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Oracle Essbase

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QUESTION 1

During a multidimensional analysis getting data from a supplemental data source is an example of_____.

- A. Drill across
- B. Drill Through
- C. Trending
- D. Pivoting

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Identify the two true statements about incremental loading.

- A. Allows for real time data access for end users.
- B. Creates *subscribes* along the main slice in the database.
- C. Materialization of slices is required to provide users the correct query results.
- D. Different materialized views may exist within a slice as compared to the main slice of the database.

Correct Answer: AC

A: Incremental loading and fast aggregation can provide near real-time analysis of transactional data.

C: Incremental loading creates subcubes or slices alongside the primary slice of the database.

Note: Following a data load, Essbase ASO does not store any aggregate values, but instead calculates them on demand. For large databases, where the time required to generate these values may become inconvenient, the database can materialize one or more aggregate "views", made up of one aggregate level from each dimension (for example, the database may calculate all combinations of the fifth generation of Product with the third generation of Customer), and these views are then used to generate other aggregate values where possible. This process can be partially automated, where the administrator specifies the amount of disk space that may be used, and the database generates views according to actual usage. This approach has a major drawback in that the cube cannot be treated for calculation purposes as a single large hypercube, because aggregate values cannot be directly controlled, so write-back from front- end tools is limited, and complex calculations that cannot be expressed as MDX expressions are not possible.

Hyperion Essbase - System 9 Database Administrator\\'s Guide

QUESTION 3

Identify the five true statements.

- A. CALC DIM is faster than AGG on Sparse dimensions



- B. AGG is faster than CALC DIM on Sparse dimensions
- C. CALC DIM calculates member formulas
- D. AGG calculates member formulas
- E. CALC DIM calculates Sparse dimensions
- F. AGG calculates Sparse dimensions
- G. CALC DIM calculates Dense dimensions
- H. AGG calculates Dense dimensions

Correct Answer: BCEFG

Differences between CALC DIM and AGG.

CALC DIM (Product);

This line calculates the Product dimension doing both outline aggregation (such as rolling all the Colas up into the parent value) and member formulas (C), if they exist for members in that dimension. If we want to calculate multiple dimensions

using this command (say, Market and Product), just separate them with commas:

CALC DIM (Market, Product);

Remember how we said that "CALC DIM" not only does

aggregation but also member formulas? Well, how many member formulas are there in the Market and Product dimensions? That's right: none, so "CALC DIM" is wasting time looking for formulas that you know aren't there. For sparse

dimensions that don't have formulas, there's a command that only does aggregation and as such, is usually faster:

AGG (Market, Product) (B, F)

Note: The CALC DIM command calculates the formulas and aggregations associated with each member of all the specified dimensions. This command calculates the formulas and aggregations associated with each member of all of the

specified dimensions. The order in which dimensions are calculated depends on whether they are dense (G) or sparse (E). All of the dense dimensions are calculated first, in the order that the dense dimensions appear in dimList. The sparse

dimensions are then calculated in a similar order.

QUESTION 4

The following two members would be optimally tagged Label Only.

- A. "Profit"
- B. "Rations"



C. "Scenario"

D. "Q1"

E. "January"

Correct Answer: BC

Label only is a tag that you can apply to a member to indicate that :

*

you don't want to store data.

*

the Members do not have data associated with them.

Use Label Only for member like Scenarios, Ratios, or Drivers, members whose sole purpose in life is to organize the dimension and hierarchy.

Note:

Although a label only member has no data associated with it, it can display a value. The label only tag groups members and eases navigation and reporting. Typically, label only members are not calculated.

For example, in the Measures dimension, the member Ratios has three children, Margin%, Profit%, and Profit per Ounce. The member Ratios defines a category of members. When consolidated, Margin%, Profit %, and Profit per Ounce do

not roll up to a meaningful figure for Ratios. Hence, Ratios is tagged as label only.

QUESTION 5

Identify the four true statements about attribute dimensions

A. Attributes allow cross tab reports with other dims

B. Attributes are assigned to dense dimensions

C. Attributes are stored

D. Attributes are dynamically calculated

E. Security can be assigned by attribute dimension

F. Even though ASO databases allow many dimensions, attribute dimensions are still available and used in aggregate storage option databases

Correct Answer: ADEF

An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a standard dimensions. Use attribute dimensions to report and aggregate data based on characteristics of standard dimensions.

Essbase does not allocate storage for attribute dimension member (not C). Instead, it dynamically calculates the



members when the user requests data associated with them (D). Attribute dimensions are always sparse dimensions(not B).

And you can associate attribute dimensions only with sparse standard dimensions

A, D, F:

| | Shared Members | Attributes | User-Defined Attributes |
|---|----------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Drill-down capability | X | X | |
| Work across dense and sparse dimensions | | | X |
| Many-to-many relationships | X | | X |
| Additional dynamic calculations | | X | |
| Cross-tab reporting | | X | |

Comparison of Features Supported by the Alternate View Techniques



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