

1Z0-515^{Q&As}

Data Warehousing 11g Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which is NOT among Oracle SQL Analytic functions included in Oracle Database 11g?

- A. Ranking functions
- B. Substring functions
- C. Window aggregate functions
- D. LAG/LEAD functions

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Substring functions are not analytic.

QUESTION 2

What are Oracle Data Integrator templates used for?

- A. To model SAP applications
- B. To define how to transform data
- C. As reports to monitor ETL activity
- D. None of these

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Oracle Data Integrator streamlines the highperformance movement and transformation of data between disparate systems in batch, real-time, synchronous, and asynchronous modes. Knowledge Modules are at the core of the Oracle Data Integrator architecture. They make all Oracle Data Integrator processes modular, flexible, and extensible. Knowledge Modules implement the actual data flows and define the templates for generating code across the multiple systems involved in each process. Knowledge Modules are generic, because they allow data flows to be generated regardless of the transformation rules. And they are highly specific, because the code they generate and the integration strategy they implement are finely tuned for a given technology. Oracle Data Integrator provides a comprehensive library of Knowledge Modules, which can be tailored to implement existing best practices (for example, for highest performance, for adhering to corporate standards, or for specific vertical know-how). By helping companies capture and reuse technical expertise and best practices, Oracle Data Integrator's Knowledge Module framework reduces the cost of ownership. It also enables metadata-driven extensibility of product functionality to meet the most demanding data integration challenges.

References:

QUESTION 3

For which type of query is the SQL result cache automatically disabled?

- A. Queries that access data which changes frequently
- B. Queries that return large amounts of data
- C. Queries that use SQL functions such as SYSDATE
- D. Queries that are used infrequently

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

SYSDATE produces a new value every time it is used. Caching such a value would make no sense.

QUESTION 4

What would you use to evenly distribute data across the disk in your Oracle data warehouse?

- A. Range Partitioning
- B. Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- C. List Partitioning
- D. RAC

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is a feature provided by Oracle Corporation within the Oracle Database from release Oracle 10g (revision 1) onwards. ASM aims to simplify the management of database files. To do so, it provides tools to manage file systems and volumes directly inside the database, allowing database administrators (DBAs) to control volumes and disks with familiar SQL statements in standard Oracle environments. Thus DBAs do not need extra skills in specific file systems or volume managers (which usually operate at the level of the operating system).

With ASM:

*

IO channels can take advantage of data striping and software mirroring

*

DBAs can automate online redistribution of data, along with the addition and removal of disks/storage

*

the system maintains redundant copies and provides 3rd-party[citation needed] RAID functionality

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Oracle supports third-party multipathing IO technologies (such as failover or load balancing to SAN access) the need for hot spares diminishes

References:

QUESTION 5

Flash in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine is of lower latency (and enables faster access to data) than:

- A. Memory
- B. Memory and locally attached disk
- C. Memory and network-attached disk
- D. Locally attached and network-attached disk

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The Exadata Smart Flash Cache is also used to reduce the latency of log write I/O eliminating performance bottlenecks that might occur due to database logging.

Flash memory has very good average write latency. It is faster than locally attached and network- attached disks. However, it is not faster than Memory (RAM).

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