



# 1Z0-515<sup>Q&As</sup>

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Identify 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.

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### QUESTION 2

You want to enable result set caching to quickly see if this feature will help the performance of your application. Which is the quickest way to make this determination?

- A. Set RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE = FORCE in the initialization file.
- B. Set RESULT\_CACHE = ENABLED in the initialization file.
- C. Set RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE = 0.
- D. Set RESULT\_CACHE = ENABLED in the initialization file and use a RESULT\_CACHE hint in queries.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE initialization parameter determines the SQL query result cache mode. The parameter specifies when a ResultCache operator is spliced into a query's execution plan. The parameter accepts the following values: FORCE The ResultCache operator is added to the root of all SELECT statements, if that is possible. However, if the statement contains a NO\_RESULT\_CACHE hint, then the hint takes precedence over the parameter setting. MANUAL The ResultCache operator is added, only if you use the RESULT\_CACHE hint in the SQL query.

References:

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### QUESTION 3

Which can be used in scenario where there are large data loads of a sensitive nature into a data warehouse?

- A. Direct path loading
- B. External tables for loading flat files
- C. Partition exchange loading



D. Any of these are valid for certain situations.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Instead of filling a bind array buffer and passing it to the Oracle database with a SQL INSERT statement, a direct path load uses the direct path API to pass the data to be loaded to the load engine in the server. The load engine builds a column array structure from the data passed to it. The direct path load engine uses the column array structure to format Oracle data blocks and build index keys. The newly formatted database blocks are written directly to the database (multiple blocks per I/O request using asynchronous writes if the host platform supports asynchronous I/O).

Internally, multiple buffers are used for the formatted blocks. While one buffer is being filled, one or more buffers are being written if asynchronous I/O is available on the host platform. Overlapping computation with I/O increases load performance.

[http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14215/ldr\\_modes.htm#i1008815](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1008815)

#### QUESTION 4

Which feature would enable higher availability during maintenance operations while also improving query response performance?

- A. Partitioning
- B. Materialized views
- C. Bitmap Indexing
- D. OLAP

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Partitioning enhances the performance, manageability, and availability of a wide variety of applications and helps reduce the total cost of ownership for storing large amounts of data. Partitioning allows tables, indexes, and index-organized tables to be subdivided into smaller pieces, enabling these database objects to be managed and accessed at a finer level of granularity. Oracle provides a rich variety of partitioning strategies and extensions to address every business requirement. Moreover, since it is entirely transparent, partitioning can be applied to almost any application without the need for potentially expensive and time consuming application changes.

References:

#### QUESTION 5

What is the estimated maximum speed of data loads for a Quarter Rack with the Exadata Storage Server?

- A. 1 TB/hr
- B. 2 TB/hr
- C. 4 TB/hr
- D. 5 TB/hr
- E. It depends on the number of CPUs in the server.



Correct Answer: A

Explanation: References:

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