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Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

DSNs are set up for access to which data sources?

- A. ODBC Data Sources
- B. Oracle Data Sources
- C. IBM Data Sources
- D. Teradata Data Sources

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The principal connection to an OBI Server inside the Oracle BI System is made through an Odbc Connection.

OBI Server can handle multiple repository but you can connect to only one at the same time by DSN Odbc Connection. Therefore, you must set up an ODBC connection for each repository.

QUESTION 2

How do you get the BI plug-in for MS Office?

- A. By contacting the administrator
- B. By downloading it from the BI Server
- C. By downloading it from the Database Server
- D. By downloading it from Microsoft Server

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Download and installation of the client

The client install executable is available for download from the More Products menu in Oracle BI Interactive Dashboards and Oracle BI Answers.

See picture below.





QUESTION 3

To add multiple sources to an existing logical table dimension in the Business Model and Mapping layer, the source of the data must first exist in which option?

- A. Presentation Layer
- B. Business Aggregate Layer
- C. Physical Layer
- D. Web Catalog

Correct Answer: C

Note:

At the highest level, an OBIEE Metadata Repository includes three layers of information:

1.

First, a Physical layer is defined. The metadata layer identifies the source data.

2. Second, a Business Model and Mapping layer is defined. This metadata layer organizes the physical layer into logical categories and records the appropriate metadata for access to the source data. 3. Finally, the Presentation layer is defined. This metadata layer exposes the business model entities for end-user access.

QUESTION 4

Which three options apply to FMW Application Roles?

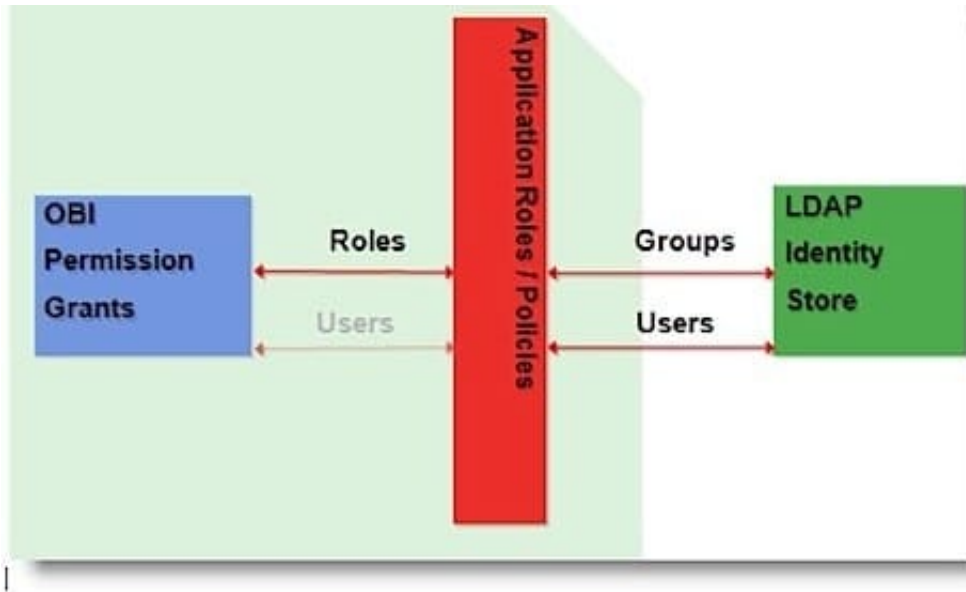
- A. Provide an indirection between LDAP groups and BI roles
- B. Can be exported / moved between FMW11g environments
- C. Are created and managed by using the WLS Admin Console and FMW Control
- D. Can be created by using BI Administrator Client and "pushed" to WLS Admin Console
- E. Secures RPD permissions but NOT Web Catalog (webcat) permissions

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation: A: The default Application Roles available after OBIEE 11g installation are BIAdministrator, BISystem, BICustomer and BIAuthor.

Note: In OBIEE 11g, Application roles provide insulation between permission definitions and corporate LDAP Groups. Permissions are defined at Application Role level and changes to LDAP groups just require a reassignment of the Group to the Application Roles.

See figure below:



C: Application Roles, Policies, association of Policies to application roles and association of users and groups to application roles are managed using Fusion Middleware Enterprise Manager (FMW EM).

E: Object level permission association to Applications Roles resides in the RPD for repository objects. Permissions and Privilege for web catalog objects resides in the OBIEE Web Catalog. Wherever Groups were used in the web catalog and RPD has been replaced with Application roles in OBIEE 11g.

Note: Application Roles are introduced in OBIEE 11g. An application role is specific to the application. They can be mapped to other application roles defined in the same application scope and also to enterprise users or groups, and they are used in authorization decisions.

QUESTION 5

When creating Aggregate tables in the OBI repository by using the Aggregate Persistence Wizard, which two statements are true?

- A. The analyst must first write DML (Data Manipulation Language) scripts to create the aggregate table.
- B. The Aggregate Persistence Wizard enables you to automate the creation of physical aggregate tables and their corresponding objects in the repository.
- C. Job Manager can be used to run the Aggregate Persistence script.
- D. The Extraction Transformation and Loading process creates the aggregate tables.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: B: The Aggregate Persistence Wizard automates the creation and initial population of aggregates, persists them in a back-end database and configures the BI Server metadata layer so that they're used when appropriate.

C: The wizard then shows me a preview of the script it's going to generate, and asks me if I want to create any more summaries. Here's how the preview script looks ?note that it's not SQL, it's a script language that the BI Server understands and uses as the specification for an aggregation job, which it then turns into separate CREATE TABLE, INSERT ... SELECT and so on SQL statements, "optimized" for the particular back-end database platform.



Script example:

```
"ag_Items"
```

```
for "Seminar - Complete"."Items"("Quantity")
```

```
at levels ("Seminar - Complete"."Customerdim"."State", "Seminar - Complete"."Productdim"."Category", "Seminar - Complete"."Timedim"."Year") using connection pool "custdw"."CUSTDW_Pool"
```

```
in "custdw".."CUSTDW";
```

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