



1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

What would you do to compress data in partitions that are frequently updated in Oracle Database 11g?

- A. Use Hybrid Columnar Compression.
- B. Use Advanced Compression Option.
- C. Use Hybrid Partitions.
- D. Avoid compressing any data.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Advanced Compression features in Oracle Database 11g include:

* Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) Table Compression: This breakthrough compression feature compresses table data during all types of data manipulation operations, including conventional INSERT or UPDATE. OLTP Table Compression leverages a sophisticated and intelligent algorithm that minimizes compression overhead during write operations, thereby making it viable for highly transactional workloads

References:

QUESTION 2

How many Exadata Storage Server cells can be used in a grid?

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 128
- D. No practical limit

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

There is no practical limit to number of cells that can be in the grid.

References:

QUESTION 3

How does compression affect resource utilization?

- A. Reduces the amount of CPU and disk utilization



- B. Increases the amount of CPU and disk utilization
- C. Reduces the amount of disk but increases CPU utilization for loading
- D. Increases the amount of disk but reduces CPU utilization for loading!

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Compression is useful because it helps reduce the consumption of resources such as data space or transmission capacity. Because compressed data must be decompressed to be used, this extra processing imposes computational or other costs through decompression.

QUESTION 4

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:

**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.

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