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Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You want partitions to be automatically created when data that does not fit into current date range loaded. Which type of partitioning would you implement?

A. Hash

B. List

C. Invisible

D. Interval

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Interval Partitioning was introduced in 11g, interval partitions are extensions to range partitioning. These provide automation for equi-sized range partitions. Partitions are created as metadata and only the start partition is made persistent. The additional segments are allocated as the data arrives. The additional partitions and local indexes are automatically created.

Note: Partitioning is one of the most sought after options for data warehousing. Almost all Oracle data warehouses use partitioning to improve the performance of queries and also to ease the day-to-day maintenance complexities. Starting with 11G, more partitioning options have been provided and these should reduce the burden of the DBA to a great extent.

References:

QUESTION 2

What are two ways in which query performance can be improved with partitioning?

A. Partition pruning

B. Partition optimization

C. Partition compression

D. Partition-wise joins

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

A: Even when you don\'t name a specific partition in a SQL statement, the fact that a table is partitioned might still influence the manner in which the statement accesses the table. When a SQL statement accesses one or more partitioned tables, the Oracle optimizer attempts to use the information in the WHERE clause to eliminate some of the partitions from consideration during statement execution. This process, called partition pruning, speeds statement execution by ignoring any partitions that cannot satisfy the statement\'s WHERE clause. To do so, the optimizer uses information from the table definition combined with information from the statement\'s WHERE clause.

D: A partition wise join is a join between (for simplicity) two tables that are partitioned on the same column with the same partitioning scheme. In shared nothing this is effectively hard partitioning locating data on a specific node / storage combo. In Oracle is is logical partitioning.

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If you now join the two tables on that partitioned column you can break up the join in smaller joins exactly along the partitions in the data. Since they are partitioned (grouped) into the same buckets, all values required to do the join live in the equivalent bucket on either sides. No need to talk to anyone else, no need to redistribute data to anyone else... in short, the optimal join method for parallel processing of two large data sets.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which Oracle option might be used to encrypt sensitive data in an Oracle data warehouse?

A. Active Data Guard

B. Total Recall

C. Advanced Security Option

D. Virtual Private Database

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Oracle Advanced Security is an option to the Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition that helps address privacy and regulatory requirements including the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCIDSS), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and numerous breach notification laws. Oracle Advanced Security provides data encryption and strong authentication services to the Oracle database, safeguarding sensitive data against unauthorized access from the network and the operating system. It also protects against theft, loss, and improper decommissioning of storage media and database backups.

References:

QUESTION 5

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:

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