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Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

What would you use to evenly distribute data across the disk in your Oracle data warehouse?

- A. Range Partitioning
- B. Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- C. List Partitioning
- D. RAC

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is a feature provided by Oracle Corporation within the Oracle Database from release Oracle 10g (revision 1) onwards. ASM aims to simplify the management of database files. To do so, it provides tools to manage file systems and volumes directly inside the database, allowing database administrators (DBAs) to control volumes and disks with familiar SQL statements in standard Oracle environments. Thus DBAs do not need extra skills in specific file systems or volume managers (which usually operate at the level of the operating system).

With ASM:

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IO channels can take advantage of data striping and software mirroring

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DBAs can automate online redistribution of data, along with the addition and removal of disks/storage

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the system maintains redundant copies and provides 3rd-party[citation needed] RAID functionality

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Oracle supports third-party multipathing IO technologies (such as failover or load balancing to SAN access) the need for hot spares diminishes

References:

QUESTION 2

Your customer wants to implement an ILM strategy. The customer must have which option when deploying Oracle's ILM Assistant to implement this strategy?

- A. RAC
- B. Partitioning
- C. OLAP



D. Oracle Clusterware

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is a set of policies and procedures for managing data during its lifetime. The ILM Assistant manages information by recommending the correct placement of data on logical storage tiers as specified by a lifecycle definition, where a lifecycle definition describes the stages and storage tiers that data resides on during its lifetime. Each stage specifies a retention period during which the data resides on a logical storage tier. A logical storage tier is a collection of Oracle tablespaces in which partitions may reside.

Note: Information today comes in a wide variety of types, for example an E-mail message, a photograph, or an order in an Online Transaction Processing System. Therefore, once you know the type of data and how it will be used, you already have an understanding of what its evolution and final destiny is likely to be.

One of the challenges facing each organization is to understand how its data evolves and grows, monitor how its usage changes over time, and decide how long it should survive, while adhering to all the rules and regulations that now apply to that data. Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is designed to address these issues, with a combination of processes, policies, software, and hardware so that the appropriate technology can be used for each stage in the lifecycle of the data.

References:

QUESTION 3

How can you implement near real time data integration with Oracle Data Integrator?

- A. By accessing Change Data Capture records from logs
- B. By using Exchange Partition
- C. By mining Oracle UNDO segments
- D. By reading operating system logs

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Conventional "Extract, Transform, Load" (ETL) tools closely intermix data transformation rules with integration process procedures, requiring the development of both data transformations and data flow. Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) takes a different approach to integration by clearly separating the declarative rules (the "what") from the actual implementation (the "how"). With ODI, declarative rules describing mappings and transformations are defined graphically, through a drag-and-drop interface, and stored independently from the implementation. ODI automatically generates the data flow, which can be fine-tuned if required. This innovative approach for declarative design has also been applied to ODI's framework for Changed Data Capture. ODI's CDC moves only changed data to the target systems and can be integrated with Oracle GoldenGate, thereby enabling the kind of real time integration that businesses require.

References:

QUESTION 4

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 5

Which questions CANNOT be addressed by Oracle Data Mining?

- A. Fraud detection
- B. Prediction of customer behavior
- C. Root cause de
- D. Identify factors associated with a business problem

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Data Mining can provide valuable results:

*Predict customer behavior (Classification) (not B)

*Predict or estimate a value (Regression)

*Segment a population (Clustering)

*Identify factors more associated with a business problem (Attribute Importance) (not D)

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Find profiles of targeted people or items (Decision Trees)

*

Determine important relationships and market baskets within the population (Associations)



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Find fraudulent or rare events (Anomaly Detection) (not A)

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