

1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

How can you use Oracle Data Mining with Oracle Warehouse builder?

- A. To identify records to extract
- B. As a standard transform operation
- C. To increase write performance
- D. To eliminate ETL logging

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Data Mining and Data Warehousing Data can be mined whether it is stored in flat files, spreadsheets, database tables, or some other storage format. The important criteria for the data is not the storage format, but its applicability to the problem to be solved. Proper data cleansing and preparation are very important for data mining, and a data warehouse can facilitate these activities. However, a data warehouse will be of no use if it does not contain the data you need to solve your problem. Oracle Data Mining requires that the data be presented as a case table in single-record case format. All the data for each record (case) must be contained within a row. Most typically, the case table is a view that presents the data in the required format for mining Note: Oracle Warehouse Builder (OWB) enables the design and deployment of enterprise data warehouses, data marts, and e-business intelligence applications.

References:

QUESTION 2

Your customer wants to implement an ILM strategy. The customer must have which option when deploying Oracle's ILM Assistant to implement this strategy?

- A. RAC
- B. Partitioning
- C. OLAP
- D. Oracle Clusterware

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is a set of policies and procedures for managing data during its lifetime. The ILM Assistant manages information by recommending the correct placement of data on logical storage tiers as specified by a lifecycle definition, where a lifecycle definition describes the stages and storage tiers that data resides on during its lifetime. Each stage specifies a retention period during which the data resides on a logical storage tier. A logical storage tier is a collection of Oracle tablespaces in which partitions may reside.

Note: Information today comes in a wide variety of types, for example an E-mail message, a photograph, or an order in an Online Transaction Processing System. Therefore, once you know the type of data and how it will be used, you already have an understanding of what its evolution and final destiny is likely to be.

One of the challenges facing each organization is to understand how its data evolves and grows, monitor how its usage changes over time, and decide how long it should survive, while adhering to all the rules and regulations that now apply to that data. Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is designed to address these issues, with a combination of

processes, policies, software, and hardware so that the appropriate technology can be used for each stage in the lifecycle of the data.

References:

QUESTION 3

Which can be used in scenario where there are large data loads of a sensitive nature into a data warehouse?

- A. Direct path loading
- B. External tables for loading flat files
- C. Partition exchange loading
- D. Any of these are valid for certain situations.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Instead of filling a bind array buffer and passing it to the Oracle database with a SQL INSERT statement, a direct path load uses the direct path API to pass the data to be loaded to the load engine in the server. The load engine builds a column array structure from the data passed to it. The direct path load engine uses the column array structure to format Oracle data blocks and build index keys. The newly formatted database blocks are written directly to the database (multiple blocks per I/O request using asynchronous writes if the host platform supports asynchronous I/O).

Internally, multiple buffers are used for the formatted blocks. While one buffer is being filled, one or more buffers are being written if asynchronous I/O is available on the host platform. Overlapping computation with I/O increases load performance.

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1008815

QUESTION 4

What is the difference between an ETL (Extraction Transformation Load) approach and an ELT (Extraction Load Transformation) approach to data integration? Select one.

- A. ETL can operate between heterogeneous data sources.
- B. ELT requires a separate transformation server.
- C. ELT transforms data on the target server.
- D. ELT cannot be used for incremental data loading.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

There are two approaches to consider for data integration: ELT and ETL. The difference between ETL and ELT lies in the environment in which the data transformations are applied. In traditional ETL, the transformation takes place when the data is en route from the source to the target system. In ELT, the data is loaded into the target system, and then transformed within the target system environment.

References:

QUESTION 5

Identify the benefit of using bitmap join indexes. Select one.

- A. Faster query performance for all queries.
- B. Reduced space for indexes.
- C. Faster query performance for some queries.
- D. Lower memory usage.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Oracle benchmarks claim that bitmap join indexes can run a query more than eight times faster than traditional indexing methods.

However, this speed improvement is dependent upon many factors, and the bitmap join is not a panacea.

Some restrictions on using the bitmap join index include:

The indexed columns must be of low cardinality--usually with less than 300 distinct values. The query must not have any references in the WHERE clause to data columns that are not contained in the index.

The overhead when updating bitmap join indexes is substantial. For practical use, bitmap join indexes are dropped and rebuilt each evening about the daily batch load jobs. This means that bitmap join indexes are useful only for Oracle data warehouses that remain read-only during the processing day.

References:

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