



1Z0-591^{Q&As}

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

When adding a new dimension to an existing logical table, what is the significance of the Logical Level setting in the Logical Table Source properties?

- A. It defines the granularity of the dimension.
- B. It determines the actual value of the dimension.
- C. It creates a new session variable.
- D. It creates a foreign key relationship.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: OBIEE - Grain (Level of summarization) Grain definition in the context of OBIEE. The following list describes the different grains in navigating a query:

*

Aggregation grain. The grain of the aggregate source of from a level based metrics

*

Query grain. The grain of the request.

*

Time Series grain. The grain at which the time series function aggregation is requested.

*

Storage grain. The query in the example can be computed from daily sales or from monthly sales, or from quarterly sales.

Note:

The aggregation grain is defined in the content tab of the logical table source. When the query grain match the aggregation grain of a logical table source, this one is used to create the physical query.



Logical Table Source - SALES_HIST

General | Column Mapping | Content

Aggregation content, group by: Logical Level

☒ Show mapped ☒ Show unmapped More...

Dimension	Logical Level	
ChannelsDim		X
CustomersDim		X
ProductsDim		X
PromotionsDim		X
TimesDim		X

Fragmentation content:

SH.Times."Calendar Year" <= 1999

☒ This source should be combined with other sources at this level

Use this "WHERE" clause" filter to limit rows returned (exclude the "WHERE"):

Select distinct values

OK Cancel Help

QUESTION 2

Select the scenario in which block storage must be used instead of aggregate storage.

- A. Incremental data loading
- B. Top - down planning
- C. Extremely sparse data sets
- D. Millions of members in the outline

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: BSO is preferred to ASO in the following scenarios:

*

Top-down planning and allocation (Sales Forecasting)

*



Cost Allocations across products and customers (Profitability Analysis)

*

Currency conversion, inter-company eliminations(Financial consolidations)

QUESTION 3

How do System Session Variables obtain their values?

- A. They are entered by user input on a dashboard
- B. They are obtained from data fields in the Physical Layer
- C. They are obtained from the Presentation Layer
- D. They are obtained from the Initialization Block

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 4

DSNs are set up for access to which data sources?

- A. ODBC Data Sources
- B. Oracle Data Sources
- C. IBM Data Sources
- D. Teradata Data Sources

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The principal connection to an OBI Server inside the Oracle BI System is made through an Odbc Connection.

OBI Server can handle multiple repository but you can connect to only one at the same time by DSN Odbc Connection. Therefore, you must set up an ODBC connection for each repository.

QUESTION 5

Identify the three advantages of the BI Server metadata repository.

- A. Mapping of federated data sources to one logical object
- B. Ability to change physical sources without losing reports



C. Little changes in the physical layer to shift from development to production environment

D. Three layers support the highest level of security

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation: A: OBIEE Federated Repository

Instead of moving data in to a single database, OBIEE ?BI Administration can access multiple databases and create a single federated repository. OBIEE BI Answer uses this federated repository and build the ad-hoc reports and dashboards.

D: Repository Metadata Consists of 3 Layers

*

The Physical Layer (Schema)

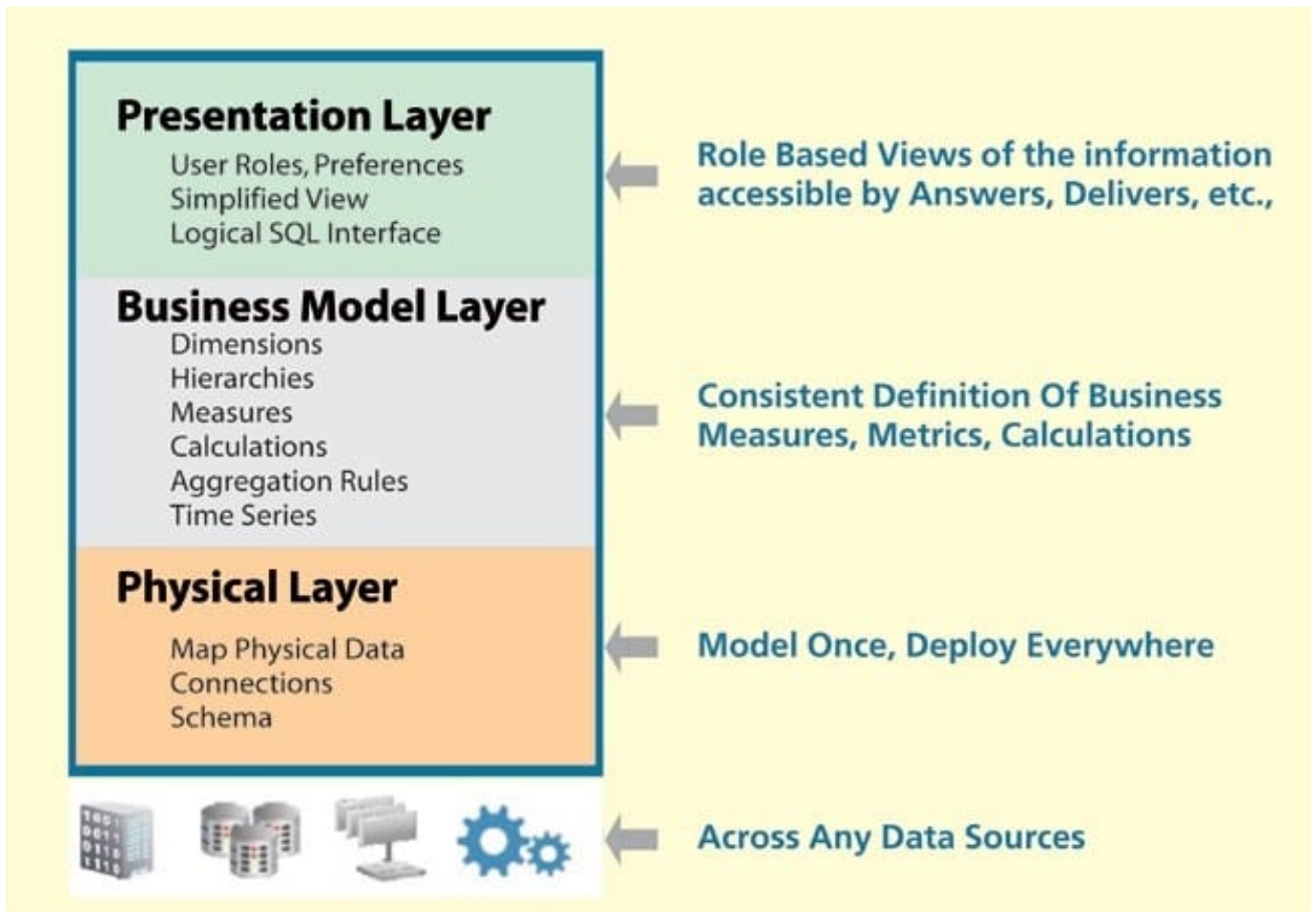
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The Business Model and Mapping Layer

*

The Presentation Layer

Note:



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