1Z0-515 ^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which is NOT an available composite partition in Oracle Database 11g?

A. range-list

B. list-list

C. list-range

D. interval-hash

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Extended Composite Partitioning

In previous releases of Oracle, composite partitioning was limited to Range-Hash and Range-List

partitioning. Oracle 11g Release 1 extends this to allow the following composite partitioning schemes:

Range-Hash (available since 8i)

Range-List (available since 9i)

Range-Range

List-Range

List-Hash

List-List

Note: inverval-hash is a valid Interval partitioning.

References:

QUESTION 2

What data can you compress using Advanced Compression in Oracle Database 11g?

A. Read only data

B. Data that can be updated, inserted and/or deleted (DML)

C. Only data being archived

D. Data warehousing data

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Oracle Database 11g has new option named as Oracle Advanced Table Compression option which aims

at reducing space occupied by data for both OLTP and warehouse databases. This option provides the

following types of compression:

*

 Compression of data tables even for OLTP environment. (Previous versions had compression option for tables that are mostly read only).

*

 Compression of unstructured data in SecureFiles.

*

 Compression of RMAN backups.

*

 Compression in Data Pump Export files.

*

 Compression of redo data transmitted to a standby database during redo gap resolution (when data guard is configured).

QUESTION 3

You want to enable result set caching to quickly see if this feature will help the performance of your application. Which is the quickest way to make this determination?

A. Set RESULT_CACHE_MODE = FORCE in the initialization file.

B. Set RESULT_CACHE = ENABLED in the initialization file.

C. Set RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE = 0.

D. Set RESULT_CACHE = ENABLED in the initialization file and use a RESULT_CACHE hint in queries.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The RESULT_CACHE_MODE initialization parameter determines the SQL query result cache mode. The parameter specifies when a ResultCache operator is spliced into a query\\'s execution plan. The parameter accepts the following values: FORCE The ResultCache operator is added to the root of all SELECT statements, if that is possible. However, if the statement contains a NO_RESULT_CACHE hint, then the hint takes precedence over the parameter setting. MANUAL The ResultCache operator is added, only if you use the RESULT_CACHE hint in the SQL query.

References:

QUESTION 4

Which is NOT among Oracle SQL Analytic functions included in Oracle Database 11g?

A. Ranking functions

B. Substring functions

C. Window aggregate functions

D. LAG/LEAD functions

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Substring functions are not analytic.

QUESTION 5

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:

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