

# 1Z0-591<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1
Which OBIEE capability enables developers to build Aggregate tables?
A. Aggregate Persistence Wizard
B. Expression Builder
C. Table Builder
D. Query Analyzer
Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Aggregate Persistence Wizard automates the creation and initial population of aggregates, persists them in a back-end database and configures the BI Server metadata layer so that they\\'re used when appropriate.
QUESTION 2
OBIEE 11g authentication of users is performed by which two components listed below?
A. Repository file (rpd)
B. Embedded WebLogic LDAP server
C. External directories such as Active Directory using WebLogic and Fusion Middleware\\'s Oracle Platform Security Services framework
D. BI Presentation Services
Correct Answer: AB
Explanation: A: Authentication at the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Layer The Oracle Product Lifecycle Analytics (Oracle PLA) application utilizes the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Layer (OBIEE) layer\\'s platform authentication features. You change the password for the PLMA.RPD repository file using the OBIEE Admin Tool.
B: LDAP Authentication LDAP authentication is used as an alternative to storing user IDs and passwords in an Oracle BI repository. You can set up the Oracle BI Server to take the user ID and password, and have it then pass the user ID and password to an LDAP server for authentication.
Reference: Oracle Product Lifecycle Analytics, Security Guide , Configuring and Using Authentication
QUESTION 3  Security Manager is used for  A. Setting permissions for particular users or application roles
A. Detuing permissions for particular users of application roles

B. Setting permissions for individual objects in the Presentation Layer

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- C. Setting up new Roles and Groups
- D. Setting up new Application Roles

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Security Manager ?is used to setup users, groups, synchronize LDAP users and Groups, set access rights for Objects (tables, columns) and to control over when and what data a user can access.

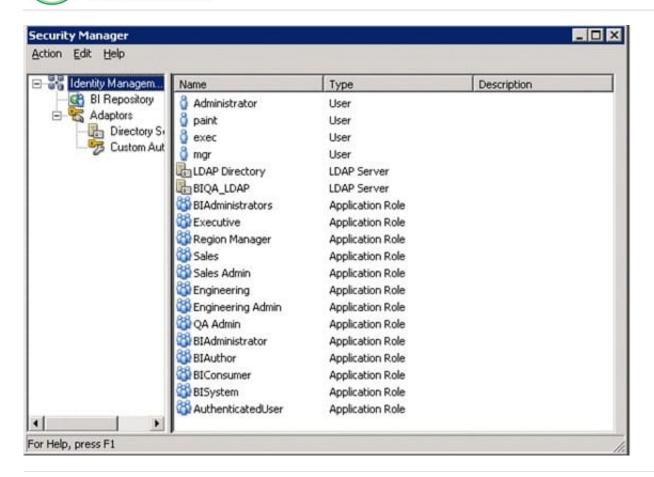




Note: When you open the administration tool, you can reach the security manager by the Menu: Manage > Security

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#### **QUESTION 4**

Pre Deployment sign-off is a milestone for a OBIEE implementation and is based on successful completion of certain tasks. Which option is not one of them?

- A. Test Environment
- B. System Testing
- C. Performance Tuning
- D. Project initiation and resourcing
- E. Data Validation / Verification

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 5**

How will you model a Type II Slowly-Changing Dimension?

- A. Add an additional column to the dimension table to capture a version of change
- B. Overwrite an existing dimension table record with the changed record



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C. Add a new row to the dimension table with a new key for the changed record

D. Do Nothing

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Dimensional Modeling - Slowly Changing Dimensions

\*

Type 1 - Overwrite Original Value

A change does not require tracking

\*

Type 2 - Add a new record

With Type II SCD, a new version of the dimension record (row) is created, and the existing version is marked as history.

Each row does not correspond to a different instance of an entity but a different "state", a "snapshot" of the instance at a point in time.

Note: Tracking changes in dimension is referred in datawarehousing as slowly changing dimensions.

In the source system a lot of changes are daily made:

new customers are added,

addresses are modified,

new regional hierarchies are implemented,

or simply the product descriptions and packaging change.

These sorts of changes need to be reflected in the dimension tables and in several cases, the history of the changes also needs to be tracked.

By remembering history, we are then able to look at historical data and compare it to their current situation.

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