

## 1Z0-591<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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## QUESTION 1

A customer needs to create a product share calculation. What are the two ways that they would get the revenue for all products to use in the denominator?

- A. Create a derived measure by using the addition function that adds each product value together.
- B. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has the Level Total Product selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog.
- C. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has all the levels selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog except Total Product.
- D. Create a derived metric by using the Expression Builder.

Correct Answer: AC

Note: A level-based measure is a column whose values are always calculated to a specific level of aggregation.

The calculation of this measure is independent of the query grain and used always the aggregation grain of the logical column.

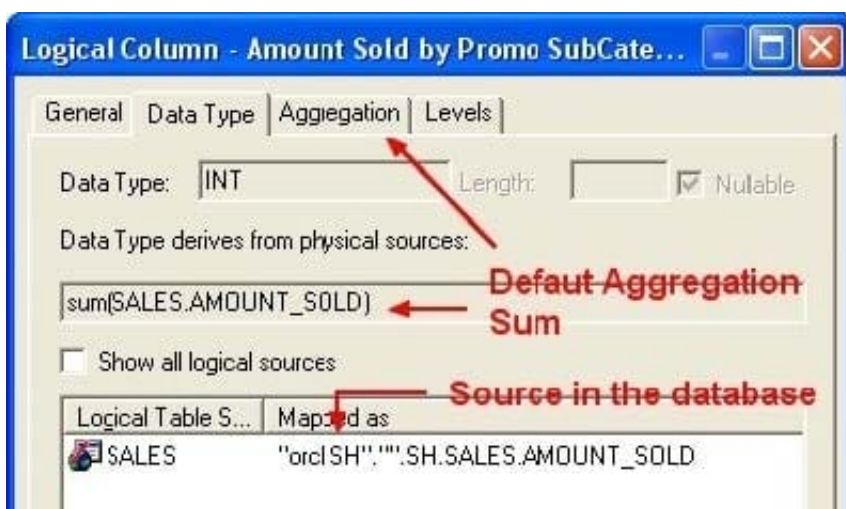
Level-based measures allow :

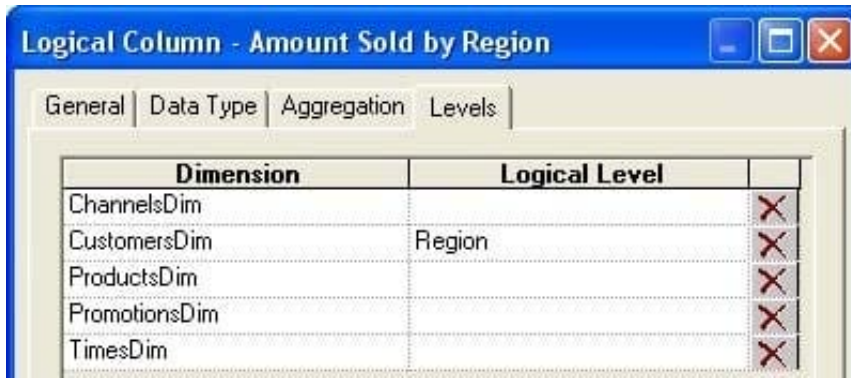
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to return data at multiple levels of aggregation (the query grain and the level-based column grain) with one single query

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to create share measures (percentage), that are calculated by taking some measure and dividing it by a level-based measure. For example, you can divide salesperson revenue by regional revenue to calculate the share of the regional revenue each salesperson generates.





## QUESTION 2

Which two options are included in Oracle BI Server cache management techniques?

- A. Using NQSConfig.ini to manually edit the parameters
- B. Scheduling Server password
- C. Maximum Number of Rows to Download to Excel
- D. Inspecting the cache reports
- E. Manage access to Subject Areas

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A: Much of the configuration of OBI that used to be done in the NQSConfig.ini files can now be done using this front end console, which in turns updates the NQSConfig.ini file. Things in the NQSConfig.ini file that are set by EM are noted in the file with \#\# This Configuration setting is managed by Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Manager\#. Some things that needs to be setup manually in the NQSConfig.ini file are:

1. Usage Tracking
2. Dynamic Libraries
3. Query Optimization Flags
4. MDX Member Name Cache Section (SAP BW)
5. More specific General Settings where EM doesn't contain the level of detail required

D: Cache Management Techniques include ?Inspecting the cache reports ?Configuring the cache parameters ?Setting caching and cache persistence for tables ?Using the Cache Manager ?Inspecting SQL for cache entries ?Modifying the Cache Manager column display ?Purging the cache entries manually using the Cache Manager ?Purging the cache entries automatically ?Using event polling tables ?Seeding the cache

## QUESTION 3

A customer wants to analyze the efficiency of his/her order fulfillment process. If the customer has a dimensional model, which option is the fact table?

- A. Stores
- B. Orders
- C. Products
- D. Time

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 4

When adding a new dimension to an existing logical table, what is the significance of the Logical Level setting in the Logical Table Source properties?

- A. It defines the granularity of the dimension.
- B. It determines the actual value of the dimension.
- C. It creates a new session variable.
- D. It creates a foreign key relationship.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: OBIEE - Grain (Level of summarization) Grain definition in the context of OBIEE. The following list describes the different grains in navigating a query:

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Aggregation grain. The grain of the aggregate source of from a level based metrics

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Query grain. The grain of the request.

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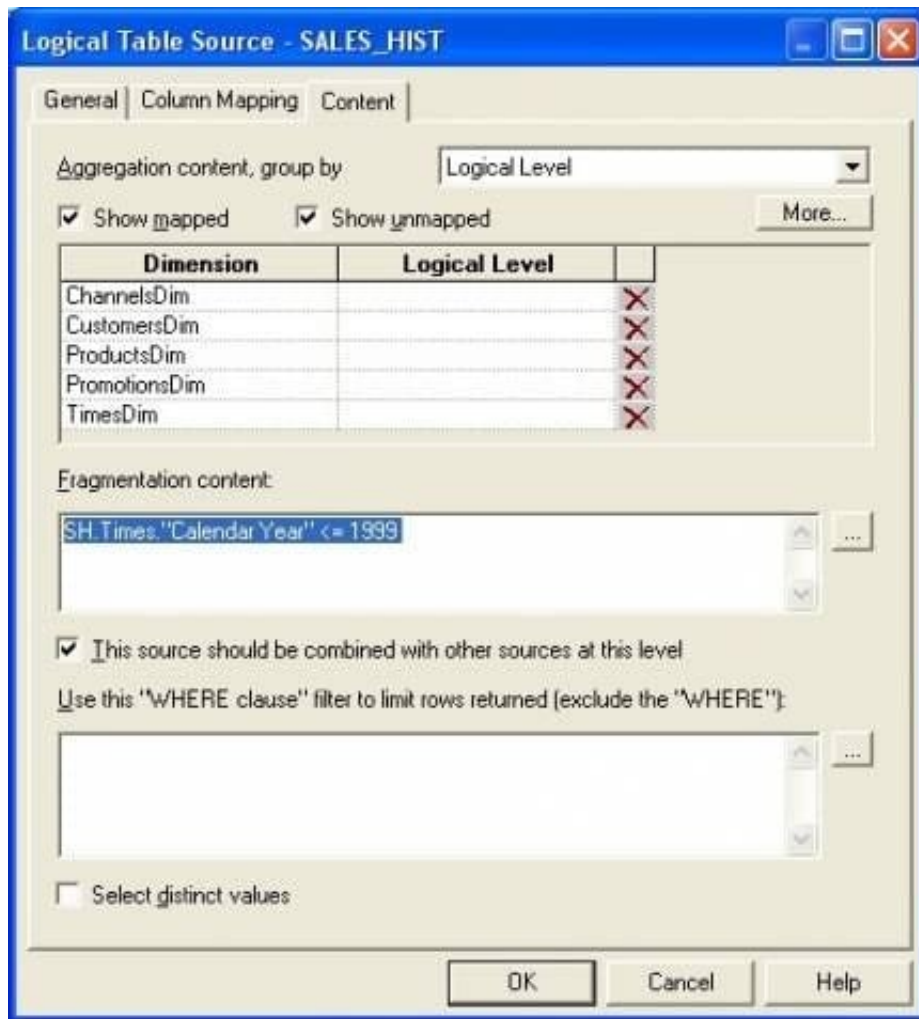
Time Series grain. The grain at which the time series function aggregation is requested.

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Storage grain. The query in the example can be computed from daily sales or from monthly sales, or from quarterly sales.

Note:

The aggregation grain is defined in the content tab of the logical table source. When the query grain match the aggregation grain of a logical table source, this one is used to create the physical query.



## QUESTION 5

The customer is questioning the necessity to have a data warehouse in place. They want to run OBIEE against various transactional systems. Identify the two limitations.

- A. Operational system might be overburdened with analytical requests resulting in had performance for transactional processes.
- B. The BI server cannot integrate various sources in one metadata model.
- C. Data quality issues might emerge, due to missing data cleansing.
- D. Business issues are depending on real-time data.

Correct Answer: AC

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