

1Z0-531^{Q&As}

Oracle Essbase

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QUESTION 1

You are building a sales analysis model. In this model there is no requirement for calculation. The user needs to aggregate data across all dimensions and wants to archive many years of data. Archived data will be analyzed once in while. What types of cube would you build using Essbase for this kind of requirement?

A. Block Storage

B. XOLAP

- C. Aggregate Storage
- D. Virtual Cube

Correct Answer: C

Consider using the aggregate storage storage model if the following is true for your database:

*The database is sparse and has many dimensions, and/or the dimensions have many levels of members. *The database is used primarily for read-only purposes, with few or no data updates. (C) *The outline contains no formulas except in the dimension tagged as Accounts. *Calculation of the database is frequent, is based mainly on summation of the data, and does not rely on calculation scripts.

QUESTION 2

Given the following, what is the declared block size?

| Dimension | #Members | #Stored Members | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|--|--|
| Year (Dense) | 16 | 12 | | |
| Measures (Dense) | 25 | 20 | | |
| Market (Sparse) | 100 | 50 | | |
| Product (Sparse) | 2800 | 1500 EMONT | | |
| Scenario (Dense) | 4 | 2 | | |

- A. 1920 bytes
- B. 480 bytes
- C. 3840 bytes
- D. 12450 bytes
- Correct Answer: C

We need to multiple the stored (not the total) members of the dense dimensions (here Year: 12, Measures:20, and Scenario:2) with 8 to calculate the block size.

Block size: 12x20x2x8 = 3840



Note: Data block size is determined by the amount of data in particular combination of dense dimensions. For ex: when you change the dense or sparse configuration of one or more dimensions in the database, the data block size changes.

Data block size is 8n bytes, where n is the number of cells that exist (ie. Stored, not total) for that combination of dense dimensions.Note: Optimal range is 8 to 100 kb

QUESTION 3

You need to display a text value based on variance data in an ASO database. If the variance percentage is less than 10, users should see "Low Priority," if the variance percentage is between 11 and 25, users should see "Medium Priority," and if the variance percentage is greater than 25, users should see High Priority." The Essbase feature that supports this capability is:

- A. Text List
- B. Format string
- C. Text data type of a measure
- D. Trigger
- E. Not possible in an ASO database
- Correct Answer: B

Using format strings, you can format the values (cell contents) of Essbase database members in numeric type measures so that they appear, for query purposes, as text, dates, or other types of predefined values. The resultant display value is the cell\\'s formatted value (FORMATTED_VALUE property in MDX). The underlying real value is numeric, and this value is unaffected by the associated formatted value. Format strings enable you to display more meaningful values in place of raw numeric values. For example, using a text based formatted value, you might display data cells as "High," "Medium," and "Low."

To use a format string you just have enable types measures on your outline, then in the member properties for "Associate format string" use the syntax :-MdxFormat (string_value_expression)A simple example isMdxFormat(IIF(CellValue()

QUESTION 4

Market size is an attribute dimension with the following members: Large, Medium, and Small.

Which of the following options below represent valid syntax statements in a calc script?

A. FIX (@ATTRIBUTE(Large))

- B. Calc Dim (Accounts, Markets, "Market Size");
- C. Calc Dim (Accounts, Markets, Market Size);
- D. FIX(Large)

Correct Answer: AB

For example, using Sample Basic, assume this statement is in a calculation script: FIX (@children(january))CALC DIM



(Accounts, Product, Market)ENDFIX

Understanding Formula Syntax

When you create member formulas, follow these rules:

- End each statement in the formula with a semicolon (;). For example:
 - Xargin % Sales;
- Use only saved outline member names. If a substitution variable is used for a member name, the substitution variable value
- Enclose a member name in double quotation marks (**) if the member name meets any of the following conditions:
 - Contains spaces. For example:
 - "Opening Inventory" "Ending Inventory" Sales + Additions;
 - Is the same as an operator, function name, or keyword.
 See Naming Restrictions in Calculation Scripts, Report Scripts, Formulas, Filters, and Substitution and Environment Value
 - Includes any consideration of character. For example, hyphens (-), acterists (*), and starbes (/).
 - Is all numeric or starts with one or more numerals. For example, "100" or "100rod"



QUESTION 5

What are five reasons to use Attributes over a Shared Members dimension?

- A. To create crosstab reports
- B. To describe a dense dimension
- C. To describe a sparse dimension
- D. To perform comparisons based on certain type of data
- E. To perform calculations based on characteristics
- F. To add dimensionality to the database without increasing database size

Correct Answer: ACDEF

- C: Attribute dimensions can only be applied to sparse dimensions.
- F: Varying attributes let you vary information in one dimension by up to four additional dimensions. A, D, E:



| | Shared Members | Attributes | User-Defi Attribut | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Drill-down capability | X-O | x | | |
| Work across dense and sparse dimensions | ert | | х | |
| Many-to-many relationships | x | | х | |
| Additional dynamic calculations _ 🥏 | 2 | Х | | |
| Cross-tab reporting | | х | | |
| 20 3505 | | | | |
| Comparison of Features S | upported by the Alt | ernate View 1 | Techniques | |

Incorrect answer:

B: Attribute dimensions can only be applied to sparse dimensions.

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