1Z0-591 ^{Q&As}

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

What is an example of a Session Variable?

A. ETL Load Date

B. User Organization

C. OLAP DSN

D. Top Customers by Revenue

Correct Answer: B

Note 1: There are four types of variables that you can use:

Session

Repository

Presentation

Request

Note 2: Session Variables

A session variable is a variable that is initialized at login time for each user. When a user begins a session, the Oracle BI Server creates a new instance of a session variable and initializes it.

There are as many instances of a session variable as there are active sessions on the Oracle BI Server. Each instance of a session variable could be initialized to a different value.

There are two types of session variables:

System -- A session variable that the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services use for specific purposes.

System session variables have reserved names that cannot be used for other kinds of variables (such as static or dynamic repository variables and non-system session variables).

Non-system -- A system variable that the administrator creates and names. For example, the administrator might create a SalesRegion non-system variable that initializes the name of a user\\'s sales region.

The administrator creates non-system session variables using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

QUESTION 3

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:

*

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

*

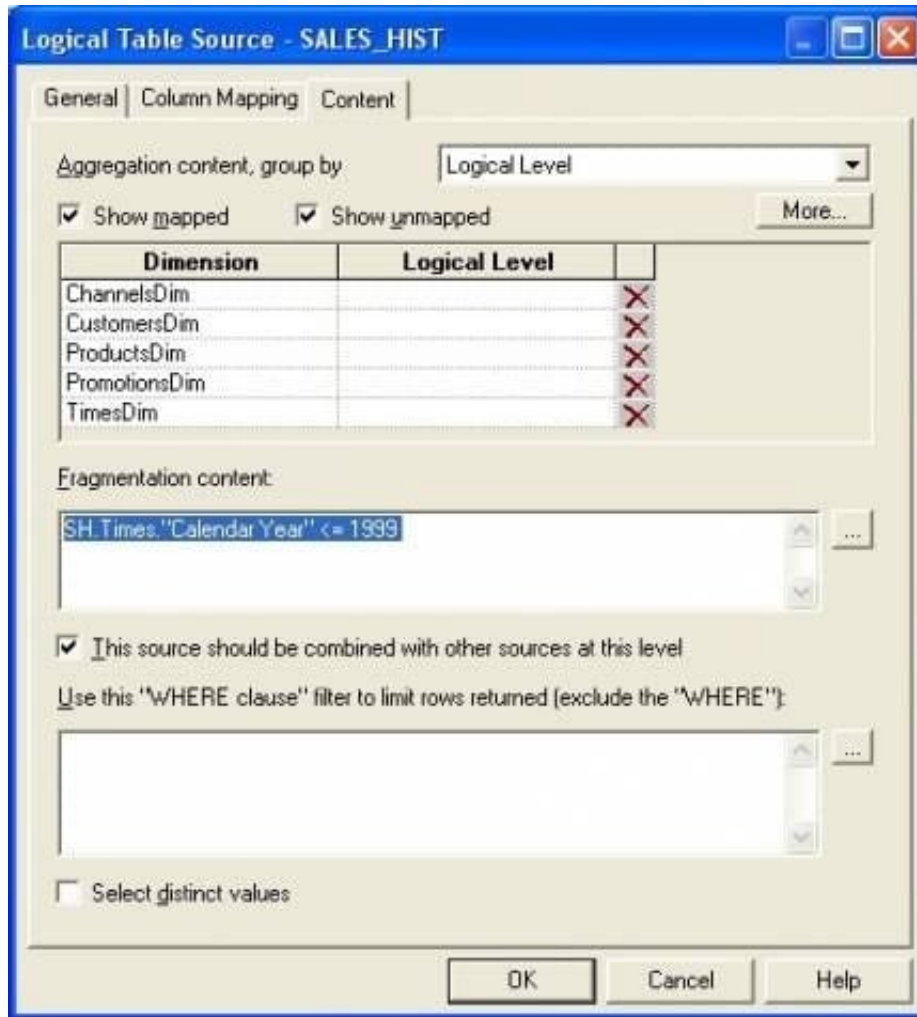 Query grain. The grain of the request.

*

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

*

 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 4

Identify the correct mode to use when opening the web catalog while performing security settings modifications and migrations.

A. Online

B. Offline

C. Managed

D. UnManaged

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In online mode, you connect to a catalog on a running web server. In this mode your permissions are applied, you can select a locale, and you can see the effects of any localization on the catalog. You can see only those objects

for which you have the appropriate permissions. Both Presentation Services and the web server must be running for you to open catalogs in online mode.

Use online mode when you want to make minor incremental changes or additions to the catalog, such as changes to permissions, updates to a single object, or migration of new objects to a production environment.

Note:

*

 You can open a catalog in one of two modes -- online or offline. Both modes can operate against an actual production catalog, with no need for any downtime.

*

 Repository changes can be done in either online or offline mode. Online mode is when BI Server is actively reading the repository file (when a user is logged in). Offline is when BI Server is idle. Best practice is to develop in Offline mode. Minor changes can be made when in online mode.

QUESTION 5

WLS Embedded LDAP Server is managed by the Admin Server Console and supports which three options?

A. Creating and Maintaining Users

B. Authentication and Authorization

C. Basic Directory for storing user details

D. Subject area and row-level security, connection pool passwords

E. Application of Session Variables as Data Filters

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation: WLS Embedded LDAP Server

*By default, OBIEE 11g users and groups are now held in the WLS LDAP Server (C)

-More robust directory for storing user details

-Recommended for >1000 users

*

 WLS Admin Server Console now used for creating and maintaining users (A)

*

 BI Server "outsources" all authentication, authorization to FMW11g (not B)

*

 BI Administration tool now used for subject area and row-level security, connection pool passwords only (D) ?WLS LDAP Server can be "swapped out" for alternative directories (MS AD etc)

QUESTION 6

Query limits tab can be accessed through_____.

A. Security Manager, Query tab, Application role dialog box, Permissions

B. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Query dialog box, Permissions

C. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Application role dialog box, Permissions

D. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Application role dialog box, Query Properties

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Query environment can be managed by setting query limits (governors) in the Repository (RPD) for particular Application Roles. You should always set query limits for particular application roles rather than for individual users. Steps:

1.

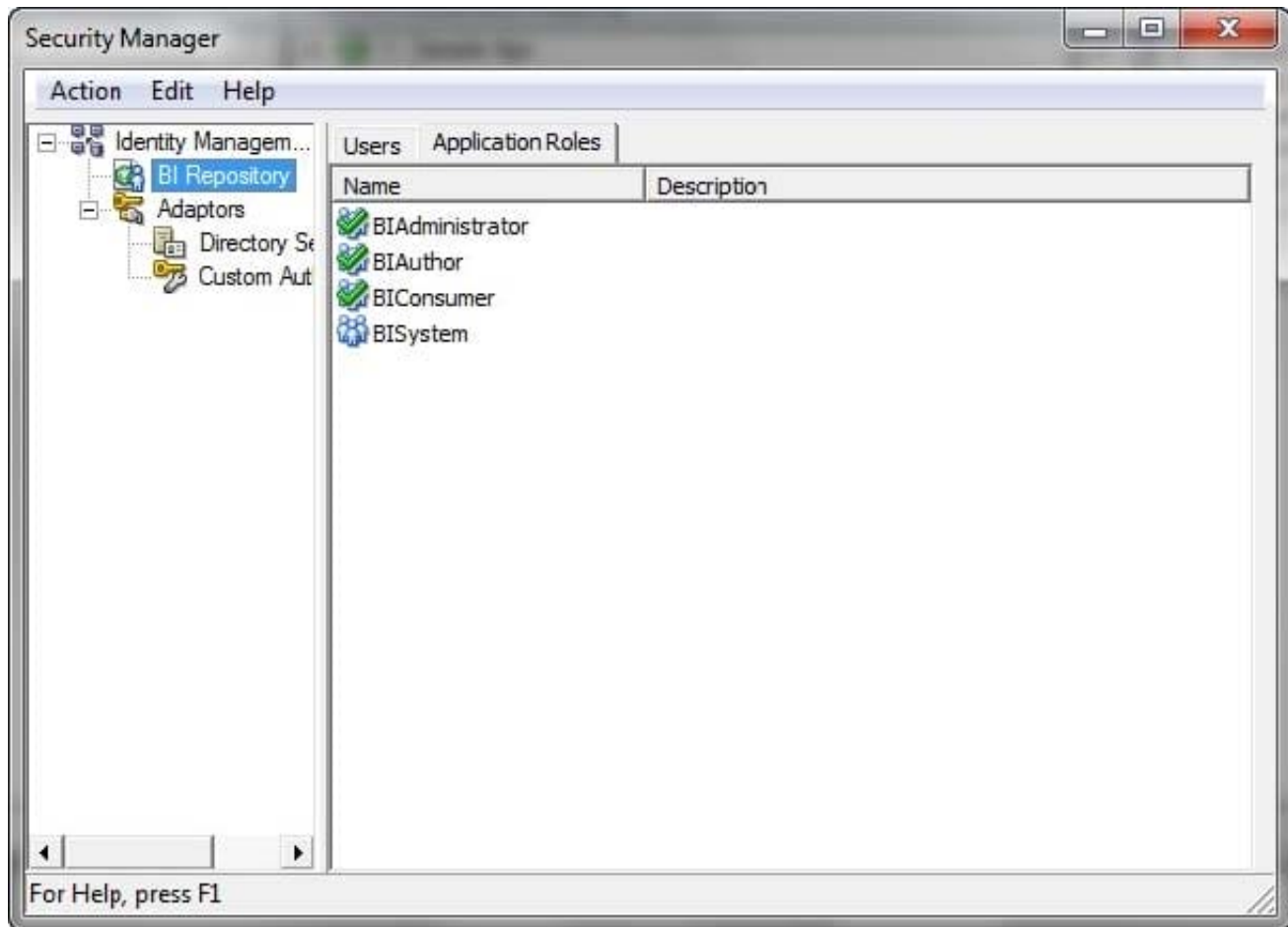 Login to Repository using OBIEE Admin Tool

2.
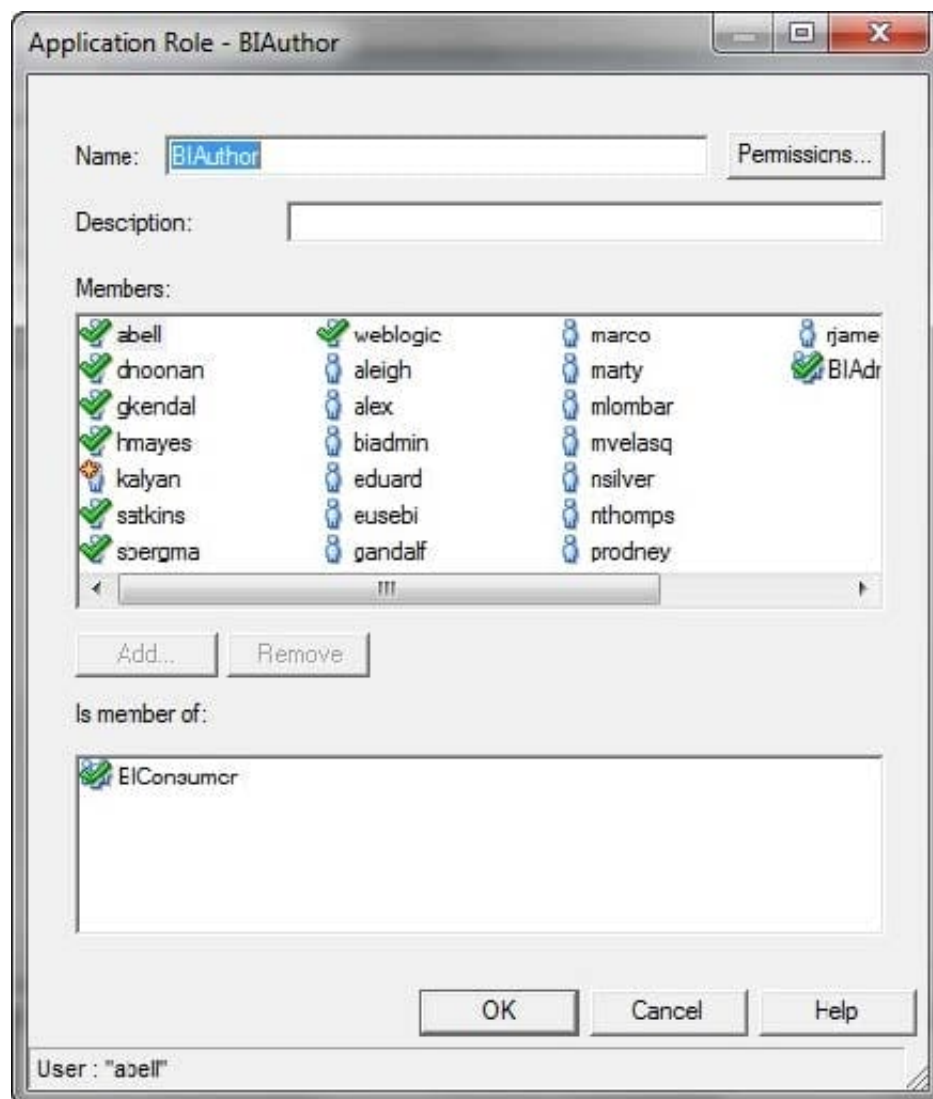
 Navigate to Manage > Identity

3.

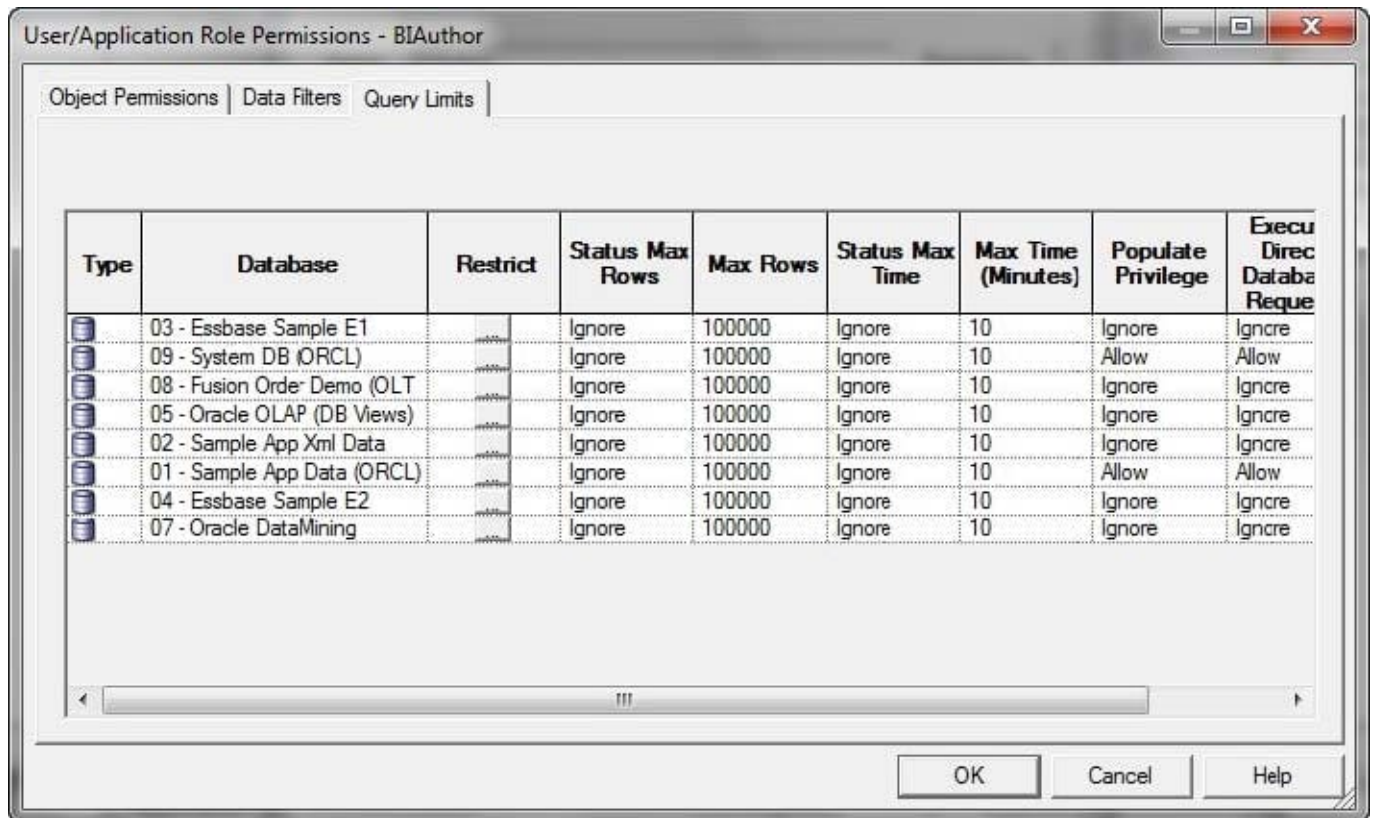 Go to Application Role tab, choose the role and double click on it to open.

4.

 Click on Permissions tab

5. Set the Query Limits. You can limit queries by the number of rows received, by maximum run time, and by restricting to particular time periods. You can also allow or disallow direct database requests or the Populate privilege.

QUESTION 7

A derived measure is never used to_____.

A. Calculate share measures

B. Add two logical columns together

C. Calculate a variance between two measures

D. Calculate the rank dimension values

E. Input data

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 8

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 9

The highest sales amount for this year is $10,000. If you create a rank measure for sales this year and display it on a report, the value will be_____.

A. $10,000

B. 0

C. 1

D. Year

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The rank measure is numbered from 1. The highest sales amount will be ranked 1.

QUESTION 10

Which option is used to enter the rank function when creating a new rank measure?

A. Initialization Block

B. Expression Builder

C. Connection Pool

D. Web Catalog

Correct Answer: B

Example (see step 4 and 5 below): Getting Top-N Sales Reps for Year and Year-1

1.

 Under the "Business Model and Mapping" Layer, right click the "F1 Revenue" and select "New Object" -> "Logical Column..."

2.

 In the "Logical Column" Window give for Name: Year Ago Revenue as seen below:

3.

Goto the "Column Source" Tab and select "Derived from existing columns using an expression" radio button then click on the "Edit Expression" icon.

4.

Enter the following expression in the "Expression Builder" Window by selecting "Functions" in the "Category:" list, "Time Series Functions" in the "Functions:" list then "Ago" "Time Series Functions:" section.

5.

Select the "" in the "Ago( )" function, then select "Logical Tables" in the "Category:" list, "F1 Revenue" in the "Logical Tables:" list, then double click the "Revenue" in the "Columns:" list. Etc.

QUESTION 11

What are the two types of Repository Variables?

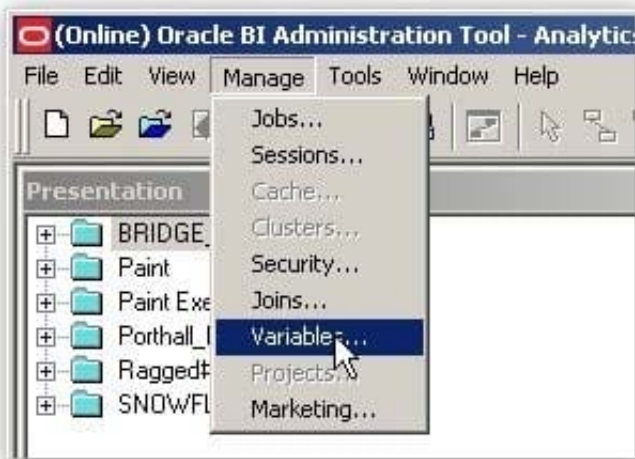A. System

B. Non System

C. Static
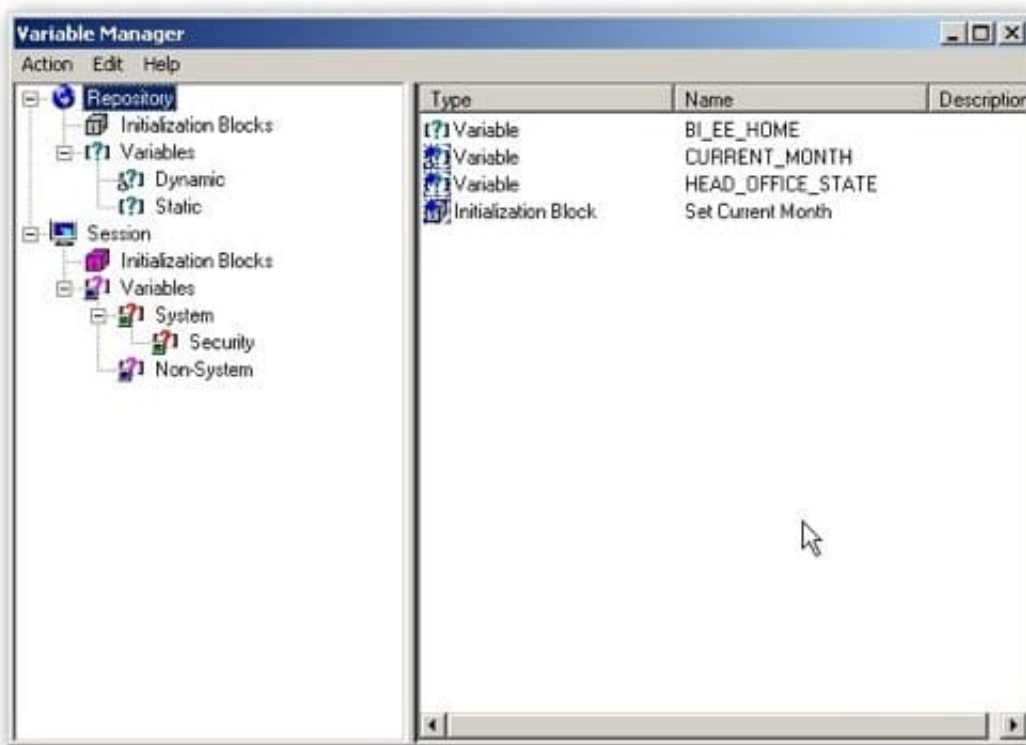
D. Dynamic

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: There are static and dynamic repository variables.

Note:

Variables in the Oracle BI Server can be either repository or session variables, and are defined using the Variable Manager within the Oracle BI Administrator (Manage > Variables).

This brings up the Variable Manager, that divides variables out into repository and session variables, with a further subdivision into static and dynamic repository ones and system and non-system session ones. You can also define variables at the Presentation Server level, these are scoped to individual dashboards and are used amongst other things for setting dashboard prompt values and integrating the dashboard with BI Publisher parameters. Here\'s a screenshot of a typical Variable Manager screen.

QUESTION 12

Identify the two true statements about alias tables.

A. Alias tables are set up to avoid triangular or circular joins.

B. Alias tables are set up to include best practice naming conventions for physical table names.

C. Alias tables are set up to create another physical copy of the data.

D. Alias tables are set up to create a copy of the data with a filter applied to it.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: It is a best practice to create aliases for all tables. Aliases are created in the Physical Layer of the repository. Some of the benefits of using aliases are given below:

(A) * An alias is used to avoid circular joins and to configure self joins.

*

 You can create a join relationship which is different than the actual foreign key relationship in the database. This helps in defining relationships to meet business model criteria.

*

 Aliases can function in numerous ways to define business model e.g. a table can act both as a dimension and a fact using aliases.

(B) * You can rename aliases to make physical and business model easier to understand.

QUESTION 13

Identify the two types of storage for Essbase.

A. Aggregate Storage Option and Block Storage Option

B. Aggregate Storage and Cell Storage

C. OLAP Storage and Cell Storage

D. Aggregate Storage and Hybrid Columnar Compression

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle Essbase developers creating planning and budgeting applications have been keenly aware of the advantages and disadvantages of the two different storage types available to them:

*

 Block storage option (BSO) databases support a wide range of calculations, including forecasts, allocations, and aggregations through procedural calculation scripts. The results of these calculations can be written back to the database, but applications that use BSO storage are limited to about 10 dimensions and member counts in the low hundreds of thousands.

*

 Aggregate storage option (ASO) databases can support about 20 dimensions and member counts in the millions. ASO databases use multidimensional functions rather than procedural scripts to perform calculations, but the results of queries cannot be stored back in the database, making ASO unsuitable for most financial management applications.

QUESTION 14

The three metadata layers are an important concept of the BI Server. Which statement is incorrect?

A. The physical layer defines the objects and relationships that the Oracle BI Server needs to write native queries against each physical data source.

B. Separating the logical of the application from the physical model provides the ability to federate multiple physical sources to the same logical object.

C. The model and mapping layer define the business or logical model of the data. This layer determines the analytic behavior seen by users.

D. The presentation layer defines the relationship that is needed to create the DML.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The relationship is defined at the model and mapping layer.

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 15

The administration tool is the developer\\'s interface to the repository file. It allows the development of and changes to the metadata repository file. Which statement is true?

A. Changes to the repository can only be carried out in offline mode.

B. Multiple developers can work on one repository at the same time. Results can be merged later on.

C. All aspects of security are being held in the repository file.

D. Opening the rpd.file in online mode results in performance Issues for the application user.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Oracle BI repository development process adheres to the classic Software Configuration Management (SCM)process, which utilizes a three-way merge to manage concurrent development.

The merge process involves three repositories:

In a multiuser environment (MUDE), Developers check out the file and make changes locally. Then, these changes are automatically reconciled and merged into the master repository.

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