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QUESTION 1

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.
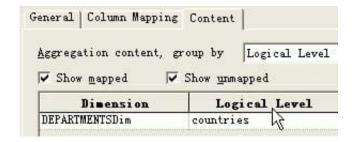
QUESTION 2

There are two aggregate tables that are available for query. How would they be mapped into the logical data model so queries can use them?

A. By creating two new logical tables sources

B. By opening the two logical Table Source dialog boxes and mapping the appropriate levels in the Content tab

C. Both A and B

D. By creating one new Logical Table Source

Correct Answer: B

1. Configure the new source table to have the \\'logical level\\' under the content set to \\'Countries\\' (the summarized level)

Explanation: B: Example:

b

2. Do the similiar setting for dimension table Now when user query the data at \\'Counties\\' level, the query will be redirected to these summary table instead of the more detail fact table Note: Aggregate tables are Physical tables that store Aggregates of measures across multiple levels of a Hierarchy.

QUESTION 3

What are the two disadvantages of implementing Query Caching?

A. Reduction in BI server processing time

B. Cache results being old

C. Storage space for cache

D. Increased network traffic

E. Needs a lot of administrators\\' time

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: B: The problem with caching of any kind is how to deal with stale data. How you decide to deal with this depends on how time critical your business intelligence queries happen to be. OBIEE provides a wide variety of mechanisms for dealing with stale data. The cache can be purged automatically at intervals. Caching can be enabled selectively for individual physical tables, so that data in a frequently updated table is never cached. OBIEE provides a set of ODBC procedures that can be called when ETL processes complete to programmatically purge designated tables. But, by far the best way to selectively purge the cache is to use an event polling table. This table is populated by the client database whenever changes are made to any table (by an ETL process for a data warehouse or by a table-based trigger for an OLTP database). At specified intervals the BI Server polls this event polling table and deletes from its cache any query results that are dependent on the changed data.

QUESTION 4

The administration tool is the developer\\'s interface to the repository file. It allows the development of and changes to the metadata repository file. Which statement is true?

A. Changes to the repository can only be carried out in offline mode.

B. Multiple developers can work on one repository at the same time. Results can be merged later on.

C. All aspects of security are being held in the repository file.

D. Opening the rpd.file in online mode results in performance Issues for the application user.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Oracle BI repository development process adheres to the classic Software Configuration Management (SCM)process, which utilizes a three-way merge to manage concurrent development.

The merge process involves three repositories:

In a multiuser environment (MUDE), Developers check out the file and make changes locally. Then, these changes are automatically reconciled and merged into the master repository.

QUESTION 5

An organization has its employees\\' names in an Employees table, and information about their jobs in a Jobs table.

However, an organization\\\'s employees can have multiple jobs, and the same job can be performed by multiple employees. This situation would result in a many to-many relationship between the Employees and Jobs tables. How can the many to-many relationship issue be resolved?

A. By modeling the many to many relationship in the business model

B. By creating a bridge table that represents one employee doing one job, with several rows for an employee who has several jobs

C. By creating the many to many join in the physical model

D. By creating a logical table source (LTS) that joins the Employees and Jobs tables

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When you need to model many-to-many relationships between dimension tables and fact tables, you can create a bridge table that resides between the fact and the dimension tables. A bridge table stores multiple records corresponding to that dimension. In the Administration Tool, General tab in the Logical Table dialog box contains a check box that you can select to specify that a table is a bridge table. A bridge table allows you to resolve many-to-many data relationships.

Reference; OBI Server Administration Server Guide, Version 10.1, Identifying Bridge Tables

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