



# 1Z0-591<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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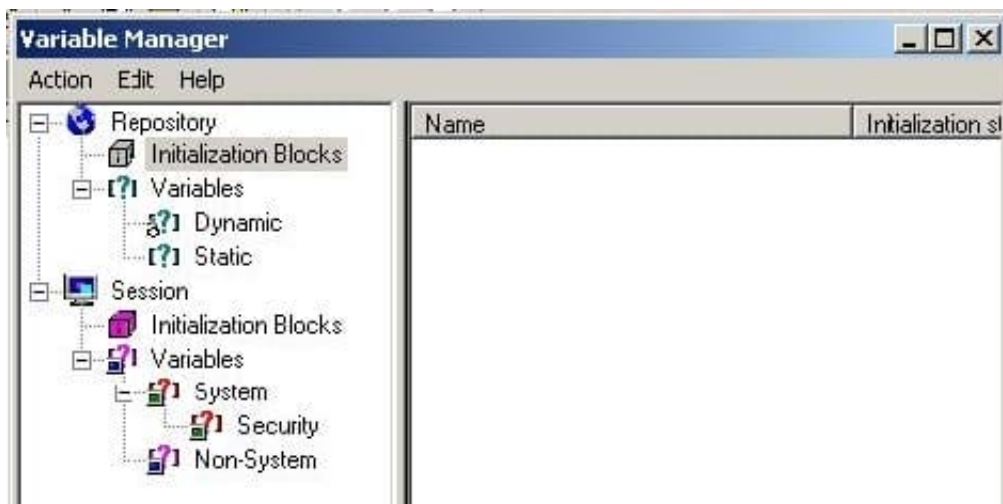
## QUESTION 1

When creating an initialization Block, which BI Administration function is used?

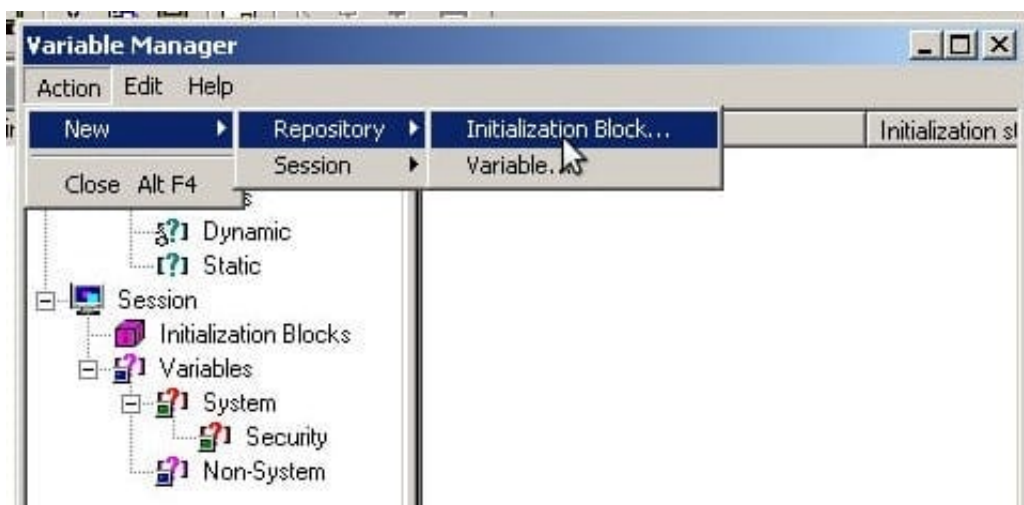
- A. Variable Manager
- B. Job Manager
- C. Identity Manager
- D. Projects Manager

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Open up the Administration tool, go to Manage then variables. See screenshot below.



Then follow this picture to create a new Initialization Block.



Name your Initialization block init\_block\_test.



Repository Variable Init Block - init\_block\_test

Name:  ☐ Disabled

Schedule

Start on:

Refresh interval:  (hours)

Data Source

No data source setting was made

Variable Target

No variable target setting was made

Execution Precedence

No execution precedence setting was made

Description

## QUESTION 2

The ODBC DSN is never used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Initial import of the physical layer metadata on a Windows server
- B. Query execution and data access on a Windows server
- C. Initial import of the physical layer metadata, query execution, and data access on a Windows Server
- D. Changing passwords
- E. Comparing RPDs

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: You do not use ODBC DSN to compare repositories.

Note: When an ODBC based application connects to a database, it connects to a logical name, the Data Source Name (DSN), which identifies the datasource to which it wants to connect.

Some external repository of configuration information holds the various DSN values that are available, together with the necessary configuration and control information needed by the ODBC driver to establish a connection and manage usage

of the data source. The DSN (data source name) is a data structure that contains the information about a specific data source (database, ...), typically used by an ODBC driver to be able to connect to it.



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The DSN contains information about the data source such as:

the name,

the directory,

and the driver.

On Windows, the DSN also specifies the ODBC driver to be used to access the database.

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### QUESTION 3

Which analysis features could be applied to provide interactive controls for end users?

- A. Column Selector
- B. Action Links
- C. Conditional Formatting
- D. Narrative View
- E. Greenbar Styling

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: An action link is a link to an action that you have embedded in an analysis, dashboard page, scorecard objective, scorecard initiative, or KPI that, when clicked, runs an associated action.

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### QUESTION 4

A customer needs to create a product share calculation. What are the two ways that they would get the revenue for all products to use in the denominator?

- A. Create a derived measure by using the addition function that adds each product value together.
- B. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has the Level Total Product selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog.
- C. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has all the levels selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog except Total Product.
- D. Create a derived metric by using the Expression Builder.

Correct Answer: AC

Note: A level-based measure is a column whose values are always calculated to a specific level of aggregation.

The calculation of this measure is independent of the query grain and used always the aggregation grain of the logical column.



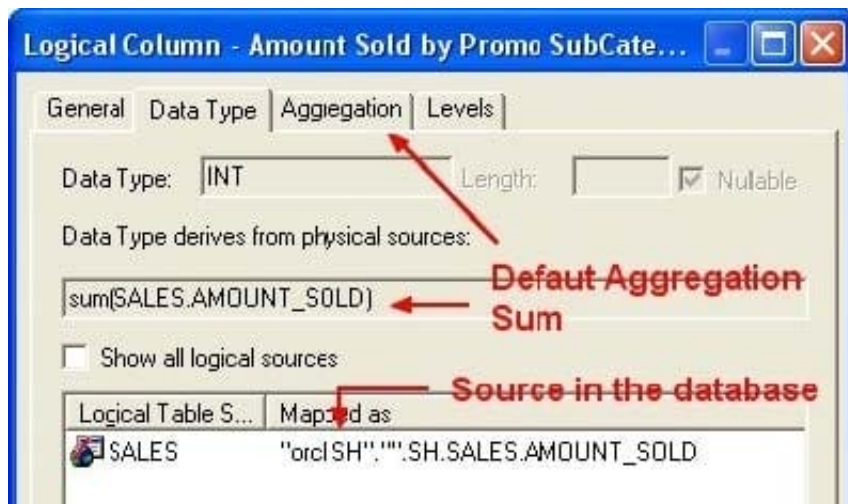
Level-based measures allow :

\*

to return data at multiple levels of aggregation (the query grain and the level-based column grain) with one single query

\*

to create share measures (percentage), that are calculated by taking some measure and dividing it by a level-based measure. For example, you can divide salesperson revenue by regional revenue to calculate the share of the regional revenue each salesperson generates.



## QUESTION 5

Which option describes how OBIEE Integrates with Planning?

- A. OBIEE primarily accesses Planning using standard Essbase integration techniques.
- B. OBIEE provides complete access to all Planning data through the Analytic Data Model (ADM) layer.
- C. Planning is not a supported OBIEE source.
- D. OBIEE integrates with Planning directly through relational database access.

Correct Answer: AB



Explanation: A:

\*

Combining Relational and OLAP Data Sources: Oracle's Common Enterprise Information Model allows users to combine data from a relational system and an OLAP source in a single calculation. For example, a user can compare sales

forecasts from an Oracle CRM System with budget data from an Oracle Essbase planning application. To clients of the Common Enterprise Information Model, the forecast and budget data appear to be from the same logical source.

\*

The Essbase server provides advanced multi-user read and write capabilities, including data update and multi-user recalculation. Business users with front-end tools can write data back to a server and recalculate the data on a server using

calculation scripts--key functionality to support sophisticated modeling and planning applications.

\*

Using aggregate storage, Essbase serves a wide range of analytic needs--financial analysis, planning, budgeting, sales analysis, marketing analysis, supply-chain analysis, and profitability analytics--all from a single analytic infrastructure.

B:

Note: The Analytic Data Model (ADM) is an API used to access OLAP data and metadata. ADM is similar to JDBC, providing a single common API that hides most differences between OLAP data sources.

Note 2: Data model for business intelligence The most important component of business intelligence is the concept of 'data model'. data model determines what kind of analysis that end user could do with the data. It is also an independent concept that could span across different vendor's product.

Unlike data model of the transaction system, the typical analytic data model is often denormalized and store extra data for analytic query and better query performance while transaction data model use is often normalized and optimized for a few data read and write, which is implemented by joining many tables.

The most common used analytic data model in business intelligence is called the 'Star schema' data model.

With the Oracle business intelligence system, We could define star schema and dimension data model in the 'logical layer' in the admin tools. The data model in OBIEE could span different data source in physical layer, which means OBIEE have the capability of building one logical data model which is actually connect to different database in the backend

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