1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

Pass Oracle 1Z0-515 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/1z0-515.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

Identify the control structure that would NOT be defined as part of a data flow with Oracle Data Integrator.

A. Loops

B. Conditions

C. Error handling

D. GOTOs

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

GOTOs cannot be used within the Oracle Data Integrator.

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

You are looking for some general design principles that could be used in designing every large scale data warehouse you create. Identify the principle that would have the widest applicability.

A. Partition your tables appropriately to produce partition-wise joins.

B. Always use a star schema or snowflake schema design.

C. Do as much analytics as possible in your BI tools.

D. Always use Oracle OLAP.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Partition-wise joins can be full or partial. Oracle decides which type of join to use. A full partition-wise join

divides a large join into smaller joins between a pair of partitions from the two joined tables. To use this

feature, you must equipartition both tables on their join keys, or use reference partitioning.

Oracle Database can perform partial partition-wise joins only in parallel. Unlike full partition-wise joins,

partial partition-wise joins require you to partition only one table on the join key, not both tables.

Note: Partition-wise joins reduce query response time by minimizing the amount of data exchanged among

parallel execution servers when joins execute in parallel. This significantly reduces response time and

improves the use of both CPU and memory resources. In Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC)

environments, partition-wise joins also avoid or at least limit the data traffic over the interconnect, which is

the key to achieving good scalability for massive join operations.

References:

QUESTION 4

Your customer wants to determine "market baskets." What do you recommend?

A. Use Oracle OLAP Option.

B. Use Oracle SQL Analytic Functions.

C. Use associations algorithm in Oracle Data Mining.

D. Use regression analysis in Oracle Data Mining

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Association is a data mining function that discovers the probability of the co-occurrence of items in a

collection. The relationships between co-occurring items are expressed as association rules.

Market-Basket Analysis

Association rules are often used to analyze sales transactions. For example, it might be noted that

customers who buy cereal at the grocery store often buy milk at the same time. In fact, association

analysis might find that 85% of the checkout sessions that include cereal also include milk. This

relationship could be formulated as the following rule.

Cereal implies milk with 85% confidence

This application of association modeling is called market-basket analysis. It is valuable for direct

marketing, sales promotions, and for discovering business trends. Market-basket analysis can also be

used effectively for store layout, catalog design, and cross-sell.

Association Algorithm

Oracle Data Mining uses the Apriori algorithm to calculate association rules for items in frequent itemsets.

References:

QUESTION 5

Your BI tool (for example, Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Cognos) will be used to query an Oracle database that includes the Oracle BI tool generate in submitting queries that might include data stored in cubes?

A. SQL

B. PIVSQL

C. Proprietary API code

D. SQL for relational and proprietary API code for OLAP

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition is most commonly used with the Oracle Database using

SQL as the query language. Although the OLAP cube is a multidimensional data type, it is represented in

the Oracle database as a collection of relational views and is easily queried by SQL.

Note #1: The wording of the question is strange. SQL can be used and is the first choice. So it seems to

be the best answer.

Note #2: Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBI EE) is a product suite based on the OBI EE

Server. The OBI EE Server can map a logical business model to many different physical data sources and

present the logical model for query to variety of client applications including Interactive Dashboards,

Answers and Oracle Business Intelligence Plug-in for Microsoft Office.

References: