



1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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 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:

QUESTION 3

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 4

Your BI tool (for example, Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Cognos) will be used to query an Oracle database that includes the Oracle BI tool generate in submitting queries that might include data stored in cubes?

- A. SQL
- B. PIVSQL
- C. Proprietary API code
- D. SQL for relational and proprietary API code for OLAP



Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition is most commonly used with the Oracle Database using SQL as the query language. Although the OLAP cube is a multidimensional data type, it is represented in the Oracle database as a collection of relational views and is easily queried by SQL.

Note #1: The wording of the question is strange. SQL can be used and is the first choice. So it seems to be the best answer.

Note #2: Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBI EE) is a product suite based on the OBI EE Server. The OBI EE Server can map a logical business model to many different physical data sources and present the logical model for query to variety of client applications including Interactive Dashboards, Answers and Oracle Business Intelligence Plug-in for Microsoft Office.

References:

QUESTION 5

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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