning

C. Partitioning and Advanced Compression

D. RAC One and Advanced Compression

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Advanced compression: Advanced Compression, an option introduced in Oracle Database 11 g Enterprise Edition, offers a comprehensive set of compression capabilities to help organizations reduce costs, while maintaining or

improving performance. It significantly reduces the storage footprint of databases through compression of structured data (numbers, characters) as well as unstructured data (documents, spreadsheets, XML and other files). It provides enhanced compression for database backups and also includes network compression capabilities for faster synchronization of standby databases. Archival Compression:

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Built on HCC technology

*

Compression algorithm optimized for maximum storage savings

*

Benefits any application with data retention requirements

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Best approach for ILM and data archival

Partitioning: There are a number of benefits to partitioning data. Partitioning provides an easy way to distribute the data across appropriate storage devices depending on its usage, while still keeping the data online and stored on the most cost-effective device. Since partitioning is completely transparent to anyone accessing the data, no application changes are required, thus partitioning can be implemented at any time.

Note There is a wide variety of information held in an organization today, for example it could be an email message, a picture, or an order in an Online Transaction Processing System. Therefore, once the type of data being retained has been identified, you already have an understanding of what its evolution and final destiny is likely to be. The challenge now before all organizations, is to understand how their data evolves and grows, monitor how its usage changes over time, and decide how long it should survive. In addition, the evolving rules and regulations such as Sarbanes-Oxley, place additional constraints on the data that is being retained and some organizations now require that data is deleted when there is no longer a legal requirement to keep it, to avoid expensive e-discovery when the data is requested for a legal matter.

Implementing ILM using Oracle Database 11g Page 4 Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is designed to address these issues, with a combination of processes, policies, software and hardware so that the appropriate technology can be used for each phase of the lifecycle of the data.1

References:

QUESTION 10

Identify the benefit of using interval partitioning.

A. Automatic creation of new partitions based on hash values

B. Automatic creation of new partitions based on the value of data being entered

C. Improved performance compared to range partitions

D. Automatic transfer of older partitions lower cost storage

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Interval Partitioning was introduced in 11g, interval partitions are extensions to range partitioning. These provide automation for equi-sized range partitions. Partitions are created as metadata and only the start partition is made persistent. The additional segments are allocated as the data arrives. The additional partitions and local indexes are automatically created.

References:

QUESTION 11

Which best describes Oracle\\'s OLAP Option for Oracle Database 11g Release 2?

A. Is stored as relational tables and is considered a ROLAP solution

B. Uses bitmap indexes

C. Physically stores OLAP cubes as objects within the relational database

D. Is available both within the Oracle Database and as a stand-alone solution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle OLAP is a world class multidimensional analytic engine embedded in Oracle Database 11g. Oracle OLAP cubes deliver sophisticated calculations using simple SQL queries - producing results with speed of thought response times. This outstanding query performance may be leveraged transparently when deploying OLAP cubes as materialized views enhancing the performance of summary queries against detail relational tables. Because Oracle OLAP is embedded in Oracle Database 11g, it allows centralized management of data and business rules in a secure, scalable and enterprise-ready platform.

QUESTION 12

You have analyzed your client\\'s workload and the SQL Access Advisor in Enterprise Manager recommends that you create some materialized views to improve performance. What should you do in order to most simply implement this change?

A. Rewrite all the queries in the application to identify materialized view

B. Rewrite existing queries. New queries will automatically use the views.

C. Respond positively to the Advisor to create the materialized views.

D. Build virtual views on a third normal form schema.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Enterprise Manager provides a very simple interface for the SQL Access Advisor (Advisor Central > SQL Advisor >SQL Access Advisor). The first page allows you to create tasks to test existing indexes, materialized view and partitions, or create tasks to suggest new structures. The "Workload Source" page allows you to define the workload to associate with the task. The basic options allow the workload to be gathered from the cursor cache, an existing SQL

tuning set, or a hypothetical workload based on specific schema objects. The "Recommendation Options" page allows you to define which type of recommendations you are interested in (Indexes, Materialized Views and Partitioning). After reviewing the result of the analysis you can decide if you should accept or ignore the suggested recommendations.

Note: The SQL Access Advisor was introduced in Oracle 10g to make suggestions about additional indexes and materialized views which might improve system performance.

References: