



# 1Z0-515<sup>Q&As</sup>

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

What are Oracle Data Integrator templates used for?

- A. To model SAP applications
- B. To define how to transform data
- C. As reports to monitor ETL activity
- D. None of these

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Oracle Data Integrator streamlines the highperformance movement and transformation of data between disparate systems in batch, real-time, synchronous, and asynchronous modes. Knowledge Modules are at the core of the Oracle Data Integrator architecture. They make all Oracle Data Integrator processes modular, flexible, and extensible. Knowledge Modules implement the actual data flows and define the templates for generating code across the multiple systems involved in each process. Knowledge Modules are generic, because they allow data flows to be generated regardless of the transformation rules. And they are highly specific, because the code they generate and the integration strategy they implement are finely tuned for a given technology. Oracle Data Integrator provides a comprehensive library of Knowledge Modules, which can be tailored to implement existing best practices (for example, for highest performance, for adhering to corporate standards, or for specific vertical know-how). By helping companies capture and reuse technical expertise and best practices, Oracle Data Integrator's Knowledge Module framework reduces the cost of ownership. It also enables metadata-driven extensibility of product functionality to meet the most demanding data integration challenges.

References:

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**QUESTION 2**

Identify the dimension that appears most often in queries in a data warehouse.

- A. Product dimension
- B. Time dimension
- C. Cost dimension
- D. Location dimension

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In a data warehouse, a dimension is a data element that categorizes each item in a data set into non-overlapping regions. A data warehouse dimension provides the means to "slice and dice" data in a data warehouse. Dimensions provide structured labeling information to otherwise unordered numeric measures. For example, "Customer", "Date", and "Product" are all dimensions that could be applied meaningfully to a sales receipt. A dimensional data element is similar to a categorical variable in statistics. The primary function of dimensions is threefold: to provide filtering, grouping and labeling. For example, in a data warehouse where each person is categorized as having a gender of male, female or unknown, a user of the data warehouse would then be able to filter or categorize each presentation or report by either filtering based on the gender dimension or displaying results broken out by the gender.

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**QUESTION 3**

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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**QUESTION 4**

Identify the indexing technique you would use to minimize partition maintenance.

- A. Local indexes
- B. Global partitioned indexes
- C. Global nonpartitioned indexes
- D. Both global partitioned and global nonpartitioned indexes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: If your priority is manageability, use a local index. Local partitioned indexes are easier to manage than other types of partitioned indexes. They also offer greater availability and are common in DSS environments. The reason for this is equipartitioning: each partition of a local index is associated with exactly one partition of the table. This



enables Oracle to automatically keep the index partitions in sync with the table partitions, and makes each table-index pair independent. Any actions that make one partition's data invalid or unavailable only affect a single partition.

Local partitioned indexes support more availability when there are partition or subpartition maintenance operations on the table. A type of index called a local nonprefixed index is very useful for historical databases. In this type of index, the partitioning is not on the left prefix of the index columns. References:

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### QUESTION 5

Which is NOT an available composite partition in Oracle Database 11g?

- A. range-list
- B. list-list
- C. list-range
- D. interval-hash

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Extended Composite Partitioning

In previous releases of Oracle, composite partitioning was limited to Range-Hash and Range-List partitioning. Oracle 11g Release 1 extends this to allow the following composite partitioning schemes:

Range-Hash (available since 8i)

Range-List (available since 9i)

Range-Range

List-Range

List-Hash

List-List

Note: interval-hash is a valid Interval partitioning.

References:

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