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Oracle Essbase

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

You need to display a text value based on variance data in an ASO database. If the variance percentage is less than 10, users should see "Low Priority," if the variance percentage is between 11 and 25, users should see "Medium Priority," and if the variance percentage is greater than 25, users should see High Priority." The Essbase feature that supports this capability is:

- A. Text List
- B. Format string
- C. Text data type of a measure
- D. Trigger
- E. Not possible in an ASO database

Correct Answer: B

Using format strings, you can format the values (cell contents) of Essbase database members in numeric type measures so that they appear, for query purposes, as text, dates, or other types of predefined values. The resultant display value is the cell's formatted value (FORMATTED_VALUE property in MDX). The underlying real value is numeric, and this value is unaffected by the associated formatted value. Format strings enable you to display more meaningful values in place of raw numeric values. For example, using a text based formatted value, you might display data cells as "High," "Medium," and "Low."

To use a format string you just have enable types measures on your outline, then in the member properties for "Associate format string" use the syntax :-MdxFormat (string_value_expression)A simple example isMdxFormat(IIF(CellValue()

QUESTION 3

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 4

What security filter will assign security to hierarchy, filtering the members displayed to end users?

- A. Read Filter
- B. Write Filter
- C. Metaread Filter
- D. Metadata Filter
- E. Not possible to secure dimensions; only data can be secured

Correct Answer: C

Metaread Essbase filters will filter both dimensions and data for end users. Meta Read Filters provide data and member level security.

QUESTION 5

Within which two directories can you set the location and file size in ASO?

- A. Default
- B. Metadata
- C. Log
- D. Temp
- E. Bin
- F. Data

Correct Answer: AD

For aggregate storage applications, Tablespace Manager controls data retrieval and storage, using tablespace definitions to manage data storage and work areas on the disk.



Tablespaces help optimize data file and work file storage and retrieval. Tablespaces define location definitions that map data artifacts, such as aggregate views and aggregations, to files. Each application directory contains directories for four tablespaces:

*

default

*

log

*

metadata

*

temp

*

Directory path locations

*

Maximum disk space to be used at each location

*

Maximum file size allowed within each location

For default and temp you can specify multiple locations and sizes, and you can define tablespace properties:

QUESTION 6

You need to tune a block storage option database for calculations on a 32bit Essbase server. Identify the two starting point tuning steps that you might take (assuming no direct I/O).

- A. Set Index Cache the size of the index file
- B. Set Data Cache to the size of 0.125 * pag file
- C. Set Data File Cache to the size of .025 * data file
- D. Reset sparse and dense dimensions to achieve a block size greater than 100KB

Correct Answer: AB

Here are the best practices to tune a BSO database:

-ACR (Average clustering Rate) should be as close to 1 as possible, launch a dense restructure to de-fragment the database

-Block Size should be between 10 and 100KB (can be more on 64 bit systems)



- Data cache should be 12.5% of the pag files (B)
 - Index cache should be the same size as the ind files (A)
 - 1 Database per Application
-

QUESTION 7

In Essbase 11.1.1, what are two possible ways to calculate Period to Date values in ASO?

- A. Enable Dynamic Time Series
- B. Analytic dimension with member formulas to calculate period to date values
- C. Alternate hierarchy in Time dimension to rollup period to date values
- D. Create a Date Time dimension

Correct Answer: BC

B: More recent releases of Essbase will do time balancing natively, but period-to-date is something you still have to work out. A preferred method of doing this is to add an analytic dimension to the database and set the formula in one of the

calculated members. For those of you who aren't familiar with the term, an analytic dimension is one that you add to your database that has a single default load member, all other members are calculated.

B, C: Period to date functionality has to be managed via MDX formulas and/or alternate roll ups in your time dimension.

QUESTION 8

Market size is an attribute dimension with the following members: Large, Medium, and Small.

Which of the following options below represent valid syntax statements in a calc script?

- A. FIX (@ATTRIBUTE(Large))
- B. Calc Dim (Accounts, Markets, "Market Size");
- C. Calc Dim (Accounts, Markets, Market Size);
- D. FIX(Large)

Correct Answer: AB

For example, using Sample Basic, assume this statement is in a calculation script: FIX (@children(january))CALC DIM (Accounts, Product, Market)ENDFIX



Understanding Formula Syntax

When you create member formulas, follow these rules:

- End each statement in the formula with a semicolon (;). For example:

Margin = Sales;

- Use only saved outline member names. If a substitution variable is used for a member name, the substitution variable value
- Enclose a member name in double quotation marks (") if the member name meets any of the following conditions:

- Contains spaces. For example:

"Opening Inventory" - "Ending Inventory" - Sales + Additions;

- Is the same as an operator, function name, or keyword.

See [Naming Restrictions in Calculation Scripts, Report Scripts, Formulas, Filters, and Substitution and Environment Variables](#)

- Includes any non-alphanumeric character. For example, hyphens (-), asterisks (*), and slashes (/).

- Is all numeric or starts with one or more numerals. For example, "100" or "10Prod"



QUESTION 9

What are the three rules for Shared Members in ASO?

- A. A Multiple Hierarchy Enabled dimension can have shared members.
- B. When a hierarchy is tagged Multiple Hierarchies Enabled, it must be store.
- C. The alternate hierarchy has shared members that refer to nonshared members of previous hierarchies in the outline.
- D. The shared members roll up according to a different hierarchy from the nonshared members to which they refer.

Correct Answer: ACD

Shared member hierarchy is also an alternate hierarchy. All shared member refers to stored members of outline (C). In aggregate storage application only multiple hierarchies can have shared members. (A)

Stored hierarchy has only addition as consolidation operator. You can use the stored hierarchy type where aggregation is the only mathematical requirement. If you have some shared member in hierarchy then use multiple hierarchy.

QUESTION 10

In Essbase, security can be managed in_____.

- A. Shared Services
- B. Administration Services
- C. Essbase Studio
- D. Shared Services or Administration Services



E. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Basic integration with Shared Service is easily accomplished and involves externalizing Essbase to Shared Services. To handle this a number of tasks need to occur first. Shared Services needs to be installed and configured; along with Essbase Administration Services (EAS). You must also install and configure Essbase. In addition, longtime Essbase users know they need to launch it from a command line first, setup some basic security options and then it will finally be running. Having accomplished all of that you can now launch the EAS console and get down to security work.

QUESTION 11

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 12

You need to calculate average units sold by the customer dimension within an ASO database. The member formula should calculate correctly regardless of level within the customer dimension. Identify the correct syntax for the member formula.

- A. @AVG (SKIPBOTH, "Units_Sold");
- B. Avg(Customer.CurrentMember.Children, [Units_Sold])
- C. Avg([Customer].Children, [Units_Sold]);
- D. Avg(Customer.CurrentMember.Children, [Units_Sold]);
- E. Avg(Customer.Children, [Units.Sold]);

Correct Answer: B

A custom rollup technique, custom rollup formulas, lets the cube builder define an MDX formula for each dimension



level. Analysis Services uses this formula to determine the value of the dimension level's members. For example, you could use an AVERAGE function rather than a summation to determine all members in one dimension level. If you use the AVERAGE function, the MDX formula for a dimension called Customers would be Avg (Customers.CurrentMember.Children). Note: The MultiDimensional eXpressions (MDX) language provides a specialized syntax for querying and manipulating the multidimensional data stored in OLAP cubes. While it is possible to translate some of these into traditional SQL, it would frequently require the synthesis of clumsy SQL expressions even for very simple MDX expressions. MDX has been embraced by a wide majority of OLAP vendors and has become the standard for OLAP systems.

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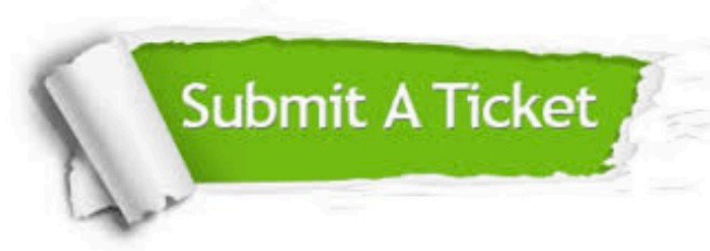
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