1Z0-533 Q&As

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Identify the two statements about the Planning Import security utility.

A. Imports Planning application access for users and groups

B. Imports users and groups into Planning

C. Requires the source text file to be named PLANSECFILE.txt

D. Can be scheduled to run nightly using an encrypted password

E. Clears existing security definitions by default before the import takes place

Correct Answer: AD

The Import Security utility performs a Oracle Hyperion Planning security import.

A: The ImportSecurity utility loads access permissions for users or groups from a text file into Planning.

(To add users or groups, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Security Administration Guide. . not B)

Importing access permissions overwrites existing access assignments only for imported members, data forms, data form folders, task lists, Calculation Manager business rules, and Calculation Manager business rule folders. All other existing

access permissions remain intact. (not E).

The SL_CLEARALL parameter clears all existing access permissions; you can use it with other parameters to replace existing access permissions. See also Exporting Access Permissions.

D: To import access permissions into Planning:

Locate the ImportSecurity utility by navigating to the bin directory.

From the Command Prompt, enter this case-sensitive command, one space, and the parameters, separating each with a comma. Enclose the parameters with double quotation marks:

ImportSecurity.cmd [-f:passwordFile] "appname,username,[delimiter],[RUN_SILENT],[SL_CLEARALL]"

This command can be scheduled.

QUESTION 2

Planning utilizes which type of database to store data (for example, "the numbers")?

A. Block Storage Option Essbase database

B. Aggregate Storage Option Essbase database

C. Relational database

D. XOLAP database

E. Proprietary database

Correct Answer: A

Since version 7, Essbase has supported two "storage options" (BSO and ASO) which take advantage of sparsity to minimize the amount of physical memory and disk space required to represent large multidimensional spaces. The Essbase

patent describes the original method, which aimed to reduce the amount of physical memory required without increasing the time required to look up closely-related values. With the introduction of alternative storage options, marketing

materials called this the Block Storage Option (Essbase BSO), later referred to as

Essbase Analytics.

(BSO) enables driver-based scenario modeling, forecasting, and predictive analytic applications.

Note: To give you our idea of the ideal application of ASO and BSO,:

ASO Database: The ASO database is ideal for dynamically built Essbase cubes that are usually Read Only and used for reporting, presentation, and analysis. This type of database would also tend to have a rather large outline where at least

one dimension has a significant amount of members. A parts dimension or product dimension comes to mind.Behind this ASO database would be a large BSO parent Essbase database, from which the dynamic ASO databases are built on

the fly.

BSO Database: The BSO database is ideal for virtually any size cube, but where performance is not necessarily the number one priority. Accuracy and completeness of data would be the main consideration. The BSO database is ideal as the

large parent database where users from many different departments can trigger jobs which will dynamically build ASO reporting cubes on an as needed basis. The typical BSO database is ideally suited for financial analysis applications.

QUESTION 3

Identify the three true statements about attribute dimensions.

A. Planning supports hierarchies and aliases for attribute dimensions.

B. Planning supports all attribute types (for example. Boolean, Date, Text).

C. Planning supports varying attributes (where an attribute can vary over one or more other dimensions).

D. Attribute dimensions can be assigned to dense dimensions.

E. Attribute dimensions may only be assigned to one base dimension.

Correct Answer: ABE

A:

To create and change attributes, attribute values, and aliases:

1 Select Administration, then Dimensions.

2 Select a sparse dimension for which to define an attribute, attribute value, or alias.

Only sparse dimensions can contain attributes.

3 Select the top level in the dimension hierarchy, and click Edit.

4 In the Dimension Properties dialog box, click Custom Attributes.

5 Select options.

5.1 To create attributes, click Create. Type an attribute name, and select a data type: Text, Date, Boolean, or Numeric.

5.2 To modify attributes, click Modify, and update the attribute name.

5.3 To set aliases for attributes, select an attribute and an attribute value, click Alias. Select an

alias table, type an alias name, and click Close.

6 Click Close.

When you click Close, the hierarchy is validated and an error displays if issues are detected.

7 Update and validate business rules and reports.

B: Attributes can have data types of text, date, Boolean, and numeric.

E: An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a standard dimension. A standard dimension is any dimension that is not an attribute dimension. When an

attribute dimension is associated with a standard dimension, the standard dimension is the base dimension for that attribute dimension. I

QUESTION 4

Identify the two true statements about a sparse Entity dimension In Hyperion Planning.

A. You cannot build alternate rollups or assign custom attributes.

B. Base currencies are assigned to entity members.

C. Exchange rates are assigned to entity members.

D. Entity along with Scenario and Period make up a planning unit.

E. Entity along with Scenario and Version make up a planning unit.

Correct Answer: BE

E: The Scenario and Version dimensions represent the broadest categories of data in your application. Scenario describes the type of data that a plan includes, such as budget, actual, or forecast, as well as the time span that the plan covers.

Version allows for flexibility and iterative planning cycles. For example, your application could have two versions, Working and Final, for each scenario. You can also use versions to model possible outcomes based on different assumptions

about interest rates, growth rates, and so on. For example, your application an have a Best Case and Worst Case version for each scenario.

Note:

Essbase maximizes performance by dividing the Essbase - Standard dimensions of an application into two types:

dense dimensions

sparse dimensions.

Sparse and dense are a property of the values of an attribute.

Sparse

Data is normally stored in sparse form. If no value exists for a given combination of dimension values, no row exists in the fact table. For example, if not every product is sold in every market. In this case, Market and Product are sparse

dimensions.

It\\'s why in the reporting tool Obiee for instance, by default, data are considered sparse.

Dense

Most multidimensional databases may also contain dense dimensions. A fact table is considered to have dense data if it has (of a high probability to have) one row for every combination of its associated dimension levels.

QUESTION 5

A planner is supposed to be able to submit data within a data form.

What are all the possible causes for an end user not being able to enter data on a data form? Select all that apply.

A. The planning unit is set to first pass.

B. Another user owns the planning unit.

C. The user has read access to the members on the data form.

D. The form contains summary-level members in a bottom up version.

E. The form is set to Read Only.

Correct Answer: CDE

C, E: By assigning access to a data form, you control which users can change its design (for example, its layout and instructions) and input data. Users can select only members to which they have read or write access. Users can edit data forms only if they have access to at least one member of each secured dimension. For example, if users have read-only access to the Europe entity, the rows and columns on data forms that include the Europe entity are displayed as read-only. Users can change data only for members to which they have write access.

D: For bottom-up versions, rows and columns with level 0 members allow data entry. Rows or columns set to a parent member are read-only. The point of view must also be set to the level 0 member to allow data entry on a bottom-up

version. Target versions allow data entry in parent and children members.

If you assign children to bottom-up versions, these versions display as read-only parents on data forms.