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Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Data Guard compresses data:

A. Always

B. When using logical standby

C. When using physical standby

D. When catching up after a network failure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

A Physical standby database replicates the exact contents of its primary database across the Oracle Net network layer. While the physical storage locations can be different, the data in the database will be exactly the same as the primary database.

Incorrect answer:

A, B: Logical standby databases convert the redo generated at the Primary database into data and SQL and then re-apply those SQL transactions on the Logical standby, thus physical structures and organization will be different from the Primary database. Users can read from logical standby databases while the changes are being applied and, if the GUARD is set to STANDBY (ALTER DATABASE GUARD STANDBY;), write to tables in the Logical standby database that are not being maintained by SQL Apply. Unfortunately there are a number of unsupported objects (ie: tables or sequences owned by SYS, tables that use table compression, tables that underlie a materialized view or Global temporary tables (GTTs)) and unsupported data types (ie: Datatypes BFILE, ROWID, and UROWID, user-defined TYPEs, Multimedia data types like Oracle Spatial, ORDDICOM, and Oracle Text Collections (e.g. nested tables, VARRAYs), SecureFile LOBs, OBJECT RELATIONAL XMLTypes and BINARY XML).[2] Physical standby may be appropriate in such a case.

QUESTION 2

Which feature would enable higher availability during maintenance operations while also improving query response performance?

A. Partitioning

B. Materialized views

C. Bitmap Indexing

D. OLAP

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Partitioning enhances the performance, manageability, and availability of a wide variety of applications and helps reduce the total cost of ownership for storing large amounts of data. Partitioning allows tables, indexes, and index-organized tables to be subdivided into smaller pieces, enabling these database objects to be managed and accessed at a finer level of granularity. Oracle provides a rich variety of partitioning strategies and extensions to address every business requirement. Moreover, since it is entirely transparent, partitioning can be applied to almost any application without the need for potentially expensive and time consuming application changes.

References:

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

QUESTION 4

You are looking to create a RAC cluster to deliver high performance for your client\'s data warehouse. Which statement is true about a configuration with a few large nodes versus a configuration with many smaller nodes?

A. A few large nodes always perform better than many small nodes.

B. A few large nodes always perform worse than many small nodes.

C. It depends on the workload specifics and the effect of a node failure.

D. Performance should be the same with either option.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION 5

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