1Z0-591 Q&As

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

An organization has re-implemented one of its systems but has not moved history. One database has data for all years up to 2010 and the other has data for years from 2011 to the present. The organization needs data from the years 2010

and 2011 on a single report.

How can you model this in the RPD?

A. By creating two Logical Fact Tables for each database

B. By creating joins in the physical model so it looks like a single table

C. By creating two logical table sources, that specify in Content tab using the Fragmentation content areas to specify the years for each source

D. By creating two logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box leaving the Fragmentation content area blank.

E. By creating one logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box

Correct Answer: C

Note: This source should be combined with other sources at this level (check box) Description: Check this box when data sources at the same level of aggregation do not contain overlapping information. In this situation, all sources must be combined to get a complete picture of information at this level of aggregation.

Note 2: To use a source correctly, the Analytics Server has to know what each source contains in terms of the business model. Therefore, you need to define aggregation content for each logical table source of a fact table. The aggregation content rule defines at what level of granularity the data is stored in this fact table. Use the Content tab of the Logical Table Source dialog box to define any aggregate table content definitions, fragmented table definitions for the source, and Where clauses (if you want to limit the number of rows returned).

Reference: Siebel Business Analytics Server Administration Guide > Creating and Administering the Business Model and Mapping Layer in a Repository > Creating and Administering Logical Table Sources (Mappings) > Defining Content of Logical Table Sources

QUESTION 2

When creating a new dimensional hierarchy in the BI Administration tool, right click the dimension, then select "New Object" What must be selected next?

A. Logical Key

B. Parent Level

C. Child Level

D. Dynamic Key

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Steps to Create a Dimension Hierarchy - >Create a dimension object.Add a parent-level object.Add child-level objects.Determine number of elements.Specify level columns.Create level keys.Create a level-based measure.Create additional level-based measures.Create share measures.Create rank measures.Add measures to Presentation layer.Test share and rank measures.

QUESTION 3

What is an example of a Session Variable?

A. ETL Load Date

B. User Organization

C. OLAP DSN

D. Top Customers by Revenue

Correct Answer: B

Note 1: There are four types of variables that you can use:

Session

Repository

Presentation

Request

Note 2: Session Variables

A session variable is a variable that is initialized at login time for each user. When a user begins a session, the Oracle BI Server creates a new instance of a session variable and initializes it.

There are as many instances of a session variable as there are active sessions on the Oracle BI Server. Each instance of a session variable could be initialized to a different value.

There are two types of session variables:

System -- A session variable that the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services use for specific purposes.

System session variables have reserved names that cannot be used for other kinds of variables (such as static or dynamic repository variables and non-system session variables).

Non-system -- A system variable that the administrator creates and names. For example, the administrator might create a SalesRegion non-system variable that initializes the name of a user\\'s sales region.

The administrator creates non-system session variables using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

QUESTION 4

When creating a query. Subject areas can be combined via point and click as long as____.

A. the subject areas share objects of the same name

B. the subject areas both share the same model in the business model and mapping layer

C. the subject areas are both from the same physical source, though they may be in separate business layers

D. two or more subject areas cannot be joined together without manually mapping the contents

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Users in Oracle BI Answers can create queries that span multiple subject areas, as long as the subject areas correspond to the same business model.

QUESTION 5

Identify the correct mode to use when opening the web catalog while performing security settings modifications and migrations.

A. Online

B. Offline

C. Managed

D. UnManaged

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In online mode, you connect to a catalog on a running web server. In this mode your permissions are applied, you can select a locale, and you can see the effects of any localization on the catalog. You can see only those objects

for which you have the appropriate permissions. Both Presentation Services and the web server must be running for you to open catalogs in online mode.

Use online mode when you want to make minor incremental changes or additions to the catalog, such as changes to permissions, updates to a single object, or migration of new objects to a production environment.

Note:

*

You can open a catalog in one of two modes -- online or offline. Both modes can operate against an actual production catalog, with no need for any downtime.

*

Repository changes can be done in either online or offline mode. Online mode is when BI Server is actively reading the repository file (when a user is logged in). Offline is when BI Server is idle. Best practice is to develop in Offline mode. Minor changes can be made when in online mode.