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Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

Identify the statement about ASM that is NOT true.

- A. ASM is easier to manage than file systems.
- B. ASM delivers the performance of raw partitions.
- C. ASM is an extra cost option for Oracle databases.
- D. ASM delivers automatic striping and mirroring.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

ASM is a management tool, not a RAW performance tool.

Note:

Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is a new feature that has been introduced in Oracle 10g to simplify the storage of Oracle datafiles, controlfiles and logfiles.

Automatic Storage Management (ASM) simplifies administration of Oracle related files by allowing the administrator to reference disk groups rather than individual disks and files, which are managed by ASM.

The ASM functionality is an extension of the Oracle Managed Files (OMF) functionality that also includes striping and mirroring to provide balanced and secure storage. The new ASM functionality can be used in combination with existing raw and cooked file systems, along with OMF and manually managed files.

The ASM functionality is controlled by an ASM instance. This is not a full database instance, just the memory structures and as such is very small and lightweight.

The main components of ASM are disk groups, each of which comprise of several physical disks that are controlled as a single unit. The physical disks are known as ASM disks, while the files that reside on the disks are known as ASM files. The locations and names for the files are controlled by ASM, but user-friendly aliases and directory structures can be defined for ease of reference. The level of redundancy and the granularity of the striping can be controlled using templates. Default templates are provided for each file type stored by ASM, but additional templates can be defined as needed.

Failure groups are defined within a disk group to support the required level of redundancy. For two-way mirroring you would expect a disk group to contain two failure groups so individual files are written to two locations.



In summary ASM provides the following functionality:

- *Manages groups of disks, called disk groups.
- *Manages disk redundancy within a disk group.
- *Provides near-optimal I/O balancing without any manual tuning. *Enables management of database objects without specifying mount points and filenames.
- *Supports large files.

References:

QUESTION 2

Your customer wants to determine "market baskets." What do you recommend?

- A. Use Oracle OLAP Option.
- B. Use Oracle SQL Analytic Functions.
- C. Use associations algorithm in Oracle Data Mining.
- D. Use regression analysis in Oracle Data Mining

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Association is a data mining function that discovers the probability of the co-occurrence of items in a collection. The relationships between co-occurring items are expressed as association rules.

Market-Basket Analysis

Association rules are often used to analyze sales transactions. For example, it might be noted that customers who buy cereal at the grocery store often buy milk at the same time. In fact, association analysis might find that 85% of the checkout sessions that include cereal also include milk. This relationship could be formulated as the following rule.

Cereal implies milk with 85% confidence

This application of association modeling is called market-basket analysis. It is valuable for direct marketing, sales promotions, and for discovering business trends. Market-basket analysis can also be used effectively for store layout, catalog design, and cross-sell.

Association Algorithm

Oracle Data Mining uses the Apriori algorithm to calculate association rules for items in frequent itemsets.



References:

QUESTION 3

Knowledge Modules are:

- A. Reusable code templates for Oracle Data Integrator
- B. Prebuilt applications for Oracle Business Intelligence
- C. Options for Oracle Enterprise Manager
- D. Algorithms for data mining

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Knowledge modules (KMs) in Oracle Data Integrator are components that implement reusable transformation and ELT (extract, load, and transform) strategies across different technologies.

References:

QUESTION 4

What is the estimated maximum speed of data loads for a Quarter Rack with the Exadata Storage Server?

- A. 1 TB/hr
- B. 2 TB/hr
- C. 4 TB/hr
- D. 5 TB/hr
- E. It depends on the number of CPUs in the server.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: 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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