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Oracle Essbase

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QUESTION 1

The following objects are considered metadata in Essbase studio except for which two?

A. Dimensional element

B. Hierarchy

C. Cube Schema

D. Metaoutline

E. Essbase Model

F. Metamodel

Correct Answer: EF

Metadata is defined as data about data. Metadata is a record of all information of database.

QUESTION 2

You are performing incremental loads to an ASO database during the day, providing near real time data to the SaleDtl ASO database. Before the incremental load, you need to clear a specific set of data in the fastest amount of time possible.

What is the best solution?

A. Partial clears are supported for ASO

B. Perform a logical clear, using MDX to specify the region to be cleared

C. Perform a physical clear, using MDX to specify the region to be cleared

D. Run a calc script containing the CLEARDATA command and a set of FIX statements that isolate the desired data set

E. Run a calc script containing the CLEARBLOCK command and a set of FIX statements that isolate the desired data set

Correct Answer: AB

Within ASO partial clear are supported. Logical clear is faster than physical clear.

QUESTION 3

Identify the two true statements about expense reporting tags.

A. Provide accurate time balance calculations

B. Provide accurate variance reporting on revenue and expense accounts

C. Are assigned to the dimension tagged Time

D. Are assigned to the dimension tagged Accounts

E. Are assigned to the Dimension containing variance members.

Correct Answer: BD

B: The variance reporting calculation requires that any item that represents an expense to the company must have an expense reporting tag.

Essbase provides two variance reporting properties: expense and non-expense. The default is non- expense.
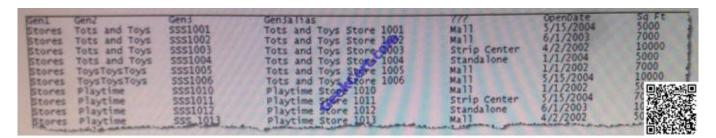
Variance reporting properties define how Essbase calculates the difference between actual and budget data in members with the @VAR or @VARPER function in their member formulas.

D: Expense reporting is tagged to the accounts dimension such that variance, profit etc. Member will not show the negative value when we calculate it. Note: The first, last, average, and expense tags are available exclusively for use with accounts dimension members.

QUESTION 4

Which two valid field headers could be assigned to the 5th column in this data file?

Duplicate Member Names is not enabled.

A. Alias

B. Attribute

C. Generation-4

D. UDA

E. Property

Correct Answer: AC

A: Regarding Table Aliases: You can assign one or more alternate names, or aliases, to Planning Account, Currency, Entity, Scenario, Period, Version, Year, and user-defined dimension members. Aliases provide the ability to create unique sets of identifiers when working with dimensions and members. Planning allows up to 10 aliases per dimension member, including the default alias.

C: The terms "generation" and "level" denote the distance from either the "root" or the "leaves" of the dimension. Thus, you can determine the location of any member within a database tree. You can also specify relationships between groups of related members. Generations specify the distance of members from the root of their dimension. All members

in a database that are the same number of branches from their root have the same generation number. The dimension is generation 1, its children are generation 2, and so on. Levels measure the number of branches between a member and the lowest member below it, that is, the number of branches between a member and the "leaf" of its hierarchy within the database structure. Level 0 specifies the bottom-most members of a dimension and thus provides ready access to the raw data stored in a database. Leaf members are level 0, then their parents are level 1, and so on up the hierarchy. You might note that when all sibling members have the same generation number but not necessarily the same level number. For example, the members in this hierarchy: Dim1 m11 m111 m112 m12 m121 m122 m13

have the following generation and level numbers: Dim1 Gen 1, Level 2 m11 Gen 2, Level 1 m111 Gen 3, Level 0 m112 Gen 3, Level 0 m12 Gen 2, Level 1 m121 Gen 3, Level 0 m122 Gen 3, Level 0 m13 Gen 2, Level 0

Incorrect answer:

B: Attributes let you add another level of granularity to your data. You create attributes for a dimension when you want to group its members according to the same criterion. You then create attribute values for each attribute, which are assigned to dimension members.

D: You can use user-defined attributes (UDAs)--words or phrases describing a particular characteristic of members--within calc scripts, member formulas, and reports so that they return lists of members associated with the specified UDA. For example, say you have a Product dimension with various product members. s. You could create a UDA called New Products and base certain calculations only on new products.

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-Defined Attributes
Drill-down capability	X	X	
Work across dense and sparse dimensions	X		X
Many-to-many relationships	X		X
Additional dynamic calculations		X	
Cross-tab reporting		X	

Comparison of Features Supported by the Alternate View Techniques

Incorrect answer:

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

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