



1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

You think that result set caching might provide some benefits for your current data warehouse scenario. You perform some analysis on the composition of the queries used in the scenario. Identify the result of the analysis that would indicate the most potential for improvement with result set caching.

- A. The scenario consists mainly of queries that are used infrequently.
- B. The scenario consists mainly of queries that work on data which changes frequently.
- C. The scenario consists mainly of queries with long run times and small result sets.
- D. All data warehouse scenarios will benefit from result set caching.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: As its name suggests, the query result cache is used to store the results of SQL queries for re-use in subsequent executions. By caching the results of queries, Oracle can avoid having to repeat the potentially time-consuming and intensive operations that generated the resultset in the first place (for example, sorting/aggregation, physical I/O, joins etc). The cache results themselves are available across the instance (i.e. for use by sessions other than the one that first executed the query) and are maintained by Oracle in a dedicated area of memory. Unlike our homegrown solutions using associative arrays or global temporary tables, the query result cache is completely transparent to our applications. It is also maintained for consistency automatically, unlike our own caching programs.

References:

QUESTION 2

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:

QUESTION 3

Identify the benefit of using interval partitioning.

- A. Automatic creation of new partitions based on hash values
- B. Automatic creation of new partitions based on the value of data being entered
- C. Improved performance compared to range partitions
- D. Automatic transfer of older partitions lower cost storage

Correct Answer: B

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.

References:

QUESTION 4

Which statement is true for you to get the benefits of partition-wise joins?

- A. The parent table must be partitioned on the join Key and the child table must be partitioned on] the join key.
- B. The parent table must be partitioned on the primary key and the child table must be partition the join key.
- C. The child table must use a reference partition.
- D. The parent table must be partitioned on the primary key and the child table must use a ref partition.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

Partition-wise joins reduce query response time by minimizing the amount of data exchanged among



parallel execution servers when joins execute in parallel. This significantly reduces response time and improves the use of both CPU and memory resources. In Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, partition-wise joins also avoid or at least limit the data traffic over the interconnect, which is the key to achieving good scalability for massive join operations. Partition-wise joins can be full or partial. Oracle decides which type of join to use.

QUESTION 5

Which feature would enable higher availability during maintenance operations while also improving query response performance?

- A. Partitioning
- B. Materialized views
- C. Bitmap Indexing
- D. OLAP

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Partitioning enhances the performance, manageability, and availability of a wide variety of applications and helps reduce the total cost of ownership for storing large amounts of data. Partitioning allows tables, indexes, and index-organized tables to be subdivided into smaller pieces, enabling these database objects to be managed and accessed at a finer level of granularity. Oracle provides a rich variety of partitioning strategies and extensions to address every business requirement. Moreover, since it is entirely transparent, partitioning can be applied to almost any application without the need for potentially expensive and time consuming application changes.

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