



# 1Z0-515<sup>Q&As</sup>

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Your customer wants to use Database Resource Manager to help ensure consistent performance based on users and operations. In designing this implementation, which limitation CANNOT be imposed through Database Resource Manager?

- A. Specifying the maximum number of concurrent operations for a resource group
- B. Limiting resource consumption for a resource group
- C. Specifying the amount of parallelism for a resource group
- D. Limiting access to particular data for a resource group

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

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### QUESTION 2

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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### QUESTION 3

Which can be used in scenario where there are large data loads of a sensitive nature into a data warehouse?

- A. Direct path loading
- B. External tables for loading flat files
- C. Partition exchange loading
- D. Any of these are valid for certain situations.

Correct Answer: A



Explanation: Instead of filling a bind array buffer and passing it to the Oracle database with a SQL INSERT statement, a direct path load uses the direct path API to pass the data to be loaded to the load engine in the server. The load engine builds a column array structure from the data passed to it. The direct path load engine uses the column array structure to format Oracle data blocks and build index keys. The newly formatted database blocks are written directly to the database (multiple blocks per I/O request using asynchronous writes if the host platform supports asynchronous I/O).

Internally, multiple buffers are used for the formatted blocks. While one buffer is being filled, one or more buffers are being written if asynchronous I/O is available on the host platform. Overlapping computation with I/O increases load performance.

[http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14215/ldr\\_modes.htm#i1008815](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1008815)

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#### QUESTION 4

For which type of query is the SQL result cache automatically disabled?

- A. Queries that access data which changes frequently
- B. Queries that return large amounts of data
- C. Queries that use SQL functions such as SYSDATE
- D. Queries that are used infrequently

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

SYSDATE produces a new value every time it is used. Caching such a value would make no sense.

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#### QUESTION 5

How many Exadata Storage Server cells are there in a Full Rack Exadata database machine configuration that has 8 Database Server nodes?

- A. 2
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 24

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

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