1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about the advantages of using a data warehouse?

A. A data warehouse uses fewer database structures, so access to answers is faster and easier

B. A data warehouse is typically implemented with a different design, making access faster.

C. A data warehouse is optimized for ongoing write activity, making response faster.

D. A data warehouse uses specialized features of the Oracle database, like materialized views and star transformations, making response faster.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

Data warehouses often use denormalized or partially denormalized schemas (such as a star schema) to

optimize query performance.

Note: A materialized view is a pre-computed table comprising aggregated or joined data from fact and

possibly dimension tables. Also known as a summary or aggregate table.

References:

QUESTION 2

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:

QUESTION 3

You can use Oracle Data Mining unstructured data.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Data that cannot be meaningfully interpreted as numerical or categorical is considered unstructured for purposes of data mining. It has been estimated that as much as 85% of enterprise data falls into this category. Extracting meaningful information from this unstructured data can be critical to the success of a business.

Unstructured data may be binary objects, such as image or audio files, or text objects, which are language-based. Oracle Data Mining supports text objects. Text must undergo a transformation process before it can be mined. Once the data has been properly transformed, the case table can be used for building, testing, or scoring data mining models. Most Oracle Data Mining algorithms support text

References:

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

Identify the type of refresh that is NOT supported by materialized views.

A. Deferred

B. Incremental

C. Full

D. Heuristic

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Use the CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement to create a materialized view. A materialized view is a

database object that contains the results of a query.

Incorrect answer:

A: Specify DEFERRED to indicate that the materialized view is to be populated by the next REFRESH

operation.

B: Oracle Database uses the default index to speed up incremental (FAST) refresh of the materialized

view.

C: By default, Oracle Database creates a primary key materialized view with refresh on demand only. If a

materialized view log exists on the table, then the column can be altered to be capable of fast refresh. If no

such log exists, then only full refresh of the column is possible.

References:

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