



1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You have analyzed your client's workload and the SQL Access Advisor in Enterprise Manager recommends that you create some materialized views to improve performance. What should you do in order to most simply implement this change?

- A. Rewrite all the queries in the application to identify materialized view
- B. Rewrite existing queries. New queries will automatically use the views.
- C. Respond positively to the Advisor to create the materialized views.
- D. Build virtual views on a third normal form schema.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Enterprise Manager provides a very simple interface for the SQL Access Advisor (Advisor Central > SQL Advisor > SQL Access Advisor). The first page allows you to create tasks to test existing indexes, materialized view and partitions, or create tasks to suggest new structures. The "Workload Source" page allows you to define the workload to associate with the task. The basic options allow the workload to be gathered from the cursor cache, an existing SQL tuning set, or a hypothetical workload based on specific schema objects. The "Recommendation Options" page allows you to define which type of recommendations you are interested in (Indexes, Materialized Views and Partitioning). After reviewing the result of the analysis you can decide if you should accept or ignore the suggested recommendations.

Note: The SQL Access Advisor was introduced in Oracle 10g to make suggestions about additional indexes and materialized views which might improve system performance.

References:

QUESTION 2

How many Exadata Storage Server cells can be used in a grid?

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 128
- D. No practical limit

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

There is no practical limit to number of cells that can be in the grid.

References:

QUESTION 3



Identify the dimension that appears most often in queries in a data warehouse.

- A. Product dimension
- B. Time dimension
- C. Cost dimension
- D. Location dimension

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In a data warehouse, a dimension is a data element that categorizes each item in a data set into non-overlapping regions. A data warehouse dimension provides the means to "slice and dice" data in a data warehouse. Dimensions provide structured labeling information to otherwise unordered numeric measures. For example, "Customer", "Date", and "Product" are all dimensions that could be applied meaningfully to a sales receipt. A dimensional data element is similar to a categorical variable in statistics. The primary function of dimensions is threefold: to provide filtering, grouping and labeling. For example, in a data warehouse where each person is categorized as having a gender of male, female or unknown, a user of the data warehouse would then be able to filter or categorize each presentation or report by either filtering based on the gender dimension or displaying results broken out by the gender.

QUESTION 4

Identify the action that you CANNOT perform using Database Resource Manager.

- A. Define Consumer Groups.
- B. Create rules to map sessions to Consumer Groups.
- C. Define a Resource Plan.
- D. Allocate individual CPUs to Consumer Groups.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle Database Resource Management (DRM) provides tools that allow any Oracle DBA to manage a database server's CPU resources effectively for application user groups and during different resource demand periods.

DRM consists of four basic components:

*Resource Consumer Groups (not A). A resource consumer group is a collection of users with similar requirements for resource consumption. Users can be assigned to more than one resource consumer group, but each user's active session can only be assigned to one resource consumer group at a time.

*Resource Plans (not C). In its simplest form, a resource plan describes the resources allocated to one or more resource consumer group(s).



*Resource Plan Directives (not B). Resource plan directives allocate resources among the resource consumer groups in the resource plan. Essentially, directives connect resource consumer groups or subplans to their resource plans.

* SYSTEM_PLAN. Oracle supplies an initial, default resource plan named SYSTEM_PLAN. This plan implements a CPU utilization resource allocation method to divide and prioritize CPU resources to three resource consumer groups

QUESTION 5

You will be implementing a data warehouse for one of your customers. In your design process, which index type is most likely to be used to improve the performance of some queries where the data is of low cardinality?

- A. Bitmap indexes
- B. B*-tree indexes
- C. Reverse indexes
- D. Invisible indexes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Bitmap indexes are a highly compressed index type that tends to be used primarily for data warehouses.

Characteristic of Bitmap Indexes

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For columns with very few unique values (low cardinality)

*

Columns that have low cardinality are good candidates (if the cardinality of a column is