1Z0-531 Q&As

Oracle Essbase

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QUESTION 1

You have a reporting requirement to track and report the employee status for employees in your workforce ASO Essbase database. Employee status can change over time. One report requires employees down the rows and employee status

across the columns.

What is the best solution to meet the all of the requirements?

A. Separate Employee status dimension

B. Text List

C. Smart List

D. Attribute dimension

E. Varying attribute dimension

F. Alternate hierarchy

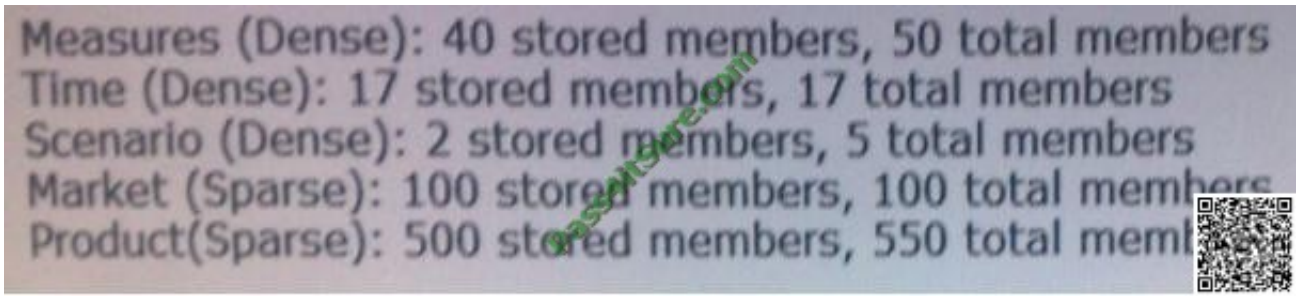
G. User defined attribute

Correct Answer: D

D: 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. In the Sample.Basic database, for example, the Product dimension is associated with the Ounces attribute dimension. Members of the Ounces attribute dimension categorize products based on their size in ounces. Essbase does not allocate storage for attribute dimension member. Instead, it dynamically calculates the members when the user requests data associated with them. Attribute dimensions are always sparse dimensions. And you can associate attribute dimensions only with sparse standard dimensions

QUESTION 2

Given the following, what is the block size In bytes?



A. Block size = 40 * 17 * 2

B. Block size = 40 *17 * 2 * 8

C. Block size = 50 * 17 * 5

D. Block size = 50* 17*5 * 8

Correct Answer: B

We need to multiple the stored (not the total) members of the dense dimensions (here Measures: 40, Time:17, and Dense:2) with 8 to calculate the block size.

Note: Data block size is determined by the amount of data in particular combination of dense dimensions. For ex: when you change the dense or sparse configuration of one or more dimensions in the database, the data block size changes. Data block size is 8n bytes, where n is the number of cells that exist (ie. Stored, not total) for that combination of dense dimensions.Note: Optimal range is 8 to 100 kb

QUESTION 3

You notice that your reports are running slower than before and realized that nothing in terms of data volume or dimension members has changed. You also checked the log file and found that no one ran any calculation.

Which two would you look for to diagnose the cause of this slower response time?

A. Run a MaxL comment to see if the database is fragmented

B. Check when was the last time the application was stopped

C. Check the data cache setting

D. Check the commit-level setting

Correct Answer: AC

A: Database fragmentation would slow down the database performance. You can use MaxL commands to check the fragmentation status.

C: The data cache could affect the running time of the reports. Checking this cache would be a good idea.

Incorrect answers

Stop time of the application is not of interest here.

The commit-level setting would affect real-time updates, not producing reports.

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true (assuming data is loaded to a BSO database and to the members noted below)?

A. If you delete a sparse shared member, the outline file shrinks.

B. If you delete a sparse shared member, the page file shrinks.

C. If you delete a sparse stored member, the index file shrinks.

D. If you delete a sparse stored member, the block density shrinks.

E. If you delete a dense shared member, the block size shrinks.

F. If you delete a dense stored member, the number of blocks shrinks

Correct Answer: AC

C: If a member of a sparse dimension is moved, deleted, or added, Essbase restructures the index and creates new index files. Restructuring the index is relatively fast; the time required depends on the index size.

Sparse restructures are typically fast, but depend on the size of the index file(s). Sparse restructures are faster than dense restructures.

QUESTION 5

Fragmentation has a number of potential causes. Identify two.

A. Deleting member from a sparse dim

B. Deleting member from a dense dim

C. Renaming a member

D. Renaming an alias

E. Submitting data/deleting data frequently (like in budget applications)

Correct Answer: BE

Fragmentation is unused disk space. Fragmentation is created when Essbase writes a data block to a new location on disk and leaves unused space in the former location of the data block. Block size increases because data from a data load or calculation is appended to the blocks; the blocks must therefore be written to the end of a data file."

Fragmentation is likely to occur with the following:

Read/write databases that users are constantly updating with data (E) Databases that execute calculations around the clock Databases that frequently update and recalculate dense members (B) Data loads that are poorly designed Databases that contain a significant number of Dynamic Calc and Store members Databases that use an isolation level of uncommitted access with commit block set to zero

You can prevent and remove fragmentation: To prevent fragmentation, optimize data loads by sorting load records based upon sparse dimension members Perform an export of the database, delete all data in the database with CLEARDATA, and reload the export file Force a dense restructure of the database

Reference Improving Essbase Performance, Eliminating Fragmentation