1Z0-591 Q&As

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

A customer frequently queries multiple dimension tables without a measure. What needs to be defined in the presentation layer?

A. Logical Key

B. Implicit Fact Column

C. Alias

D. Logical Column Name

E. Custom Display Name

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: You can define calculations in either of the following ways:?Before the aggregation, in the logical table source. For example:sum(col_A *(col_B))?After the aggregation, in a logical column derived from two other logicalcolumns. For example:sum(col A) * sum(col B)

QUESTION 2

What are the two types of Session Variables?

A. System

B. Non System

C. Static

D. Dynamic

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: There are two types of session variables:

System -- A session variable that the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services use for specific purposes.

System session variables have reserved names that cannot be used for other kinds of variables (such as static or dynamic repository variables and non-system session variables).

Non-system -- A system variable that the administrator creates and names. For example, the administrator might create a SalesRegion non-system variable that initializes the name of a user\'s sales region.

The administrator creates non-system session variables using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

Note: Session Variables

A session variable is a variable that is initialized at login time for each user. When a user begins a session, the Oracle BI Server creates a new instance of a session variable and initializes it. There are as many instances of a session variable as there are active sessions on the Oracle BI Server. Each instance of a session variable could be initialized to a different value.

QUESTION 3

An organization has re-implemented one of its systems but has not moved history. One database has data for all years up to 2010 and the other has data for years from 2011 to the present. The organization needs data from the years 2010

and 2011 on a single report.

How can you model this in the RPD?

A. By creating two Logical Fact Tables for each database

B. By creating joins in the physical model so it looks like a single table

C. By creating two logical table sources, that specify in Content tab using the Fragmentation content areas to specify the years for each source

D. By creating two logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box leaving the Fragmentation content area blank.

E. By creating one logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box

Correct Answer: C

Note: This source should be combined with other sources at this level (check box) Description: Check this box when data sources at the same level of aggregation do not contain overlapping information. In this situation, all sources must be combined to get a complete picture of information at this level of aggregation.

Note 2: To use a source correctly, the Analytics Server has to know what each source contains in terms of the business model. Therefore, you need to define aggregation content for each logical table source of a fact table. The aggregation content rule defines at what level of granularity the data is stored in this fact table. Use the Content tab of the Logical Table Source dialog box to define any aggregate table content definitions, fragmented table definitions for the source, and Where clauses (if you want to limit the number of rows returned).

Reference: Siebel Business Analytics Server Administration Guide > Creating and Administering the Business Model and Mapping Layer in a Repository > Creating and Administering Logical Table Sources (Mappings) > Defining Content of Logical Table Sources

QUESTION 4

One of the most common uses of Dynamic Repository Variables is to setup filters for use in reporting. Which variable below is a valid example of a Dynamic Repository Variable?

A. Year

B. Month

C. Quarter

D. CurrentMonth

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: CurrentMonth can be calculated by a sql statement.

Note:

REPOSITORY VARIABLE(DYNAMIC)

?Initialized when BI server is started

?Assigned value dynamically based on the result of a query ?Value is dependent of the sql provided in Initialization Block Create a dynamic variable and provide a Name and Default Initializer.Create a new initialization block by clicking on the

New button in the above screen.
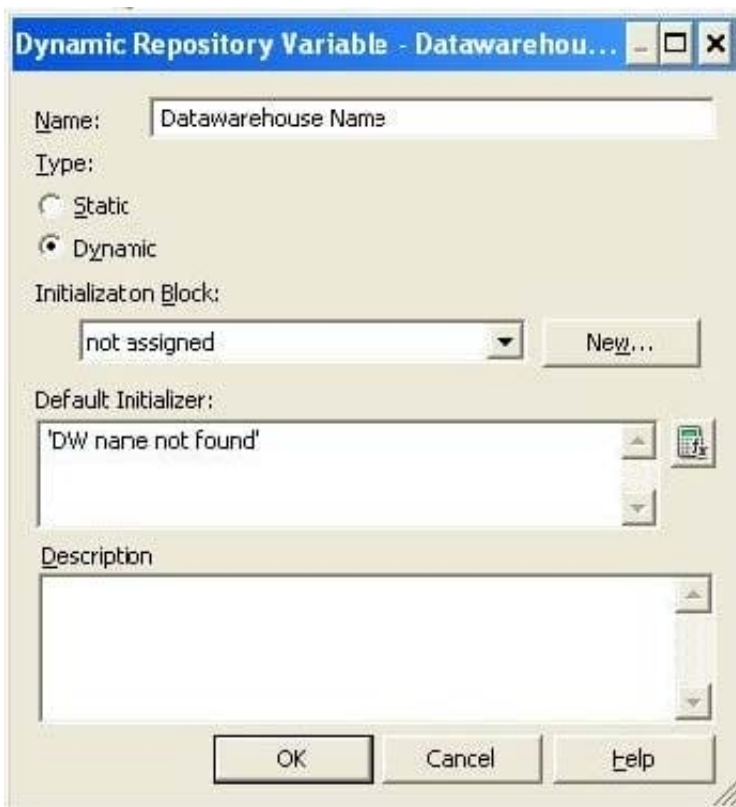
Provide Intialization Block variable Name

Repository Variable Initialization Block - DWH Name Initialization Block

Name: DWH Name Initialization Block

☐ Disabled

Schedule

Start on: Sunday , August 01, 2010 12:00:00 AM

Refresh interval: 1 (hours)

Data Source

Connection Pool: "orcl"."Connection Pool" [Edit Data Source...]

Database: Oracle 11g/Exadata (Initialization string inherited from Default)

```
select lower(sys_context('USERENV','SESSION_USER'))||
    '@'||
    lower(sys_context('USERENV','DB_NAME'))
```

Variable Target

Name	Default Initializer
[?] Datawarehouse Name	'DW name not found'

[Edit Data Target...]

Execution Precedence

No execution precedence setting was made

[Edit Execution Precedence...]

Description

[Test...] [OK] [Cancel] [Help]

Click on "Edit Data Source" button and provide the sql to be used for the variable, e.g. select
lower(sys_context(\\'USERENV\\',\\'SESSION_USER\\'))|| \\'@\\'||

lower(sys_context(\\'USERENV\\',\\'DB_NAME\\'))

from dual;

QUESTION 5

The customer is questioning the necessity to have a data warehouse in place. They want to run OBIEE against various transactional systems. Identify the two limitations.

A. Operational system might be overburdened with analytical requests resulting in had performance for transactional processes.

B. The BI server cannot integrate various sources in one metadata model.

C. Data quality issues might emerge, due to missing data cleansing.

D. Business issues are depending on real-time data.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

What is the process in which there is redundancy of data to improve performance?

A. Redundancy

B. Normalization

C. Denormalization

D. Granularity

E. Cardinality

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Denormalization is the process of intentionally backing away from normalization to improve performance by suppressing join and permitting the use of star transformation technique. Denormalization should not be the first choice for improving performance and should only be used for fine tuning of a database for a particular application.

QUESTION 7

Which two components are required for all OBIEE installations?

A. Admin Server

B. RCU Schema

C. Managed Server

D. Node Manager

E. Oracle 11g

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: B: Before you can run Oracle Business Intelligence 11g Installer, you must first create

required Oracle Business Intelligence schemas in an unhardened database. You use a tool called the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create these schemas with the appropriate permissions and data.

E: The database 11gR2 is required if you want to run the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Plus Samples One Oracle Database Preinstalled and not hardened to host the schemas.

QUESTION 8

Which option describes how OBIEE Integrates with Planning?

A. OBIEE primarily accesses Planning using standard Essbase integration techniques.

B. OBIEE provides complete access to all Planning data through the Analytic Data Model (ADM) layer.

C. Planning is not a supported OBIEE source.

D. OBIEE integrates with Planning directly through relational database access.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: A:

*

Combining Relational and OLAP Data Sources: Oracle\'s Common Enterprise Information Model allows users to combine data from a relational system and an OLAP source in a single calculation. For example, a user can compare sales

forecasts from an Oracle CRM System with budget data from an Oracle Essbase planning application. To clients of the Common Enterprise Information Model, the forecast and budget data appear to be from the same logical source.

*

The Essbase server provides advanced multi-user read and write capabilities, including data update and multi-user recalculation. Business users with front-end tools can write data back to a server and recalculate the data on a server using

calculation scripts--key functionality to support sophisticated modeling and planning applications.

*

Using aggregate storage, Essbase serves a wide range of analytic needs--financial analysis, planning, budgeting, sales analysis, marketing analysis, supply-chain analysis, and profitability analytics--all from a single analytic infrastructure.

B:

Note: The Analytic Data Model (ADM) is an API used to access OLAP data and metadata. ADM is similar to JDBC, providing a single common API that hides most differences between OLAP data sources.

Note 2: Data model for business intelligence The most important component of business intelligence is the concept of \'data model\'. data model determinde what kind of analysis that end user could do with the data. It is also an independant concept that could span across different vendor \'s product.

Unlike data model of the transaction system, the typical analytic data model is often denormalized and store extra data for analytic query and better query performance while transaction data model use is often normalized and optimized for

a few data read and write, which is implemented by jointing many tables.

The most common used analytic data model in business intelligence is call the \\'Star schema\\' data model.

With the Oracle business intelligence system, We could define star schema and dimension data model in the \\'logical layer\\' in the admin tools. The data model in OBIEE could span different data source in physical layer, which means OBIEE have the capability of building one logical data model which is actually connect to different database in the backend

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QUESTION 9

The Time Dimension hierarchy is a good example of a_____.

A. Level-based Time Dimension hierarchy

B. Ragged Hierarchy

C. Skip Level Hierarchy

D. Value-based Hierarchy

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Level-based Hierarchy Level-based hierarchy is the first type of hierarchy in OBIEE. Consists of an ordered set of two or more levels. For example, a Time hierarchy might have three levels for Year, Quarter, and Month. Level-based hierarchies can also contain parent-child relationships.

Dimension hierarchy levels allow :

*

 to perform aggregate navigation,

*

 to configure level-based measure calculations,

*

 users from Dashboard and Answers to drill down from one parent to a child level.

Special type of level-based dimension are supported:

*

 Unbalanced (or ragged) and Skip-level hierarchy

*

 time dimension to provides special functionality for modeling time series data.

QUESTION 10

In the Oracle Data Warehouse Reference Architecture, which term is not a layer in the data warehouse?

A. Access and Performance Layer

B. Master Data Layer

C. Staging Data Layer

D. Presentation Data Layer

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

The Consistency Checker checks_____.

A. The validity of objects outside the metadata using the connection

B. Mappings to the physical objects

C. For objects deleted from the database

D. Syntax errors in derived logical columns

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Consistency check is one of the process to check whether a repository is yielding proper results in Answer reports. It checks whether;* All logical columns are mapped correctly to physical columns (B).* All logical dimension tables have a logical key.* There are at least two logical tables in the business model; one is a logical fact table, the other is logical dimension table with join condition.* There are no circular logical join relationships.* A presentation catalog exists for the business model.

QUESTION 12

A customer needs to do a cross database join between two tables where, one of the tables has a small number of values and the other has a large number of values. How can you optimize the way the BI Server processes the query?

A. By specifying a one-to-many join between the tables with the small and large numbers of values

B. By specifying a driving table

C. By specifying a many to one join between the tables with the small and large numbers of values

D. By creating your logical join by using the Joins Manager

E. By creating your joins by using the Business Model Diagram

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: You can specify a Driving table parameter in a complex join.

Driving tables are for use in optimizing the manner in which the Oracle BI Server processes cross-database joins when one table is very small and the other table is very large.

The BI Server will query the driving table (the small one) and will get a list of values. The BI Server will then generate a second SQL using a parameterized IN list with the values from the first query.

Specifying driving tables leads to query optimization only when the number of rows being selected from the driving table is much smaller than the number of rows in the table to which it is being joined.

QUESTION 13

Which language is used by OBIEE to query Essbase?

A. SQL

B. LINQ

C. MDX

D. DMX

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Essbase cube looks just like any other relational star schema in my Presentation Layer, however when it is queried Oracle BI Server will issue MDX queries against a multi-dimensional data source, rather than an SQL query against a relational star schema.

QUESTION 14

How do Dynamic Repository Variables differ from Static Repository Variables?

A. Dynamic Repository Variables are not initialized by the Initialization Block.

B. Dynamic Repository Variables cannot be used in the Expression Builder.

C. Dynamic Repository Variables can be changed by data that is returned from queries.

D. Dynamic Repository Variables cannot be used in a CASE statement.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Dynamic Repository Variables:

You initialize dynamic repository variables in the same way as static variables, but the values are refreshed by data returned from queries. When defining a dynamic repository variable, you will create an initialization block or use a pre-existing

one that contains a SQL query. You will also set up a schedule that the Oracle BI Server will follow to execute the query and periodically refresh the value of the variable.

Note: The value of a static repository value is initialized in the Variable dialog box. This value persists, and does not change until an Oracle BI Administrator decides to change it.

QUESTION 15

Identity the three advantages of the BI Server metadata repository.

A. Mapping of federated data sources to one logical object

B. Ability to change physical sources without losing reports

C. Little changes in the physical layer to shift from development to production environment

D. Three layers support the highest level of security

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation: A: OBIEE Federated Repository

Instead of moving data in to a single database, OBIEE ?BI Administration can access multiple databases and create a single federated repository.OBIEE BI Answer uses this federated repository and build the ad-hoc reports and dashboards.

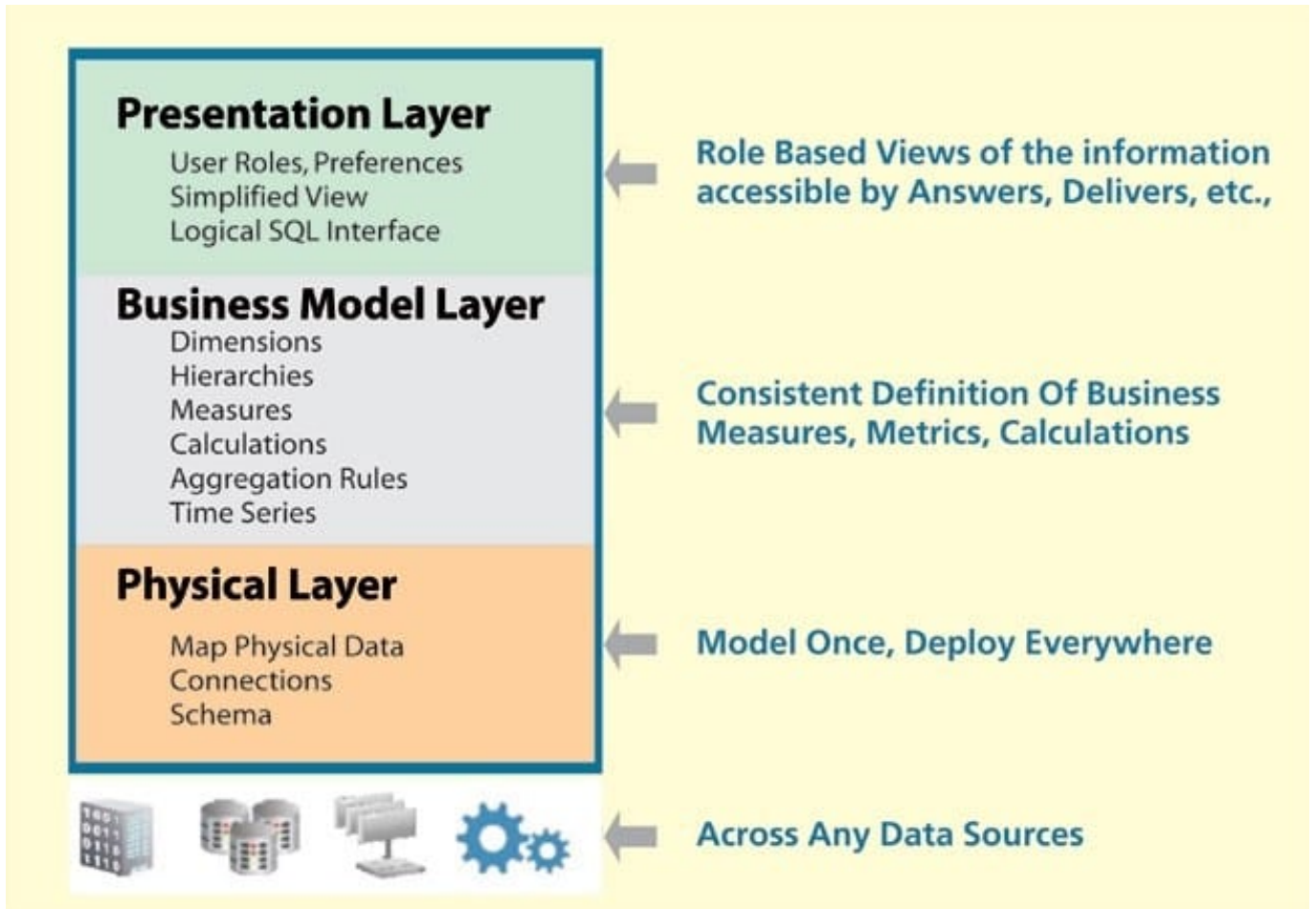D: Repository Metadata Consists of 3 Layers

*

 The Physical Layer (Schema)

*

 The Business Model and Mapping Layer

*

 The Presentation Layer

Note:

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