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Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You can perform what-if analysis of potential changes with Oracle Warehouse Builder.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Metadata Dependency Manager (MDM) enables you to plan your project by previewing the impact of the changes or future changes for "what-if" analysis. When you plan to introduce changes to your source systems, you can gauge the impact of that change on your warehouse design. If changes have already been introduced, then you can plan the time required to update your ETL design and rebuild your data warehouse.

References:

QUESTION 2

For data warehousing, identify the benefits that would NOT be provided by the use of RAC.

A. Distribute workload across all the nodes.

B. Distribute workload to some of the nodes.

C. Provide parallel query servers.

D. Provide high availability for all the operations.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

With Oracle RAC the workload can be distributed access all cluster nodes, parallel query servers can be provided through the Parallel Query tool, and high availability can be obtained through, for example, Oracle Clusterware.

Note: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) is a cluster database with a shared cache architecture that overcomes the limitations of traditional shared-nothing and shared-disk approaches to provide highly scalable and available database solutions for all your business applications. Oracle RAC is a key component of Oracle\\'s private cloud architecture. Oracle RAC support is included in the Oracle Database Standard Edition for higher levels of system uptime.
References:

QUESTION 3

You are looking to size a data warehouse configuration. If the I/O throughput for the CPUs is 25 GB/s, the I/O throughput for the HBA is 18 GB/s, and the I/O throughput for the disk subsystem is 6 GB/s, what is the overall throughput of the data warehouse?

A. 25 GB/s

B. 18 GB/s

C. 6 GB/s

D. It depends on how many processors are in the servers.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario the disk subsystem is the bottleneck. It determines the throughput.

Note: Each of the components must provide sufficient I/O bandwidth to ensure a well-balanced I/O system.

The end-to-end I/O system consists of more components than just the CPUs and disks. A well-balanced I/

O system must provide approximately the same bandwidth across all components in the I/O system.

These components include:

*

 Host bus adapters (HBAs), the connectors between the server and the storage.

*

 Switches, in between the servers and a storage area network (SAN) or network attached storage (NAS).

*

 Ethernet adapters for network connectivity (GigE NIC or Infiniband). In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, you need an additional private port for the interconnect between the nodes that you should not include when sizing the system for I/O throughput. The interconnect must be sized separately, taking into account factors such as internode parallel execution.

*

 Wires that connect the individual components.

References:

QUESTION 4

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 5

How many Exadata Storage Server cells can be used in a grid?

A. 7

B. 14

C. 128

D. No practical limit

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

There is no practical limit to number of cells that can be in the grid.

References:

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