



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

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

The Oracle BI office plug-in allows you to import the results of an OBI request into which two MS applications?

- A. MS Visio
- B. MS Excel
- C. MS Project
- D. MS Word

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: Oracle Business Intelligence Office Plug-In is a Windows application that is an optional feature under the Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services. The Plug-In provides a way to browse the Analytics catalog, select a report, and then drop that report into Microsoft Word or Excel.

Reference: Oracle Business Intelligence Infrastructure Installation and Configuration Guide > Installing Individual Oracle BI Components > Installing Oracle BI Office Plug-In

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**QUESTION 2**

A customer needs to do a cross database join between two tables where, one of the tables has a small number of values and the other has a large number of values. How can you optimize the way the BI Server processes the query?

- A. By specifying a one-to-many join between the tables with the small and large numbers of values
- B. By specifying a driving table
- C. By specifying a many to one join between the tables with the small and large numbers of values
- D. By creating your logical join by using the Joins Manager
- E. By creating your joins by using the Business Model Diagram

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: You can specify a Driving table parameter in a complex join.

Driving tables are for use in optimizing the manner in which the Oracle BI Server processes cross-database joins when one table is very small and the other table is very large.

The BI Server will query the driving table (the small one) and will get a list of values. The BI Server will then generate a second SQL using a parameterized IN list with the values from the first query.

Specifying driving tables leads to query optimization only when the number of rows being selected from the driving table is much smaller than the number of rows in the table to which it is being joined.

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**QUESTION 3**



Select the correct statement.

- A. Cache provides fast and always up-to-date information.
- B. Cache can increase traffic to back end database.
- C. Cache needs to be purged to refresh data.
- D. Cache can degrade query performance by reading data from the disk instead of the database.
- E. Cache is seeded by manually running PL/SQL at the back end database.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: In a standard OBIEE implementation, we generally want to purge and re- build the cache after every ETL (extract, transform, and load) run.

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#### QUESTION 4

Initialization Blocks are never used to initialize which option?

- A. Dynamic Repository Variables
- B. System Session Variables
- C. Non System Session Variables
- D. rpd file

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Initialization blocks are used to initialize dynamic repository variables, system session variables, and nonsystem session variables.

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#### QUESTION 5

A customer needs to create a product share calculation. What are the two ways that they would get the revenue for all products to use in the denominator?

- A. Create a derived measure by using the addition function that adds each product value together.
- B. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has the Level Total Product selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog.
- C. Create a derived measure based on Revenue that has all the levels selected on the Level Tab of the Logical Column Dialog except Total Product.
- D. Create a derived metric by using the Expression Builder.

Correct Answer: AC

Note: A level-based measure is a column whose values are always calculated to a specific level of aggregation.



The calculation of this measure is independent of the query grain and used always the aggregation grain of the logical column.

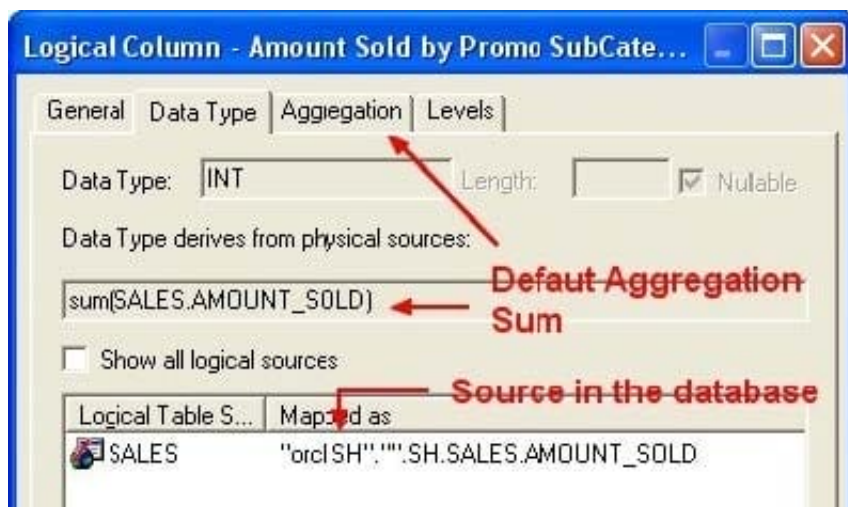
Level-based measures allow :

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to return data at multiple levels of aggregation (the query grain and the level-based column grain) with one single query

\*

to create share measures (percentage), that are calculated by taking some measure and dividing it by a level-based measure. For example, you can divide salesperson revenue by regional revenue to calculate the share of the regional revenue each salesperson generates.



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