1Z0-515Q&As

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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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

Which two statements are true about the advantages of using a data warehouse?

A. A data warehouse uses fewer database structures, so access to answers is faster and easier

B. A data warehouse is typically implemented with a different design, making access faster.

C. A data warehouse is optimized for ongoing write activity, making response faster.

D. A data warehouse uses specialized features of the Oracle database, like materialized views and star transformations, making response faster.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

Data warehouses often use denormalized or partially denormalized schemas (such as a star schema) to

optimize query performance.

Note: A materialized view is a pre-computed table comprising aggregated or joined data from fact and

possibly dimension tables. Also known as a summary or aggregate table.

References:

QUESTION 3

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 4

Identify the type of refresh that is NOT supported by materialized views.

A. Deferred

B. Incremental

C. Full

D. Heuristic

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Use the CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement to create a materialized view. A materialized view is a database object that contains the results of a query.

Incorrect answer:

A: Specify DEFERRED to indicate that the materialized view is to be populated by the next REFRESH operation.

B: Oracle Database uses the default index to speed up incremental (FAST) refresh of the materialized view.

C: By default, Oracle Database creates a primary key materialized view with refresh on demand only. If a materialized view log exists on the table, then the column can be altered to be capable of fast refresh. If no

such log exists, then only full refresh of the column is possible.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which condition can cause a change in the contents of the SQL Result Set Cache?

A. SQL result sets age out of the Result Set Cache based on the KEEP parameter.

B. SQL result sets are invalidated in the Result Set Cache after DML is performed against any of tables in the SQL query.

C. SQL result sets are pinned in the Result Set Cache with the KEEP parameter.

D. None of these would cause a change.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The database automatically invalidates a cached result whenever a transaction modifies the data or

metadata of any of the database objects used to construct that cached result.

Note: DML is abbreviation of Data Manipulation Language. It is used to retrieve, store, modify, delete,

insert and update data in database. References: