

QUESTION NO: 1

When a customer wants to get sales numbers by day, how is data stored in the Star Schema, if the data is loaded nightly?

- A. The lowest level of aggregation
- B. The highest level of aggregation
- C. Multiple levels of aggregation
- D. Independently from aggregation level

Answer: B

Explanation: Aggregated by days.

QUESTION NO: 2

The highest sales amount for this year is \$10,000. If you create a rank measure for sales this year and display it on a report, the value will be_____.

- A. \$10,000
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. Year

Answer: C

Explanation: The rank measure is numbered from 1. The highest sales amount will be ranked 1.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two components are required for all OBIEE installations?

- A. Admin Server
- B. RCU Schema
- C. Managed Server
- D. Node Manager
- E. Oracle 11g

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B: Before you can run Oracle Business Intelligence 11g Installer, you must first create

required Oracle Business Intelligence schemas in an unhardened database. You use a tool called the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create these schemas with the appropriate permissions and data.

E: The database 11gR2 is required if you want to run the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Plus Samples

One Oracle Database Preinstalled and not hardened to host the schemas.

QUESTION NO: 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.

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 NO: 5

Which installation option is used to install into an existing Fusion Middleware Home?

- A. Software Only Install
- B. Simple Install
- C. EnterpriseInstall
- D. Cannot install into an existing Fusion Middleware Home

Answer: A

Explanation: The Software Only Install type installs the Oracle Business Intelligence software binary files in an Oracle home for later configuration as part of a Fusion Middleware deployment.

QUESTION NO: 6

What are the two methodologies that are followed within an OBIEE implementation?

- A. Do not use prototypes
- B. Use an iterative approach
- C. Start with a small model and then enhance the repository
- D. Start with a big repository and trim it down with the requirements

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which option describes how OBIEE Integrates with Planning?

- A. OBIEE primarily accesses Planning using standard Essbase integration techniques.
- B. OBIEE provides complete access to all Planning data through the Analytic Data Model (ADM) layer.
- C. Planning is not a supported OBIEE source.
- D. OBIEE integrates with Planning directly through relational database access.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: A:

* Combining Relational and OLAP Data Sources: Oracle's Common Enterprise Information Model allows users to combine data from a relational system and an OLAP source in a single calculation.

For example, a user can compare sales forecasts from an Oracle CRM System with budget data from an Oracle Essbase planning application. To clients of the Common Enterprise Information Model, the forecast and budget data appear to be from the same logical source.

* The Essbase server provides advanced multi-user read and write capabilities, including data update and multi-user recalculation. Business users with front-end tools can write data back to a server and recalculate the data on a server using calculation scripts—key functionality to support sophisticated modeling and planning applications.

* Using aggregate storage, Essbase serves a wide range of analytic needs—financial analysis, planning, budgeting, sales analysis, marketing analysis, supply-chain analysis, and profitability analytics—all from a single analytic infrastructure.

B:

Note: The Analytic Data Model (ADM) is an API used to access OLAP data and metadata. ADM is similar to JDBC, providing a single common API that hides most differences between OLAP data sources.

Note 2: Data model for business intelligence

The most important component of business intelligence is the concept of 'data model'. data model determine what kind of analysis that end user could do with the data. It is also an independent concept that could span across different vendor's product.

Unlike data model of the transaction system, the typical analytic data model is often denormalized and store extra data for analytic query and better query performance while transaction data model use is often normalized and optimized for a few data read and write, which is implemented by joining many tables.

The most common used analytic data model in business intelligence is call the 'Star schema' data model.

With the Oracle business intelligence system, We could define star schema and dimension data model in the 'logical layer' in the admin tools. The data model in OBIEE could span different data source in physical layer, which means OBIEE have the capability of building one logical data model which is actually connect to different database in the backend

QUESTION NO: 8

What is an example of a Session Variable?

- A. ETL Load Date
- B. User Organization
- C. OLAP DSN
- D. Top Customers by Revenue

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note 1: There are four types of variables that you can use:

Session

Repository

Presentation

Request

Note 2: Session Variables

A session variable is a variable that is initialized at login time for each user. When a user begins a session, the Oracle BI Server creates a new instance of a session variable and initializes it.

There are as many instances of a session variable as there are active sessions on the Oracle BI Server. Each instance of a session variable could be initialized to a different value.

There are two types of session variables:

System — A session variable that the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services use for specific purposes.

System session variables have reserved names that cannot be used for other kinds of variables (such as static or dynamic repository variables and non-system session variables).

Non-system — A system variable that the administrator creates and names. For example, the administrator might create a SalesRegion non-system variable that initializes the name of a user's sales region.

The administrator creates non-system session variables using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which option is used to enter the rank function when creating a new rank measure?

- A. Initialization Block
- B. Expression Builder
- C. Connection Pool
- D. Web Catalog

Answer: B

Explanation:

Example (see step 4 and 5 below): Getting Top-N Sales Reps for Year and Year-1

1. Under the “Business Model and Mapping” Layer, right click the “F1 Revenue” and select “New Object” -> “Logical Column...”
2. In the “Logical Column” Window give for Name: Year Ago Revenue as seen below:

Logical Column - Year Ago Revenue

General | Column Source | Aggregation | Levels

Name: Year Ago Revenue (UNKNOWN)

Belongs to Table: "Sample Sales"."F1 Revenue" ☐ Writeable

Sort order column:

None Set... Clear

Descriptor ID column:

None Set... Clear

Description:

OK Cancel Help

<http://obiee2go.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/hfhgdgjbj.png>

3. Goto the “Column Source” Tab and select “Derived from existing columns using an expression” radio button then click on the “Edit Expression” icon.
4. Enter the following expression in the “Expression Builder” Window by selecting “Functions” in

the "Category:" list, "Time Series Functions" in the "Functions:" list then "Ago" "Time Series Functions:" section.

5. Select the "<<Measure>>" in the "Ago()" function, then select "Logical Tables" in the "Category:" list, "F1 Revenue" in the "Logical Tables:" list, then double click the "Revenue" in the "Columns:" list.

Etc.

QUESTION NO: 10

Query limits tab can be accessed through_____.

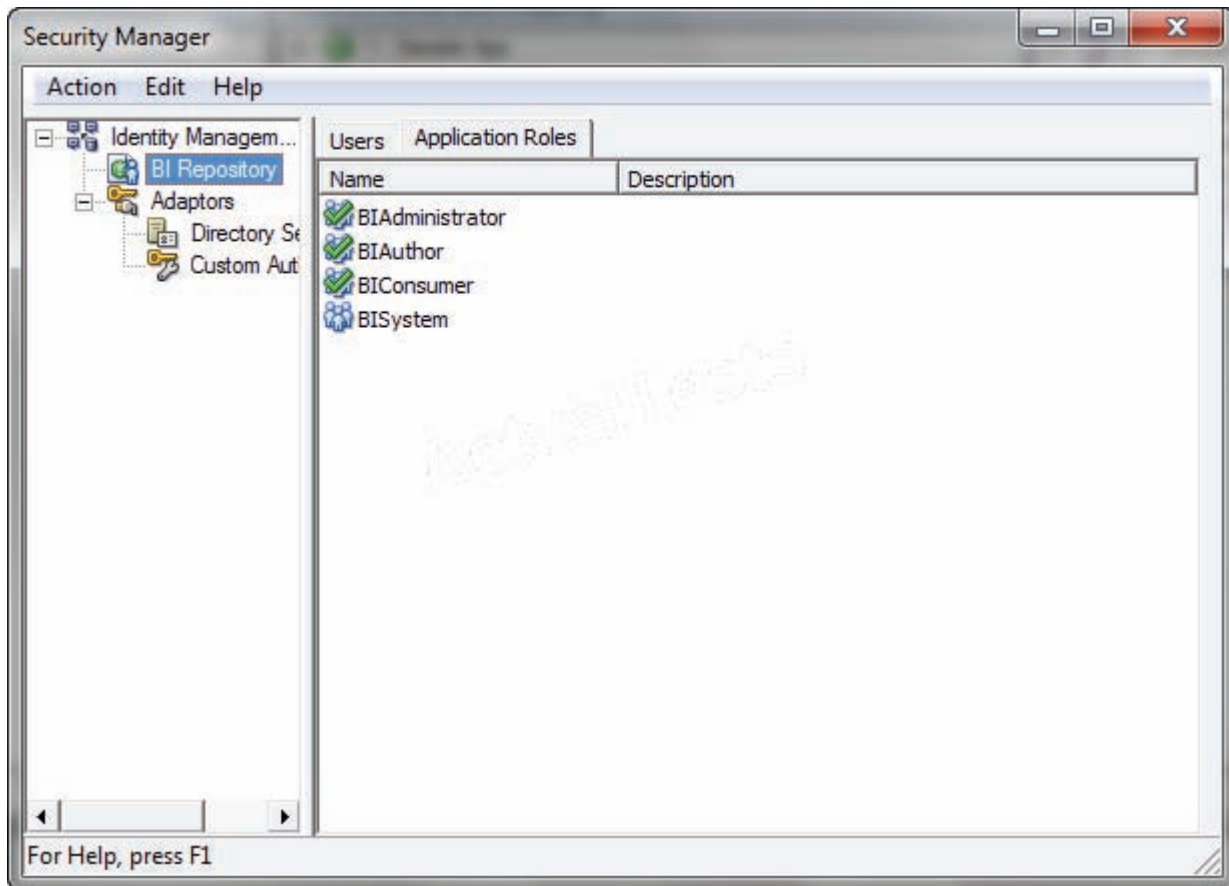
- A. Security Manager, Query tab, Application role dialog box, Permissions
- B. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Query dialog box, Permissions
- C. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Application role dialog box, Permissions
- D. Security Manager, Application Roles tab, Application role dialog box, Query Properties

Answer: C

Explanation: Query environment can be managed by setting query limits (governors) in the Repository (RPD) for particular Application Roles. You should always set query limits for particular application roles rather than for individual users.

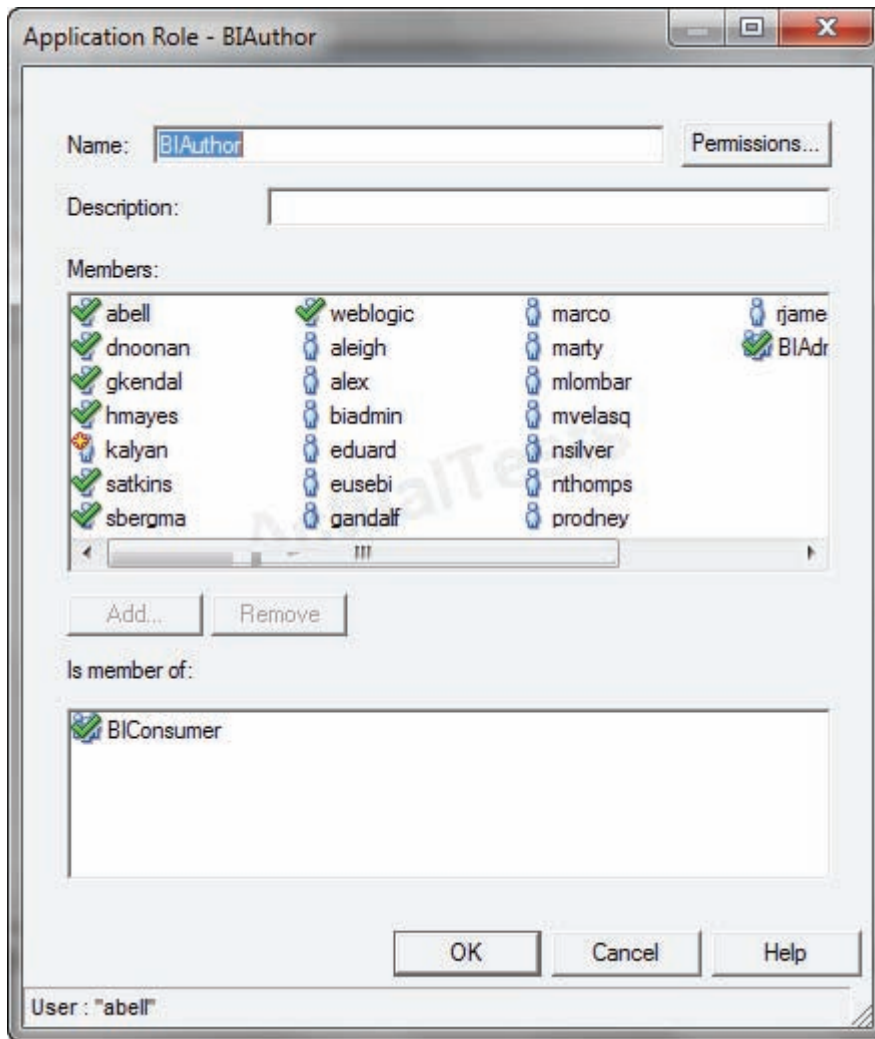
Steps:

1. Login to Repository using OBIEE Admin Tool
2. Navigate to Manage > Identity
3. Go to Application Role tab, choose the role and double click on it to open.



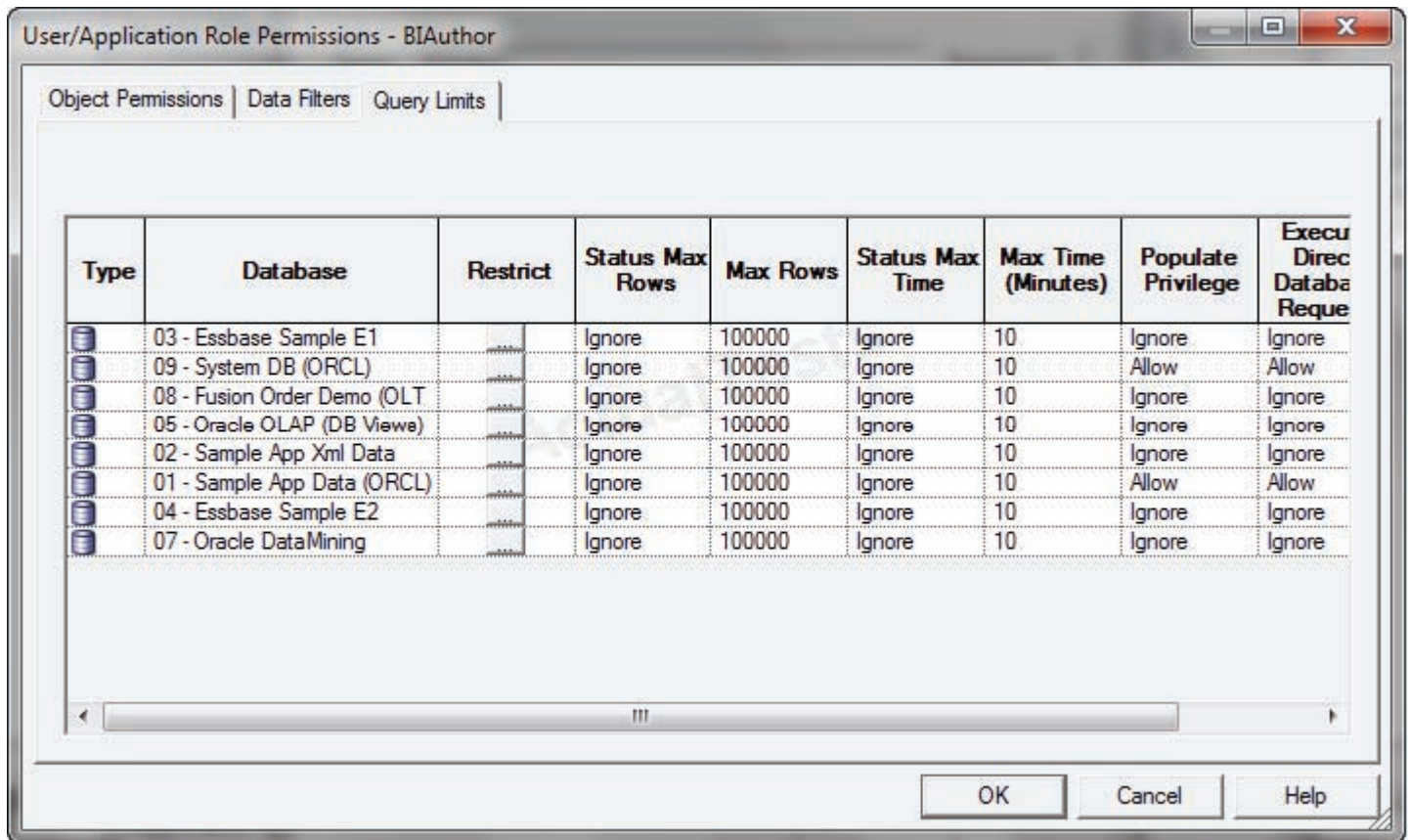
<http://123obi.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/25-04-2011-10-25-38.png>

4. Click on Permissions tab



<http://123obi.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/25-04-2011-10-26-13.png>

5. Set the Query Limits. You can limit queries by the number of rows received, by maximum run time, and by restricting to particular time periods. You can also allow or disallow direct database requests or the Populate privilege.



<http://123obi.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/25-04-2011-10-26-45.png>

QUESTION NO: 11

One of the most common uses of Dynamic Repository Variables is to setup filters for use in reporting. Which variable below is a valid example of a Dynamic Repository Variable?

- A. Year
- B. Month
- C. Quarter
- D. CurrentMonth

Answer: D

Explanation: CurrentMonth can be calculated by a sql statement.

Note:

REPOSITORY VARIABLE(DYNAMIC)

- Initialized when BI server is started
- Assigned value dynamically based on the result of a query
- Value is dependent of the sql provided in Initialization Block

Create a dynamic variable and provide a Name and Default Initializer. Create a new initialization block by clicking on the New button in the above screen.

Dynamic Repository Variable - Datawarehou...

Name: Datawarehouse Name

Type:

☐ Static

☒ Dynamic

Initialization Block:

not assigned New...

Default Initializer:

'DW name not found'

Description:

OK Cancel Help

http://www.adivaconsulting.com/images/blog/OBIEE_Variable_files/image003.jpg

Provide Intialization Block variable Name

Repository Variable Initialization Block - DWH Name Initialization Block

Name:

☐ Disabled

Schedule

Start on:

Refresh interval: (hours)

Data Source

Connection Pool:

Database: Oracle 11g/Exadata (Initialization string inherited from Default)

Variable Target

| Name | Default: Initializer |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Datawarehouse Name | 'DW name not found' |

Execution Precedence

No execution precedence setting was made

Description

http://www.adivaconsulting.com/images/blog/OBIEE_Variable_files/image004.jpg

Click on **“Edit Data Source”** button and provide the sql to be used for the variable, e.g.

```
select lower(sys_context('USERENV','SESSION_USER'))||
       '@'||
       lower(sys_context('USERENV','DB_NAME'))
from dual;
```

QUESTION NO: 12

WLS Embedded LDAP Server is managed by the Admin Server Console and supports which three options?

- A.** Creating and Maintaining Users
- B.** Authentication and Authorization
- C.** Basic Directory for storing user details
- D.** Subject area and row-level security, connection pool passwords
- E.** Application of SessionVariables as Data Filters

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: WLS Embedded LDAP Server

*By default, OBIEE 11g users and groups are now held in the WLS LDAP Server(C)

-More robust directory for storing user details

-Recommended for >1000 users

*WLS Admin Server Console now used for creating and maintaining users(A)

*BI Server “outsources” all authentication, authorization to FMW11g(not B)

*BI Administration tool now used for subject area and row-level security, connection pool passwords only(D)

• WLS LDAP Server can be “swapped out” for alternative directories (MS AD etc)

QUESTION NO: 13

Point-and-click generation of case statement logic can be accessed via which option?

- A.** Column Formula-> Bins tab
- B.** Compound Layout
- C.** Column Properties -> Conditional Format tab
- D.** Advanced Tab
- E.** Subject Area metrics

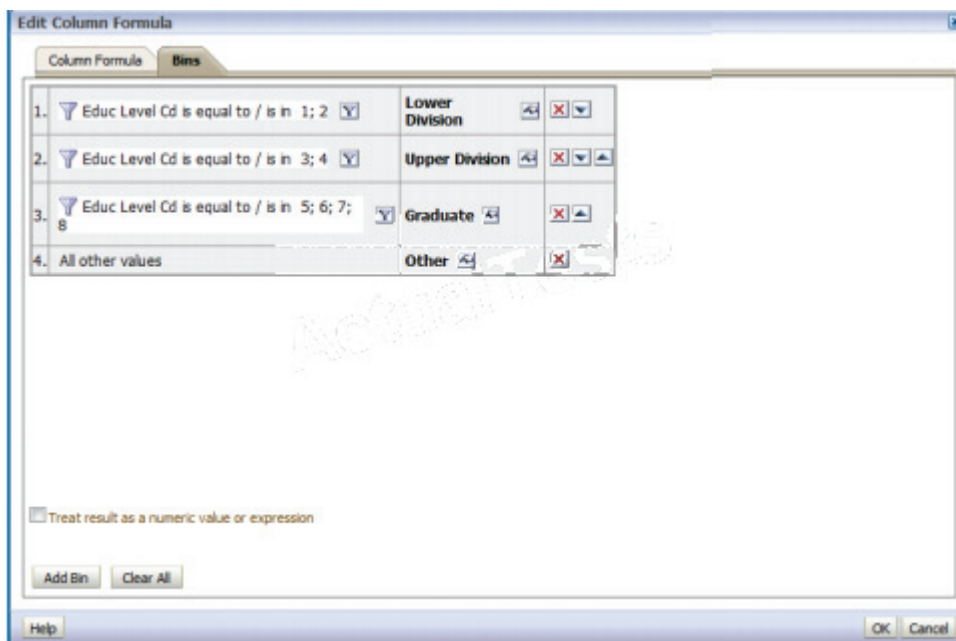
Answer: A

Explanation: The “Edit Column Formula” dialog box has a second, very tiny tab called, “Bins.” You can use this tab to have OBIEE

build a CASE statement for you in a formula (you can also create a CASE statement yourself by using one of the functions that appears under “Expressions” if you want). A CASE statement is a lot like an IF-THEN-ELSE statement, except that it’s a little easier to read when you have multiple options. Basically, it puts values in different buckets that you define.

Note:

Figure:



QUESTION NO: 14

Which task can be performed after the Administrator link has been reached through logging into OBIEE?

- A. Associate map layers to columns
- B. Manage access to Subject Areas
- C. SSO enablement
- D. Start or Stop BI Managed Servers

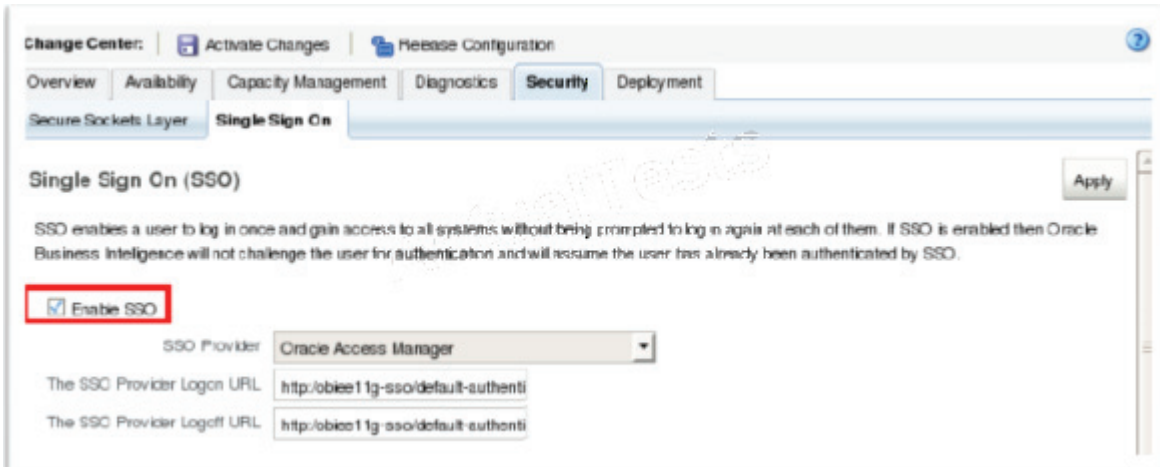
Answer: B,C,D

Explanation: B: BI Server Security Manager accessed through the BI Server Administration Tool.

* Set permission to business model, tables, columns and subject areas

- * Specify filters to limit data accessible by users
- * Set authentication options

C: Enable the SSO through the FMW Control.



D: You have three methods to start the managed server:

- * with the console (recommended)
- * with FMW control
- * with the command line.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which three techniques are applied to support Failover?

- A. WebLogic Clustering
- B. Universal Installer > Scale Out BI System option
- C. OBIEE Clustering
- D. Vertical Scaleout

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: A: OBIEE 11g is centred on WebLogic Server as the underlying application server architecture.

B: If you want to scale out this infrastructure, you would typically run the OBIEE 11g installer on a second server, and instead of choosing to do a new install, you'd choose to instead scale out the existing BI domain.



Node2-2

C: OBIEE Clustering – Approach of Oracle BI Server Load balancing/Failover

QUESTION NO: 16

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

Answer: B,D

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 >

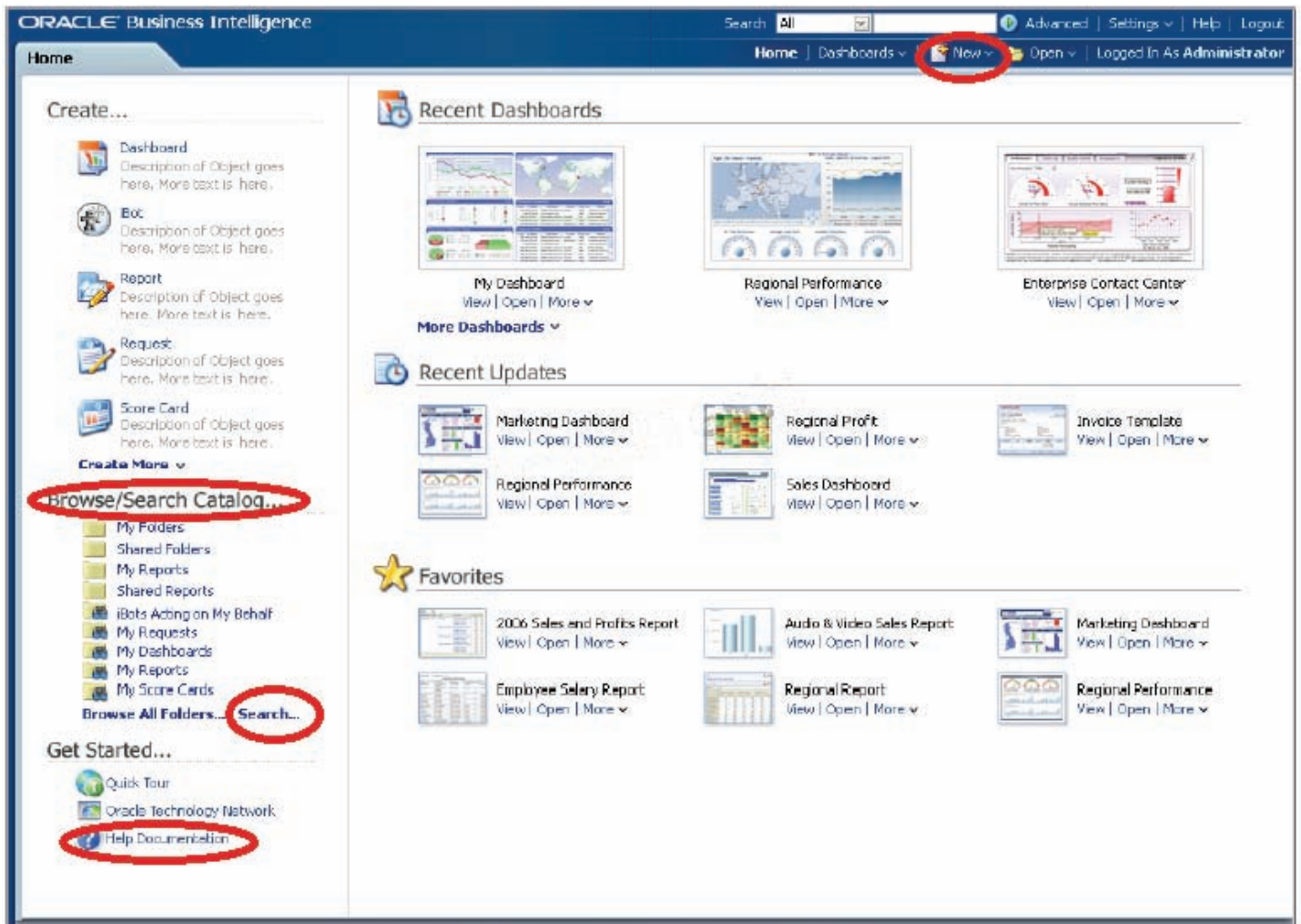
QUESTION NO: 17

A user's BI Home page provides one-click access to which three options?

- A. Create new content
- B. Oracle BI online documentation
- C. Catalog search functionality
- D. Dashboard layout editor
- E. Business model metadata

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: See BI Home Page screenshot below:



Note: The BI Home page contains the BI content catalog. Fusion Apps will use OBIEE web catalog to store all shipped reporting and analytics content.

From the BI home page users can browse and view the entire BI content. The BI catalog folder

structure will match the Fusion Apps main menu structure. Folder structure would be content driven not technology driven which would enable ease of navigation for fusion Apps users.

Following content will be available under the BI catalog structure:

BI Publisher Reports (regardless of data source)
OTBI reports & dashboards
OBIA dashboards & scorecards
Financial Reporting

Also, users can do some additional actions from the BI Home page like: Access personal and shared reports, View/ edit BI publisher report schedules, Launch BI tools for advanced actions and create new reports with report wizard.

New reports created can be saved in BI catalog and added as embedded content within Fusion applications screens or links added to reporting pane. This enables users to extend the prebuilt embedded analytics within Fusion Applications.

QUESTION NO: 18

A customer needs to have a calculation done prior to aggregating the data. How would you accomplish this?

- A.** By creating a derived measure by using the Logical Columns available
- B.** By creating a derived measure in the Column Mapping dialog box by using the physical table columns.
- C.** By creating a derived measure by using Logical Columns available and changing the aggregation type
- D.** By creating a derived metric by using the Expression Builder
- E.** By creating a derived metric by using the Calculation Wizard

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note1: OBIEE offers two calculation types for measure in the repository:

logical

physical

You can define calculations in either of the following ways:

* Before the aggregation, in the logical table source.

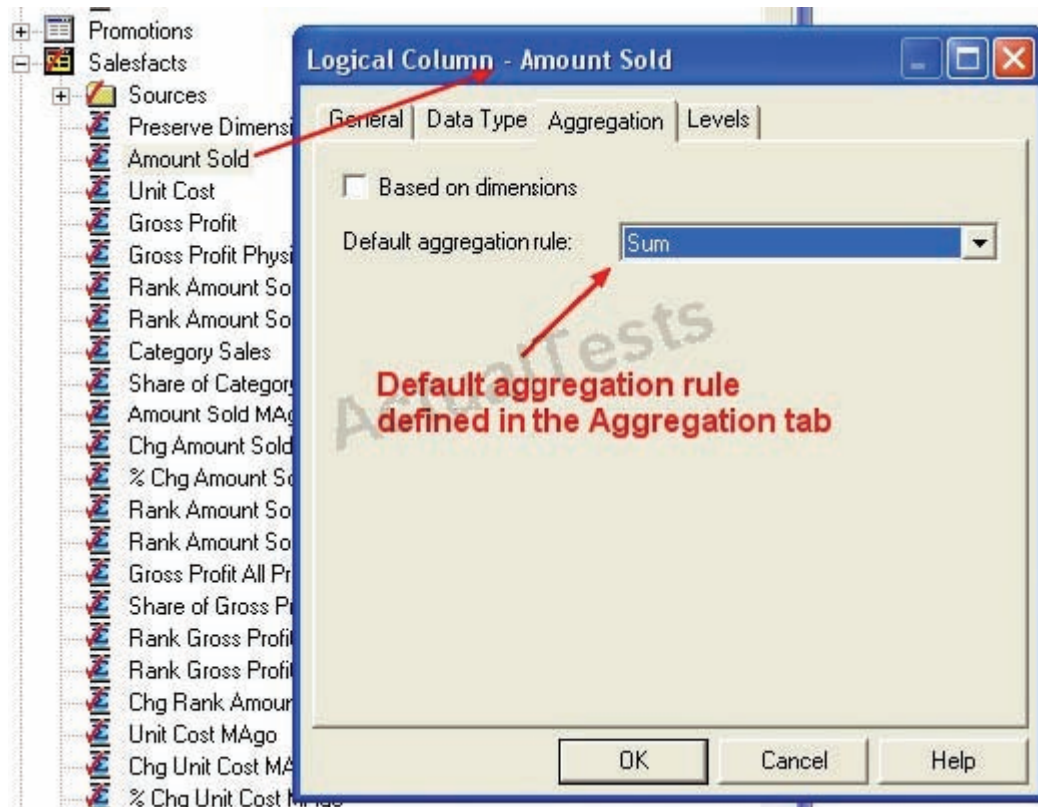
* After the aggregation, in a logical column derived from two other logical columns. For example:

sum(col A) * sum(col B)

Note 2: A measure column is a column unlike the baseline column that has a default aggregation rule defined in the Aggregation tab of the Logical Column dialog in the repository.

Measure columns always calculate the aggregation with which they are defined.

Measures need to be defined in a logical fact. Any column with an aggregation rule is a measure.



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/obiee_measure_column.jpg

QUESTION NO: 19

Which resource identifies the OBIEE Web Catalog (webcat)?

- A. instanceconfig.xml
- B. RCU Schema
- C. Identity Store
- D. nqsconfig.ini
- E. Admin Server

Answer: C,E

Explanation: C: Oracle Business Intelligence authenticates users and get groups using an Oracle WebLogic Server authentication provider against user information held in an identity store.

QUESTION NO: 20

The ODBC DSN is never used for _____.

- A.** Initial import of the physical layer metadata on a Windows server
- B.** Query execution and data access on a Windows server
- C.** Initial import of the physical layer metadata, query execution, and data access on a Windows Server
- D.** Changing passwords
- E.** Comparing RPDs

Answer: E

Explanation: You do not use ODBC DSN to compare repositories.

Note: When an ODBC based application connects to a database, it connects to a logical name, the Data Source Name (DSN), which identifies the datasource to which it wants to connect.

Some external repository of configuration information holds the various DSN values that are available, together with the necessary configuration and control information needed by the ODBC driver to establish a connection and manage usage of the data source.

The DSN (data source name) is a data structure that contains the information about a specific data source (database, ...), typically used by an ODBC driver to be able to connect to it.

The DSN contains information about the data source such as:

the name,
the directory,
and the driver.

On Windows, the DSN also specifies the ODBC driver to be used to access the database.

QUESTION NO: 21

Identify the reason why Oracle OLAP provides a favorable aggregation strategy.

- A. OLAP cubes eliminate the need for a large number of aggregate tables.
- B. OLAP cubes are stored outside of the database in highly optimized file structures.
- C. OLAP cubes can be easily transported from database to database.
- D. OLAP cubes can be queried by using SQL.

Answer: D

Explanation: All metadata for cubes and dimensions is stored in the Oracle database and revealed in the data dictionary views, so that you can query the entire business model in SQL.

Reference: Oracle OLAP User's Guide, What's New in Oracle OLAP?

QUESTION NO: 22

When Exporting an Analysis from a Dashboard, which of the following is NOT an option?

- A. MS Excel
- B. MS Word
- C. PDF
- D. CSV

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

Which of the following characteristics pertain to a "ragged" hierarchy?

- A. It can only be stored in an XML structure.
- B. A branch of the hierarchy may have a different number of levels than other branches.
- C. All values can have a maximum of six levels.
- D. It creates multiple levels of hierarchy in the databasetable.

Answer: B

Explanation: Ragged Hierarchies are hierarchies where some routes down the hierarchy are longer than others; for example, you may have an organizational hierarchy for salespeople where the overall boss has two assistant managers, one of them works on their own and another has three sales managers under them; some of those sales manager may have sales staff under

them, and some sales staff may have trainees under them.

QUESTION NO: 24

What is the process in which there is redundancy of data to improve performance?

- A.** Redundancy
- B.** Normalization
- C.** Denormalization
- D.** Granularity
- E.** Cardinality

Answer: C

Explanation: Denormalization is the process of intentionally backing away from normalization to improve performance by suppressing join and permitting the use of star transformation technique.

Denormalization should not be the first choice for improving performance and should only be used for fine tuning of a database for a particular application.

QUESTION NO: 25

An organization has re-implemented one of its systems but has not moved history. One database has data for all years up to 2010 and the other has data for years from 2011 to the present. The organization needs data from the years 2010 and 2011 on a single report. How can you model this in the RPD?

- A.** By creating two Logical Fact Tables for each database
- B.** By creating joins in the physical model so it looks like a single table
- C.** By creating two logical table sources, that specify in Content tab using the Fragmentation content areas to specify the years for each source
- D.** By creating two logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box leaving the Fragmentation content area blank.
- E.** By creating one logical table sources and checking the "This Source should be combined with other sources at this level" box

Answer: E

Explanation:

Note: This source should be combined with other sources at this level (check box)

Description: Check this box when data sources at the same level of aggregation do not contain overlapping information. In this situation, all sources must be combined to get a complete picture of information at this level of aggregation.

Note 2: To use a source correctly, the Analytics Server has to know what each source contains in terms of the business model. Therefore, you need to define aggregation content for each logical table source of a fact table. The aggregation content rule defines at what level of granularity the data is stored in this fact table.

Use the Content tab of the Logical Table Source dialog box to define any aggregate table content definitions, fragmented table definitions for the source, and Where clauses (if you want to limit the number of rows returned).

Reference: Siebel Business Analytics Server Administration Guide > Creating and Administering the Business Model and Mapping Layer in a Repository > Creating and Administering Logical Table Sources (Mappings) > Defining Content of Logical Table Sources

QUESTION NO: 26

What are the two leading design solutions recommended by Oracle that you would use for performance?

- A. Design requests that use Complex Queries
- B. Avoid returning big data sets within the Dashboard
- C. Use Cache
- D. Avoid using GuidedNavigation unless the data set is large

Answer: B,C

Explanation: C: OBIEE Caching and Cache Seeding

Cache is a component that improves performance by transparently storing data such that future requests for the same criteria can be served much faster. Like other application cache is not virtual memory in OBIEE. In OBIEE cache will be stored as files on the Hard Disk of the OBIEE Server in the form of files. By Default caching is enabled in the OBIEE server configuration.

For time-consuming Dashboard Pages, we can use the concept of cache seeding in OBIEE, this can be configured as a scheduled job that will ensure that the data is cached and readily available as and when the user runs the dashboard.

QUESTION NO: 27

The WebLogic Repository Schema generated via RCU can be deployed to which three DBMS?

- A.** Oracle RDBMS
- B.** Microsoft SQL Server
- C.** IBMDB2
- D.** Teradata

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: BIEE 11g Install High level Steps :

Software Required

1. Database (Oracle, IBM DB2 or MS-SQL)
2. Repository Creation Utility (RCU)
3. OBIEE 11g (11.1.1.3 is latest OBIEE as of 30 April 2011)
4. WebLogic 10.3.3 (Optional – Only required for 64 bit machine or IBM AIX)
5. JDK 1.6 64 bit (Optional – Only required for 64 bit machine)

QUESTION NO: 28

There is a logical fact table that contains Item number, store, time, and revenue. How would you add Number of items sold?

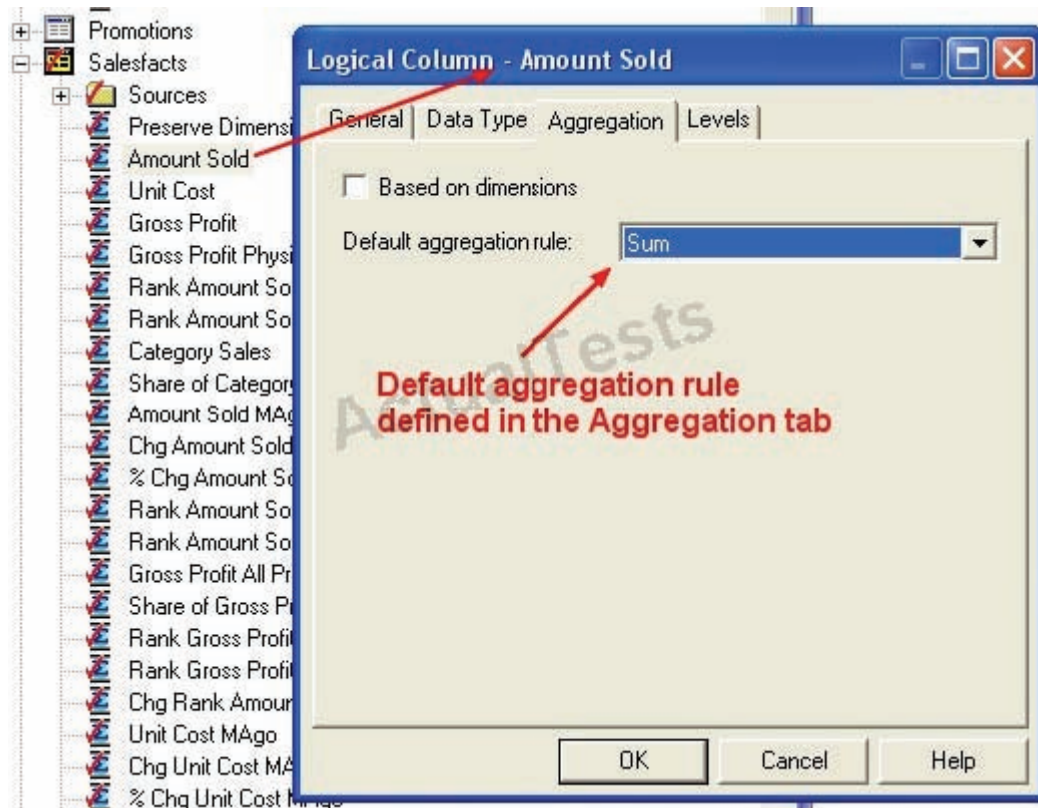
- A.** By creating a derived measure on the logical column Item number and using the count Function
- B.** By creating a derived measure on the logical column item number and using the count distinct function
- C.** By creating a derived measure based on the physical column item number and changing the aggregation method to count
- D.** By creating a derived metric by using the Expression Builder

Answer: C

Explanation: A measure column is a column unlike the baseline column that has a default aggregation rule defined in the Aggregation tab of the Logical Column dialog in the repository.

Measure columns always calculate the aggregation with which they are defined.

Measures need to be defined in a logical fact. Any column with an aggregation rule is a measure.



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/obiee_measure_column.jpg

QUESTION NO: 29

Which language is used by OBIEE to query Essbase?

- A. SQL
- B. LINQ
- C. MDX
- D. DMX

Answer: C

Explanation: The Essbase cube looks just like any other relational star schema in my Presentation Layer, however when it is queried Oracle BI Server will issue MDX queries against a multi-dimensional data source, rather than an SQL query against a relational star schema.

QUESTION NO: 30

Which are the three types of tables available to physical tables in the physical layer?

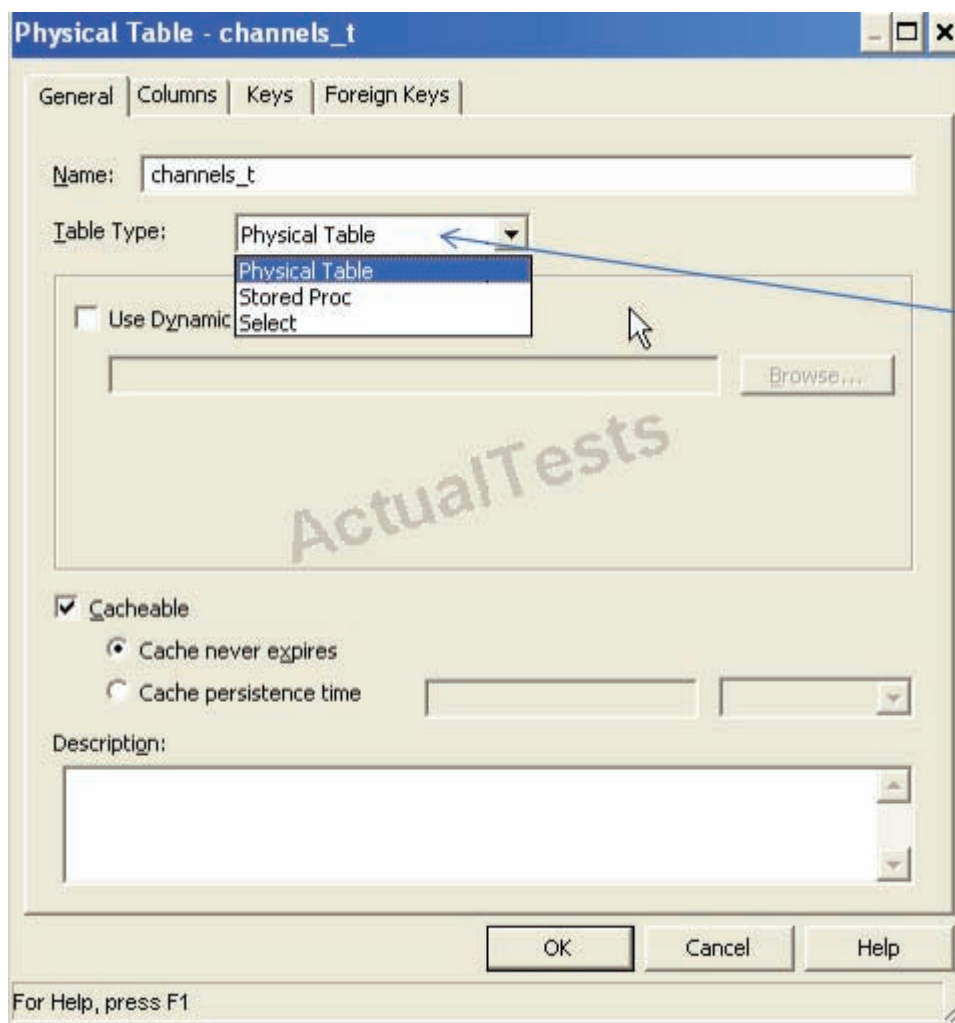
- A. Physical Table
- B. Stored Proc
- C. Select
- D. View
- E. Table

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Pull the table and column definition into the physical layer

Use the OBIEE “import metadata” wizard to pull the table and column definition into the physical layer. The wizard is used so that all of the column definitions do not need to be manually added into the physical layer.

Figure:



Note: The physical layer is the layer of the Logical Business Model where you define the physical data model of your data source. It contains information about the physical data sources.

QUESTION NO: 31

Which option describes how OBIEE natively integrates with HFM?

- A.** Through EPM Analytic Data Model (ADM) connectivity
- B.** Direct relational database access
- C.** Through Essbase connectivity
- D.** OBIEE does not support HFM integration

Answer: A

Explanation: BI EE uses the ADM driver to extract the data from HFM.

Note: HFM (Hyperion Financial Management)

Example:

BI EE connects to HFM through JavaHost. So, the setup for configuring the connectivity is to basically make the EPM environment variables available for access to BI EE. Before making the changes, there are a couple of things to be aware of

1. Ensure that DCOM is enabled on the BI Server machine. This is needed for HFM client to work/connect properly with HFM Server.
2. Ensure that HFM Client is installed.

The above assumes EPM 11.1.2.x version. If you are on Hyperion 9.3.3, then you need to have the ADM drivers installed manually. All of this is documented clearly. So, rather than re-iterating that I will just point to the link here. Ensure that you follow all the steps mentioned in the docs else you will have issues in the connectivity. Once all the pre-requisite steps are done, we start off with the metadata import process.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Import Type: | Local Machine |
| Connection Type: | Hyperion ADM |
| URL: | adm:native:HsvADMDriver:172.16.100.136:APPLI |
| User Name: | admin |
| Password: | ***** |

NewImage

QUESTION NO: 32

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

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 NO: 33

What would you use to customize the text elements that appear on BI Analysis, Delivers and Dashboard pages?

- A. Cascading Style Sheets
- B. DHMLMessage files
- C. XMLMessage Files
- D. BI Presentation services web template

Answer: A

Explanation: You can control the way that the interface for Oracle BI EE is displayed to users by

creating skins and styles.

While skins and styles are typically used to customize the look and feel of analyses and dashboards by providing logos, color schemes, fonts, table borders, and other elements, they can also be used to control the position and justification of various elements by including specialized style tags in the relevant style sheet (.css) file.

You can check the directory skin location with a right click on a OBIEE dashboard page, select show source code and search "custom.css".

QUESTION NO: 34

In the Oracle Data Warehouse Reference Architecture, which term is not a layer in the data warehouse?

- A.** Access and Performance Layer
- B.** Master Data Layer
- C.** Staging Data Layer
- D.** Presentation DataLayer

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 35

Which two options are valid Repository Variable names?

- A.** USER
- B.** CurrentDay
- C.** CurrentMonth
- D.** Date

Answer: B,C

Explanation: CurrentDay and CurrentMonth can be calculated by a sql statement.

Note:

REPOSITORY VARIABLE(DYNAMIC)

- Initialized when BI server is started

- Assigned value dynamically based on the result of a query
- Value is dependent of the sql provided in Initialization Block

Create a dynamic variable and provide a Name and Default Initializer. Create a new initialization block by clicking on the New button in the above screen.

http://www.adivaconsulting.com/images/blog/OBIEE_Variable_files/image003.jpg

Provide Intialization Block variable Name

QUESTION NO: 36

One benefit of adding a second table source that is joined to the first table source in the Physical Layer by a foreign key relationship is that_____.

- A. Multiple SQL queries are performed
- B. Two SQL queries are performed to get data from both tables
- C. A single SQL query is performed to get data from both tables

D. No SQL queries are performed against the source tables

Answer: C

Explanation: A single query can be performed accessing data from both tables through a join on the columns in the foreign key relation.

QUESTION NO: 37

When creating a Security Realm in the WebLogic Console, which object is created?

- A.** Groups
- B.** Row Level Filters
- C.** Server Password
- D.** Single Sign On

Answer: A

Explanation: Security Realms are an Oracle Platform Security Services concept and bring together sets of users, groups, providers and so on for a WebLogic domain.

QUESTION NO: 38

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.

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.

QUESTION NO: 39

A customer has a requirement for rolling period calculations. What two additional steps will need to be done to enable this in the repository?

- A. Clicking the "Time" option in the Logical Dimension Dialog
- B. Designating a chronological key for every level of every dimension hierarchy
- C. Clicking the "Time" option in the Logical Table Source Dialog
- D. Designating a chronological key for every logical column in the Logical Table Source
- E. Specifying a sort order in the Logical Table dialog

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Creating Logical Time Dimensions

Compared to modeling an ordinary dimension, the time dimension requires just two additional steps: selecting the Time option in the Logical Dimension dialog, and designating a chronological key for every level of every dimension hierarchy.

Note: Time dimensions and chronological keys. You can identify a dimension as a time dimension. At least one level of a time dimension must have a chronological key. The following is a list of some guidelines you should use when setting up and using time dimensions:

*At least one level of a time dimension must have a chronological key.

*All time series measures using the AGO, TODATE, and PERIODROLLING functions must be on time levels. AGO, TODATE, and PERIODROLLING aggregates are created as derived logical columns.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition. Working with Logical Dimensions

QUESTION NO: 40

When creating a query. Subject areas can be combined via point and click as long as_____.

- A. the subject areas share objects of the same name
- B. the subject areas both share the same model in the business model and mapping layer
- C. the subject areas are both from the same physical source, though they may be in separate business layers
- D. two or more subject areas cannot be joined together without manually mapping the contents

Answer: B

Explanation: Users in Oracle BI Answers can create queries that span multiple subject areas, as long as the subject areas correspond to the same business model.

QUESTION NO: 41

Pre Deployment sign-off is a milestone for a OBIEE implementation and is based on successful completion of certain tasks. Which option is not one of them?

- A. Test Environment
- B. System Testing
- C. Performance Tuning
- D. Project initiation and resourcing
- E. Data Validation / Verification

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 42

How will you model a Type II Slowly-Changing Dimension?

- A. Add an additional column to the dimension table to capture a version of change
- B. Overwrite an existing dimension table record with the changed record
- C. Add a new row to the dimension table with a new key for the changed record
- D. Do Nothing

Answer: C

Explanation: Dimensional Modeling - Slowly Changing Dimensions

* Type 1 - Overwrite Original Value

A change does not require tracking

* Type 2 - Add a new record

With Type II SCD, a new version of the dimension record (row) is created, and the existing version is marked as history.

Each row does not correspond to a different instance of an entity but a different “state”, a “snapshot” of the instance at a point in time.

Note: Tracking changes in dimension is referred in data warehousing as slowly changing dimensions.

In the source system a lot of changes are daily made :

new customers are added,
addresses are modified,
new regional hierarchies are implemented,
or simply the product descriptions and packaging change.

These sorts of changes need to be reflected in the dimension tables and in several cases, the history of the changes also needs to be tracked.

By remembering history, we are then able to look at historical data and compare it to their current situation.

QUESTION NO: 43

Cache in OBIEE is used to_____. Select the two correct answers.

- A. improve performance of Dashboards and Analysis
- B. decrease query response time
- C. improve Analysis data quality
- D. eliminate Write Back Capabilities
- E. create Aggregate tables

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Decrease query response time which will improve performance for Dashboards and Analysis.

QUESTION NO: 44

A customer frequently queries multiple dimension tables without a measure. What needs to be defined in the presentation layer?

- A. Logical Key
- B. ImplicitFact Column
- C. Alias
- D. Logical Column Name

E. CustomDisplay Name

Answer: D

Explanation: You can define calculations in either of the following ways:– Before the aggregation, in the logical table source. For example:sum(col_A *(col_B))– After the aggregation, in a logical column derived from two other logicalcolumns. For example:sum(col A) * sum(col B)

QUESTION NO: 45

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 largenumbers of values
- B. By specifyingadriving 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 theJoins Manager
- E. By creating your joins by using the Business Model Diagram

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.

QUESTION NO: 46

Why is it necessary to join multiple source tables to a single dimension?

- A. Because transactional source systems are often denormalized
- B. Because transactional source systems are often normalized
- C. Because a single source table often contains all the dimensions needed
- D. Because the dimensions tables are built in the transactional systems

Answer: A

Explanation: Denormalized data in the transactional system could be divided into different tables to increase performance.

QUESTION NO: 47

Query Limits are used to manage Query environment in the repository for users and roles and can_____.

- A. Control runaway queries
- B. Limit Queries by maximum run time
- C. Control aggregation
- D. Control User Authentication
- E. Control WriteBack Capabilities

















Answer: B

Explanation: Query Limits. You can limit queries by the number of rows received, by maximum run time, and by restricting to particular time periods. You can also allow or disallow direct database requests or the Populate privilege.

See figure below.

User/Application Role Permissions - BIAuthor

Object Permissions | Data Filters | Query Limits

| Type | Database | Restrict | Status Max Rows | Max Rows | Status Max Time | Max Time (Minutes) | Populate Privilege | Execu Direc Databa Reque |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 03 - Essbase Sample E1 |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |
|  | 09 - System DB (ORCL) |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Allow | Allow |
|  | 08 - Fusion Order Demo (OLT) |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |
|  | 05 - Oracle OLAP (DB Views) |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |
|  | 02 - Sample App Xml Data |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |
|  | 01 - Sample App Data (ORCL) |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Allow | Allow |
|  | 04 - Essbase Sample E2 |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |
|  | 07 - Oracle DataMining |  | Ignore | 100000 | Ignore | 10 | Ignore | Ignore |

OK

Cancel

Help

QUESTION NO: 48

A derived measure is never used to_____.

- A. Calculate share measures
- B. Add two logical columns together
- C. Calculate a variance between two measures
- D. Calculate the rank dimension values
- E. Input data

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 49

What are the two types of Session Variables?

- A. System
- B. Non System
- C. Static
- D. Dynamic

Answer: A,B

Explanation: There are two types of session variables:

System — A session variable that the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services use for specific purposes.

System session variables have reserved names that cannot be used for other kinds of variables (such as static or dynamic repository variables and non-system session variables).

Non-system — A system variable that the administrator creates and names. For example, the administrator might create a SalesRegion non-system variable that initializes the name of a user's sales region.

The administrator creates non-system session variables using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

Note: Session Variables

A session variable is a variable that is initialized at login time for each user. When a user begins a session, the Oracle BI Server creates a new instance of a session variable and initializes it.

There are as many instances of a session variable as there are active sessions on the Oracle BI Server. Each instance of a session variable could be initialized to a different value.

QUESTION NO: 50

Content that is saved in personal and shared folders can be browsed by using which view?

- A.** Catalog
- B.** Dashboard
- C.** New -> Analysis
- D.** Home
- E.** Favorites

Answer: A

Explanation: The Catalog Manager workspace enables you to view and work with catalog objects. It displays the following folders for an open catalog:

The shared folder— Contains content that is shared among catalog users. This includes the preconfigured dashboards and analyses that are distributed with prebuilt applications, and other objects such as shared filters.

The system folder — Contains administrative elements of Presentation Services. Some of these elements are distributed with the product, and others are configured by you as the administrator, such as privileges. Avoid modifying any files in this folder. Presentation Services uses these files internally and modifying them might cause unexpected results.

The users folder — Contains content that catalog users with the appropriate permissions have saved to their personal folders, such as individual analyses.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition, What Does the Catalog Manager Workspace Look Like?

QUESTION NO: 51

Identify the two Object level security functions that are done on the repository by using the BI Admin tool.

- A. Assign users to a webcatalog group
- B. Create a new repository group
- C. Create a new user in the repository
- D. Create a web catalog group
- E. Define permissions for Dashboard

Answer: B,C

Explanation: The Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Administration Tool can be used to build, modify, enhance, and manage an Oracle BI repository.

C: To add a new user to a repository

- 1 Open a repository in the Administration Tool.
- 2 Display the security manager by selecting Manage > Security.
- 3 Select Action > New > User to open the User dialog box.
- 4 Type a name and password for the user.
- 5 If you want to log queries for this user in the query log, change the query logging level to 1 or 2.
- 6 Click OK.

This creates a new user with default rights granted to it.

Note: What is Oracle BI Admin Tool/Oracle Business Intelligence Administration Tool?

Oracle Business Intelligence Administration Tool is Used to manage OBIEE server

Available only for Windows operating systems.

A Windows application that allows the BI Server administrator to create & edit repositories.

Can edit repositories in either online or offline mode.

Having a session manager and a cache manager in online mode.

QUESTION NO: 52

OBIEE 11g authentication of users is performed by which two components listed below?

- A. Repository file (rpd)
- B. Embedded WebLogicLDAP server
- C. External directories such as Active Directory using WebLogic and Fusion Middleware's Oracle Platform Security Services framework
- D. BI Presentation Services

Answer: A,B

Explanation: A: Authentication at the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Layer

The Oracle Product Lifecycle Analytics (Oracle PLA) application utilizes the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Layer (OBIEE) layer's platform authentication features. You change the password for the PLMA.RPD repository file using the OBIEE Admin Tool.

B: LDAP Authentication

LDAP authentication is used as an alternative to storing user IDs and passwords in an Oracle BI repository.

You can set up the Oracle BI Server to take the user ID and password, and have it then pass the user ID and password to an LDAP server for authentication.

Reference: Oracle Product Lifecycle Analytics, Security Guide , Configuring and Using Authentication

QUESTION NO: 53

One of the initial phases in OBIEE implementation is the Discovery phase where the project team focuses on a few activities. Which option is not one of them?

- A. Business RequirementsDefinition
- B. Technical Requirements Definition
- C. Data Quality Assessment
- D. DashboardTesting

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 54

Identify the two true statements about alias tables.

- A. Alias tables are set up to avoid triangular or circular joins.
- B. Alias tables are set up to include best practice naming conventions for physical table names.
- C. Alias tables are set up to create another physical copy of the data.
- D. Alias tables are set up to create a copy of the data with a filter applied to it.

Answer: B

Explanation: It is a best practice to create aliases for all tables. Aliases are created in the Physical Layer of the repository. Some of the benefits of using aliases are given below:

(A) * An alias is used to avoid circular joins and to configure self joins.

* You can create a join relationship which is different than the actual foreign key relationship in the database. This helps in defining relationships to meet business model criteria.

* Aliases can function in numerous ways to define business model e.g. a table can act both as a dimension and a fact using aliases.

(B) * You can rename aliases to make physical and business model easier to understand.

QUESTION NO: 55

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

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 NO: 56

You do not have a physical time table in your database but would like to use the time series functions that OBIEE offers. What two options do you have?

- A.** Create a physical time table in your database.
- B.** Create a Logical Table that is sourced from the time key in the fact table.
- C.** Create an "Opaque View" in the physical layer that contains the time columns from the fact and map it into your physical model.
- D.** Create a Logical Table that is sourced from a time field in one of your dimension tables.
- E.** Create a time table that is joined through an intervening Table so there is no foreign key relationship.

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Modeling Time Series Function in OBIEE

Modeling Time Series Data

Time series functions provide the ability to compare business performance with previous time periods, allowing you to analyze data that spans multiple time periods. For example, time series functions enable comparisons between current sales and sales a year ago, a month ago, and so on.

Because SQL does not provide a direct way to make time comparisons, you must model time series data in the Oracle BI repository. First, set up time dimensions based on the period table in your data warehouse. Then, you can define measures that take advantage of this time dimension to use the AGO, TODATE, and PERIODROLLING functions.

QUESTION NO: 57

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

Answer: A,C,D

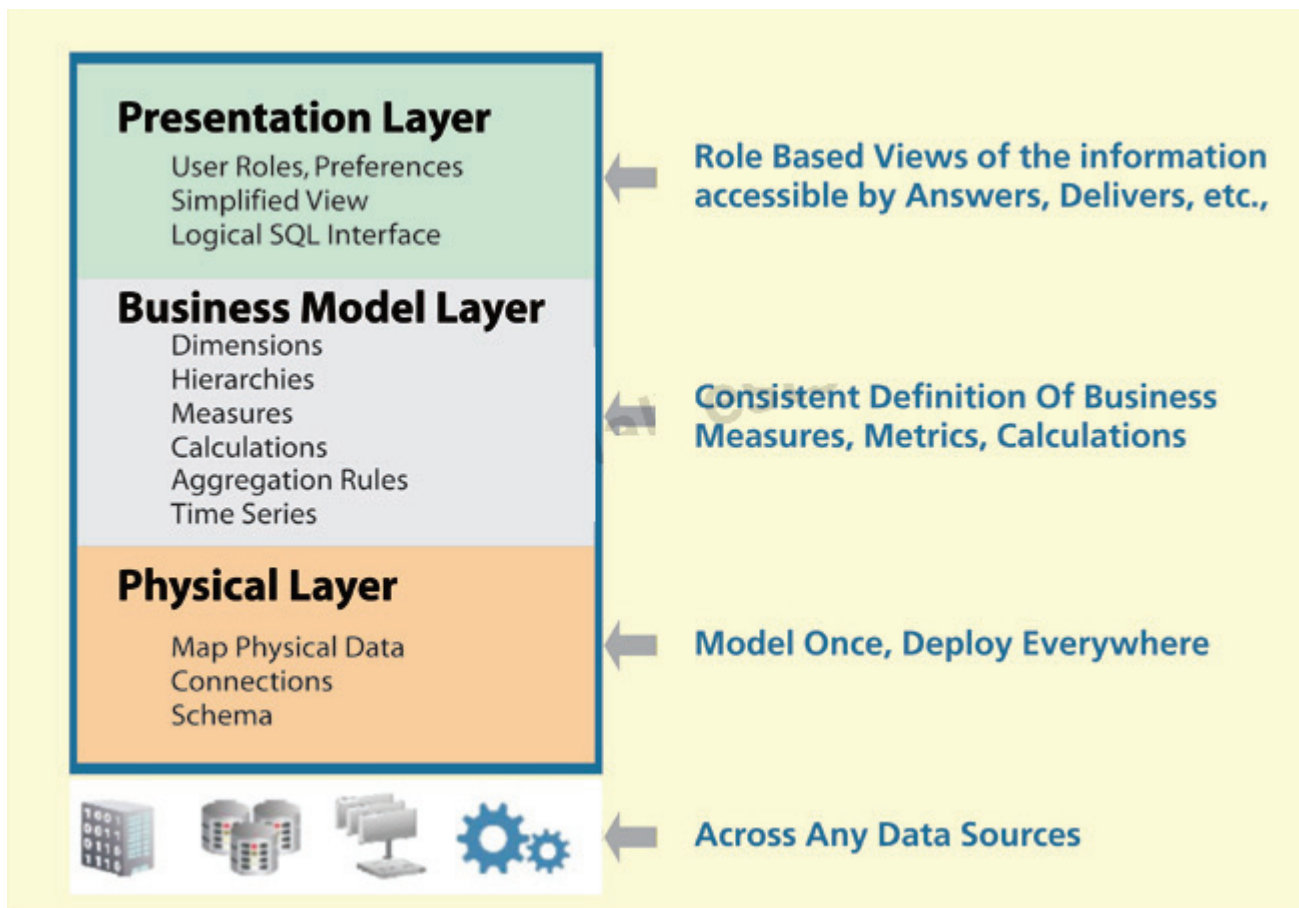
Explanation: A: OBIEE Federated Repository

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)
- * The Business Model and Mapping Layer
- * The Presentation Layer

Note:



star schema

QUESTION NO: 58

The WebLogic Console will allow you to perform which of the following functions in the BI Managed Server?

- A. Start and Stop BI Services
- B. Build Aggregate Queries
- C. Create SummaryTables
- D. Manage user logins

Answer: A

Explanation: Screenshot below.

Summary of Servers

Configuration **Control** ← **To control (Start and Stop) the Servers**

Customize this table

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Clone Delete

Showing 1 to 2 of 2

| Name | Cluster | Machine | State | Health | Listen Port |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------|--------|-------------|
| AdminServer(admin) | | WINDOWS11G | RUNNING | OK | 7001 |
| bi_server1 | bi_cluster | WINDOWS11G | SHUTDOWN | | 9704 |

http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/obiee_11g_servers_status.jpg?w=800

QUESTION NO: 59

The Time Dimension hierarchy is a good example of a_____.

- A.** Level-based Time Dimension hierarchy
- B.** Ragged Hierarchy
- C.** Skip Level Hierarchy
- D.** Value-based Hierarchy

Answer: A

Explanation: Level-based Hierarchy

Level-based hierarchy is the first type of hierarchy in OBIEE.

Consists of an ordered set of two or more levels. For example, a Time hierarchy might have three levels for Year, Quarter, and Month. Level-based hierarchies can also contain parent-child relationships.

Dimension hierarchy levels allow :

- * to perform aggregate navigation,
- * to configure level-based measure calculations,
- * users from Dashboard and Answers to drill down from one parent to a child level.

Special type of level-based dimension are supported:

- * Unbalanced (or ragged) and Skip-level hierarchy
- * time dimension to provides special functionality for modeling time series data.

QUESTION NO: 60

When designing a Star Schema, which option does not apply?

- A.** The facts are quantifiable.
- B.** The fact has several foreign keys that are primary keys in the dimensional table
- C.** Fact table is joined to the related dimensional tables.
- D.** Dimensional tables are normalized.
- E.** Dimensional tables have one attribute primary key as Product_ID for products.

Answer: D

Explanation: In a Star Schema the dimensional tables does not need to be normalized.

A Snowflake Schema is a modified Star Schema that has normalized the dimensional tables.

QUESTION NO: 61

If you have a database with four aggregate tables, how should the repository be configured to take advantage of the aggregates?

- A. By creating four new logical tables sources
- B. By creating four new logical table sources and choosing each dimension's level of aggregation in the Content tab
- C. By creating four new logical table sources and using the Fragmentation content to specify the aggregation levels
- D. By creating four new logical table sources and using the "where" section of the Content tab to specify the aggregation levels

Answer: B

Explanation: Content Tab

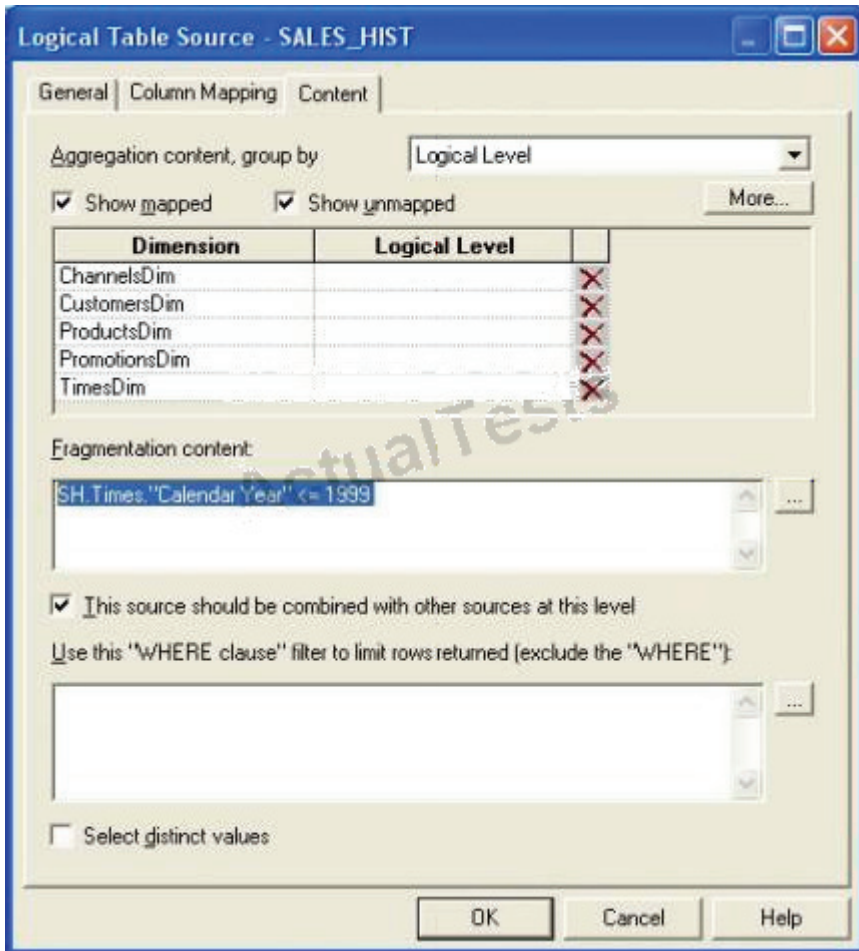
Aggregation Content

You can define the aggregation (ie the group by) of:

by hierarchy level

by logical column

It helps you to define an aggregate navigation



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/fact_table/obiee_fragmentation_content_one_column.jpg?w=432

Note: logical table source

Logical table sources define **the mappings** from a single logical table to one or more physical tables. A logical table contains one or more logical table source. The mapping between physical columns and logical columns are done in this element.

The definition of the logical table source is used:

The Content tab of the Logical Table Source is used to define :

QUESTION NO: 62

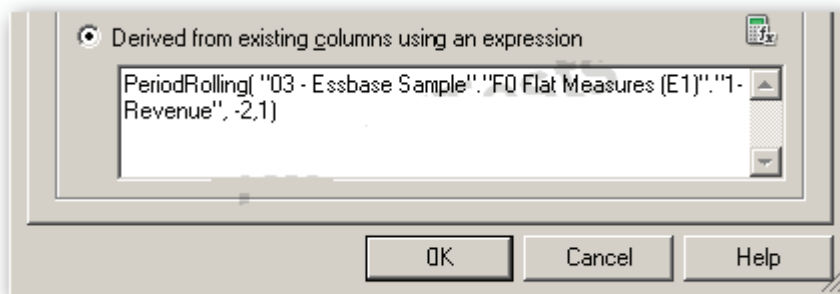
Which of the following native features of Essbase are not supported in OBIEE 11g?

- A. Member Alias
- B. Alternate Hierarchies
- C. Dynamic Time Series
- D. Parent/Child-based Hierarchies

Answer: C

Explanation: If you want to create a dynamic time-series reference such as the value of a measure as at this time last year, or over the past three months, or year-to-date, you can use one of the OBIEE time-series functions (AGO, PERIODROLLING, TODATE) to provide an offset value for a measure.

Figure:



Sshot 30

Note: OBIEE 11g offered a bunch of improvements that were particularly aimed at Essbase, and other OLAP server, customers; the new hierarchical columns feature brought proper OLAP analysis to OBIEE, and coupled with OLAP-oriented features such as hierarchical prompts and selection steps, made OBIEE 11g a much more conducive environment for Essbase users.

There's much better support for Essbase-native features such as value-based hierarchies, alternate hierarchies, multiple alias tables, UDAs and other Essbase artifacts, and the value-based hierarchy feature in particular is very welcome as it can avoid the need to completely re-import your Essbase database if your outline gains additional hierarchy levels.

So coupled with the new and improved visualization capabilities in OBIEE 11g, including maps, scorecards, improved dashboard controls, the whole new UI, improved BI Publisher and so on, there's a lot to recommend OBIEE 11g to users of the "legacy" Hyperion tools looking for a bit of a refresh of their BI environment.

QUESTION NO: 63

A customer would like to create a change and a % Change for Revenue at the same time. How would they accomplish this?

- A. Using the Expression Builder
- B. Using the Calculation Wizard
- C. Defining them in the physical data model
- D. Defining them in the Presentation Layer

Answer: B

Explanation:

After creating your base metrics, try using the Calculation Wizard to automate the process of creating time-series metrics or comparison metrics such as: Change, Percent Change, Index, and Percent. The Wizard may save you many hours of time and frustration, especially if you have to create more than a handful of these metrics. In addition, the Wizard allows you to include customized logic to handle nulls in the base metrics. You may refer to the Oracle documentation for further detail.

QUESTION NO: 64

When creating Aggregate tables in the OBI repository by using the Aggregate Persistence Wizard, which two statements are true?

- A. The analyst must first write DML (Data Manipulation Language) script to create the aggregate table.
- B. The Aggregate Persistence Wizard enables you to automate the creation of physical aggregate tables and their corresponding objects in the repository.
- C. Job Manager can be used to run the Aggregate Persistence script.
- D. The Extraction Transformation and Loading process creates the aggregate tables.

Answer: B,C

Explanation: B: The Aggregate Persistence Wizard automates the creation and initial population of aggregates, persists them in a back-end database and configures the BI Server metadata layer so that they're used when appropriate.

C: The wizard then shows me a preview of the script it's going to generate, and asks me if I want to create any more summaries. Here's how the preview script looks – note that it's not SQL, it's a script language that the BI Server understands and uses as the specification for an aggregation job, which it then turns into separate CREATE TABLE, INSERT ... SELECT and so on SQL

statements, "optimized" for the particular back-end database platform.

Script example:

```
"ag_Items"  
for "Seminar - Complete"."Items"("Quantity")  
at levels ("Seminar - Complete"."Customerdim"."State", "Seminar -  
Complete"."Productdim"."Category", "Seminar - Complete"."Timedim"."Year")  
using connection pool "custdw"."CUSTDW_Pool"  
in "custdw".. "CUSTDW";
```

QUESTION NO: 65

Which three options apply to FMW Application Roles?

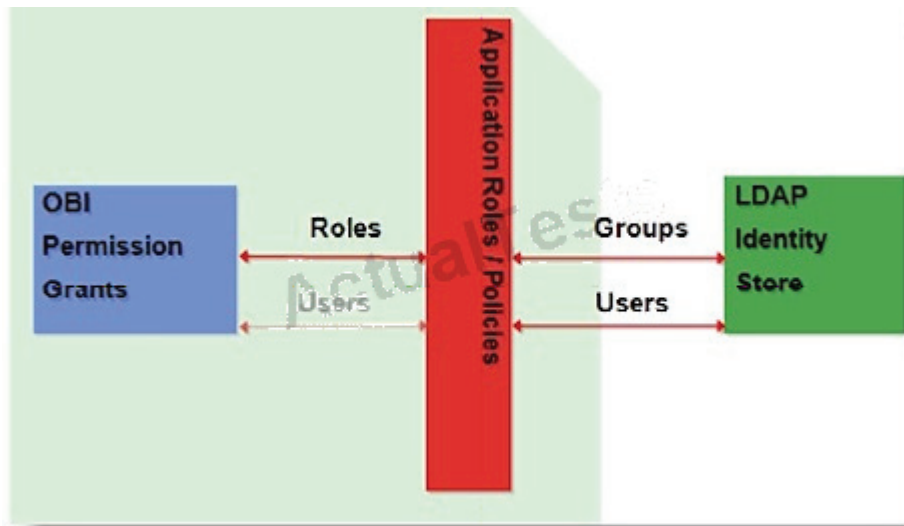
- A. Provide an indirection between LDAP groups and BI roles
- B. Can be exported / moved between FMW11g environments
- C. Are created and managed by using the WLS Admin Console and FMW Control
- D. Can be created by using BI Administrator Client and "pushed" to WLS Admin Console
- E. Secures RPD permissions but NOT Web Catalog (webcat) permissions

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation: A: The default Application Roles available after OBIEE 11g installation are BIAdministrator, BISystem, BIConsumer and BIAuthor.

Note: In OBIEE 11g, Application roles provide insulation between permission definitions and corporate LDAP Groups. Permissions are defined at Application Role level and changes to LDAP groups just require a reassignment of the Group to the Application Roles.

See figure below:



security_12.jpg

C: Application Roles, Policies, association of Policies to application roles and association of users and groups to application roles are managed using Fusion Middleware Enterprise Manager (FMW EM).

E: Object level permission association to Applications Roles resides in the RPD for repository objects. Permissions and Privilege for web catalog objects resides in the OBIEE Web Catalog. Wherever Groups were used in the web catalog and RPD has been replaced with Application roles in OBIEE 11g.

Note: Application Roles are introduced in OBIEE 11g. An application role is specific to the application. They can be mapped to other application roles defined in the same application scope and also to enterprise users or groups, and they are used in authorization decisions.

QUESTION NO: 66

How do you get the BI plug-in for MS Office?

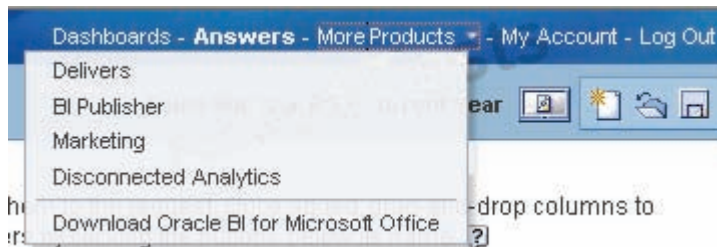
- A. By contacting the administrator
- B. By downloading it from the BI Server
- C. By downloading it from the Database Server
- D. By downloading it from Microsoft Server

Answer: B

Explanation: Download and installation of the client

The client install executable is available for download from the More Products menu in Oracle BI Interactive Dashboards and Oracle BI Answers.

See picture below.



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/moreproducts.gif

QUESTION NO: 67

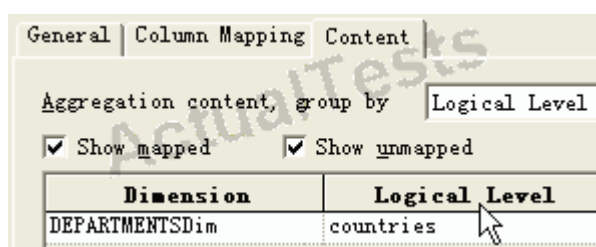
There are two aggregate tables that are available for query. How would they be mapped into the logical data model so queries can use them?

- 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 LogicalTableSource

Answer: B

Explanation: B:Example:

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



b

2. Do the similar 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 NO: 68

Which Oracle Partner is the supplier of map-based content to provide background maps, boundary information, and points of interest?

- A. Navteq
- B. TeleAtlas
- C. Google
- D. ESRI

Answer: C

Explanation: There exists an integration between OBIEE and Google Maps.

QUESTION NO: 69

The Consistency Checker checks_____.

- A. The validity of objects outside the metadata using the connection
- B. Mappings to the physical objects
- C. For objects deleted from the database
- D. Syntax errors in derived logical columns

Answer: B

Explanation: Consistency check is one of the process to check whether a repository is yielding proper results in Answer reports. It checks whether;
* All logical columns are mapped correctly to physical columns (B).
* All logical dimension tables have a logical key.
* There are at least two logical tables in the business model; one is a logical fact table, the other is logical dimension table

with join condition.* There are no circular logical join relationships.* A presentation catalog exists for the business model.

QUESTION NO: 70

A company's Database Administrator has divided the region table into two tables so that the region "West" is in one table and all the other regions are in another single table. What kind of partition is being used?

- A.** Fact-based
- B.** Time-based
- C.** Mixed
- D.** Complex

Answer: C

Explanation: You have three sort of fragmentation:

Fact-based / Dimension-based fragmentation

Content-based / Value-based fragmentation

Level-based fragmentation / aggregate navigation

You can combine the techniques above to construct powerful design that are known as Complex partitioning / fragmentation. When you fragment a dimension, you are automatically in a complex fragmentation.

QUESTION NO: 71

Identify the two types of storage for Essbase.

- A.** Aggregate Storage Option and Block Storage Option
- B.** Aggregate Storage and Cell Storage
- C.** OLAP Storage and Cell Storage
- D.** Aggregate Storage and Hybrid Columnar Compression

Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle Essbase developers creating planning and budgeting applications have been keenly aware of the advantages and disadvantages of the two different storage types available to them:

* Block storage option (BSO) databases support a wide range of calculations, including forecasts, allocations, and aggregations through procedural calculation scripts. The results of these calculations can be written back to the database, but applications that use BSO storage are limited to about 10 dimensions and member counts in the low hundreds of thousands.

* Aggregate storage option (ASO) databases can support about 20 dimensions and member counts in the millions. ASO databases use multidimensional functions rather than procedural scripts to perform calculations, but the results of queries cannot be stored back in the database, making ASO unsuitable for most financial management applications.

QUESTION NO: 72

Where is Cache in OBIEE located?

- A. In relational database
- B. It is local disk-based.
- C. In dynamic aggregate
- D. In memory cache

Answer: B

Explanation: In OBIEE cache will be stored as files on the Hard Disk of the OBIEE Server in the form of files.

QUESTION NO: 73

A customer always wants Aggregate Table 1 to be looked at first to see if it can answer the query. What should be done to make sure this happens?

- A. Make AggregateTable 1 the first table in the list of Logical Table Sources.
- B. Do not map the logical level in the Content tab.
- C. Set the Priority Group to 0.
- D. Set the Priority Group to 5.

Answer: C

Explanation: Priority group

You can set priority group numbers to determine which logical table source should be used for queries for which there is more than one logical table source that can satisfy the requested set of columns.

For example, you might have user queries that can be fulfilled by both a data warehouse and an OLTP source. Often, access to an operational system is “expensive,” while access to a data warehouse is “cheap.” In this situation, you can assign a higher priority to the data warehouse to ensure that all queries are fulfilled by the data warehouse if possible.

Note that the priority group of a given logical table source does not always ensure that a particular query will be fulfilled by that source.

Priority Group Designation

0 the highest-priority source (the default)

1 a lowest-priority source

QUESTION NO: 74

Which OBIEE capability enables developers to build Aggregate tables?

- A.** Aggregate Persistence Wizard
- B.** Expression Builder
- C.** Table Builder
- D.** Query Analyzer

Answer: A

Explanation: Aggregate Persistence Wizard automates the creation and initial population of aggregates, persists them in a back-end database and configures the BI Server metadata layer so that they're used when appropriate.

QUESTION NO: 75

When creating a new dimensional hierarchy in the BI Administration tool, right click the dimension, then select "New Object" What must be selected next?

- A. Logical Key
- B. ParentLevel
- C. ChildLevel
- D. Dynamic Key

Answer: B

Explanation: Steps to Create a Dimension Hierarchy - >Create a dimension object.Add a parent-level object.Add child-level objects.Determine number of elements.Specify level columns.Create level keys.Create a level-based measure.Create additional level-based measures.Create share measures.Create rank measures.Add measures to Presentation layer.Test share and rank measures.

QUESTION NO: 76

What are the two types of Repository Variables?

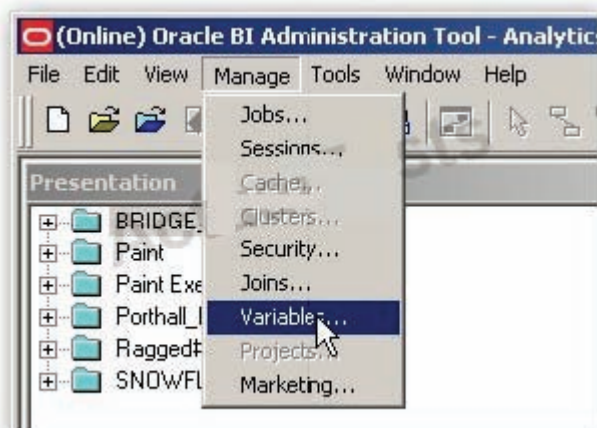
- A. System
- B. Non System
- C. Static
- D. Dynamic

Answer: C,D

Explanation: There are static and dynamic repository variables.

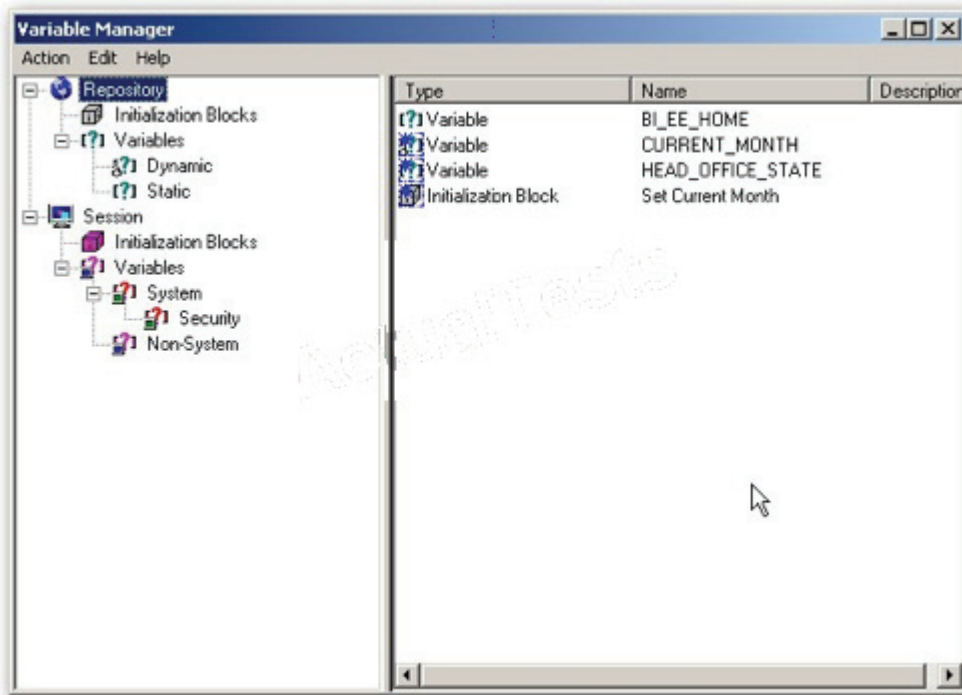
Note:

Variables in the Oracle BI Server can be either repository or session variables, and are defined using the Variable Manager within the Oracle BI Administrator (Manage > Variables).



Variable1

This brings up the Variable Manager, that divides variables out into repository and session variables, with a further subdivision into static and dynamic repository ones and system and non-system session ones. You can also define variables at the Presentation Server level, these are scoped to individual dashboards and are used amongst other things for setting dashboard prompt values and integrating the dashboard with BI Publisher parameters. Here's a screenshot of a typical Variable Manager screen.



Variable2

QUESTION NO: 77

Under what circumstances would you model within the BI environment to include transactional data directly?

- A. When the customer needs near real-time data to support decision making in a fast changing environment
- B. When the customer is not prepared to spend budget on data-warehousing
- C. When the complexity of operational schema does not allow modeling in the BI repository
- D. When it is not possible to query against a transactional system

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 78

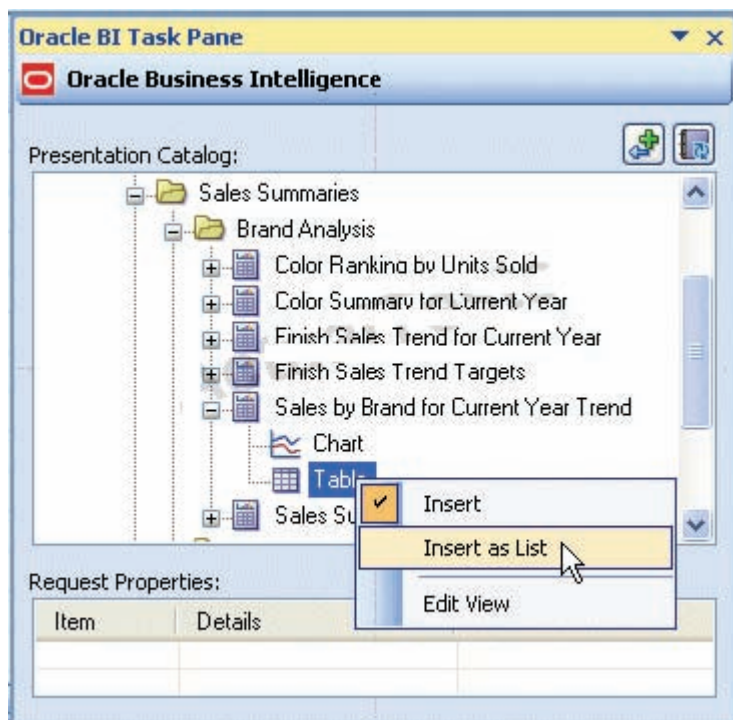
What are the two capabilities that users can apply to an Analysis when working within Plug-In for MS Office?

- A. Edit Analysis
- B. Refresh All
- C. Edit Prompts and Levels
- D. Publish

Answer: B,C

Explanation: B: Click Refresh All from the Oracle BI menu in PowerPoint to refresh all the refreshable objects in the presentation.

C: Right-click Table and select Insert as List from the shortcut menu. The Edit Prompts and Levels dialog box appears. Accept the default options and click Insert.



http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/fmw/bi/biee/r1013/bi_addin/images/t20105a.gif

Reference: Using Oracle Business Intelligence Office Add-Ins with Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (10.1.3.4) on Windows

QUESTION NO: 79

Which three components are part of a cluster server?

- A. Master Server
- B. Repository Publishing Directory
- C. Primary Cluster Controller
- D. Web Server
- E. Server request Controller

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Oracle BI Cluster Server Components

*Oracle Business Intelligence Cluster Controller: The Cluster Controller determines which BI Server works in the cluster. It monitors the operation of servers in the cluster. The Cluster Controller is deployed in active-passive mode.

*Clustered BI Servers: The BI Cluster Server feature supports up to 16 BI Servers in a network domain to act as a single server. BI Servers in the cluster share requests from multiple Oracle BI clients.

*Master BI Server: A clustered Oracle Business Intelligence Server is designated as the Master BI Server. The Oracle Business Intelligence Administration Tool connects to the master BI Server for online repository changes.

*Cluster Manager: The Cluster Manager is available in the Administration Tool when a repository is opened in online mode. The Cluster Manager enables Oracle BI Server clustered instances.

QUESTION NO: 80

If Security attributes conflict, what happens?

- A. The user or application role is granted the minimum security attribute

- B.** The user or application role is granted the maximum security attribute
- C.** The user or application role is granted No security attribute
- D.** The user or application role is granted the Fully Restrictive security attribute

Answer: A

Explanation: If security attributes conflict, a user or group is granted the least restrictive security attribute.

QUESTION NO: 81

How do Dynamic Repository Variables differ from Static Repository Variables?

- A.** Dynamic Repository Variables are not initialized by the Initialization Block.
- B.** Dynamic Repository Variables cannot be used in the Expression Builder.
- C.** Dynamic Repository Variables can be changed by data that is returned from queries.
- D.** Dynamic Repository Variables cannot be used in a CASE statement.

Answer: C

Explanation: Dynamic Repository Variables:

You initialize dynamic repository variables in the same way as static variables, but the values are refreshed by data returned from queries. When defining a dynamic repository variable, you will create an initialization block or use a pre-existing one that contains a SQL query. You will also set up a schedule that the Oracle BI Server will follow to execute the query and periodically refresh the value of the variable.

Note: The value of a static repository value is initialized in the Variable dialog box. This value persists, and does not change until an Oracle BI Administrator decides to change it.

QUESTION NO: 82

The three metadata layers are an important concept of the BI Server. Which statement is incorrect?

- A.** The physical layer defines the objects and relationships that the OracleBI Server needs to write native queries against each physical data source.
- B.** Separating the logical of the application from the physical model provides the ability to federate multiple physical sources to the same logical object.
- C.** The model and mapping layer define the business or logical model of the data. This layer

determines the analytic behavior seen by users.

D. The presentation layer defines the relationship that is needed to create the DML.

Answer: D

Explanation: The relationship is defined at the model and mapping layer.

Note:

At the highest level, an OBIEE Metadata Repository includes three layers of information:

1.

First, a Physical layer is defined. The metadata layer identifies the source data.

2. Second, a Business Model and Mapping layer is defined. This metadata layer organizes the physical layer into logical categories and records the appropriate metadata for access to the source data.

3. Finally, the Presentation layer is defined. This metadata layer exposes the business model entities for end-user access.

QUESTION NO: 83

Which two options are included in Oracle BI Server cache management techniques?

A. Using NQSConfig.ini to manually edit the parameters

B. Scheduling Server password

C. Maximum Number of Rows to Download to Excel

D. Inspecting the cache reports

E. Manage access to Subject Areas

Answer: A,D

Explanation: A: Much of the configuration of OBI that used to be done in the NQSConfig.ini files can now be done using this front end console, which in turn updates the NQSConfig.ini file.

Things in the NQSConfig.ini file that are set by EM are noted in the file with '# This Configuration setting is managed by Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Manager'. Some things that need to be setup manually in the NQSConfig.ini file are:

1. Usage Tracking

2. Dynamic Libraries

3. Query Optimization Flags

4. MDX Member Name Cache Section (SAP BW)

5. More specific General Settings where EM doesn't contain the level of detail required

D: Cache Management Techniques include

- Inspecting the cache reports
- Configuring the cache parameters
- Setting caching and cache persistence for tables
- Using the Cache Manager
- Inspecting SQL for cache entries
- Modifying the Cache Manager column display
- Purging the cache entries manually using the Cache Manager
- Purging the cache entries automatically
- Using event polling tables
- Seeding the cache

QUESTION NO: 84

To add multiple sources to an existing logical table dimension in the Business Model and Mapping layer, the source of the data must first exist in which option?

- A. Presentation Layer
- B. Business Aggregate Layer
- C. PhysicalLayer
- D. WebCatalog

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note:

At the highest level, an OBIEE Metadata Repository includes three layers of information:

1.

First, a Physical layer is defined. The metadata layer identifies the source data.

2. Second, a Business Model and Mapping layer is defined. This metadata layer organizes the physical layer into logical categories and records the appropriate metadata for access to the source data.

3. Finally, the Presentation layer is defined. This metadata layer exposes the business model entities for end-user access.

QUESTION NO: 85

A customer wants to analyze the efficiency of his/her order fulfillment process. If the customer has a dimensional model, which option is the fact table?

- A. Stores
- B. Orders
- C. Products
- D. Time

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 86

What is the first step when creating an Aggregate table in the OBI repository?

- A. Test the Aggregate table by using Analysis
- B. Specify the Fact table that you want to aggregate
- C. Use Job Manager to run the Aggregate script
- D. Create a dedicated Connection Pool

Answer: B

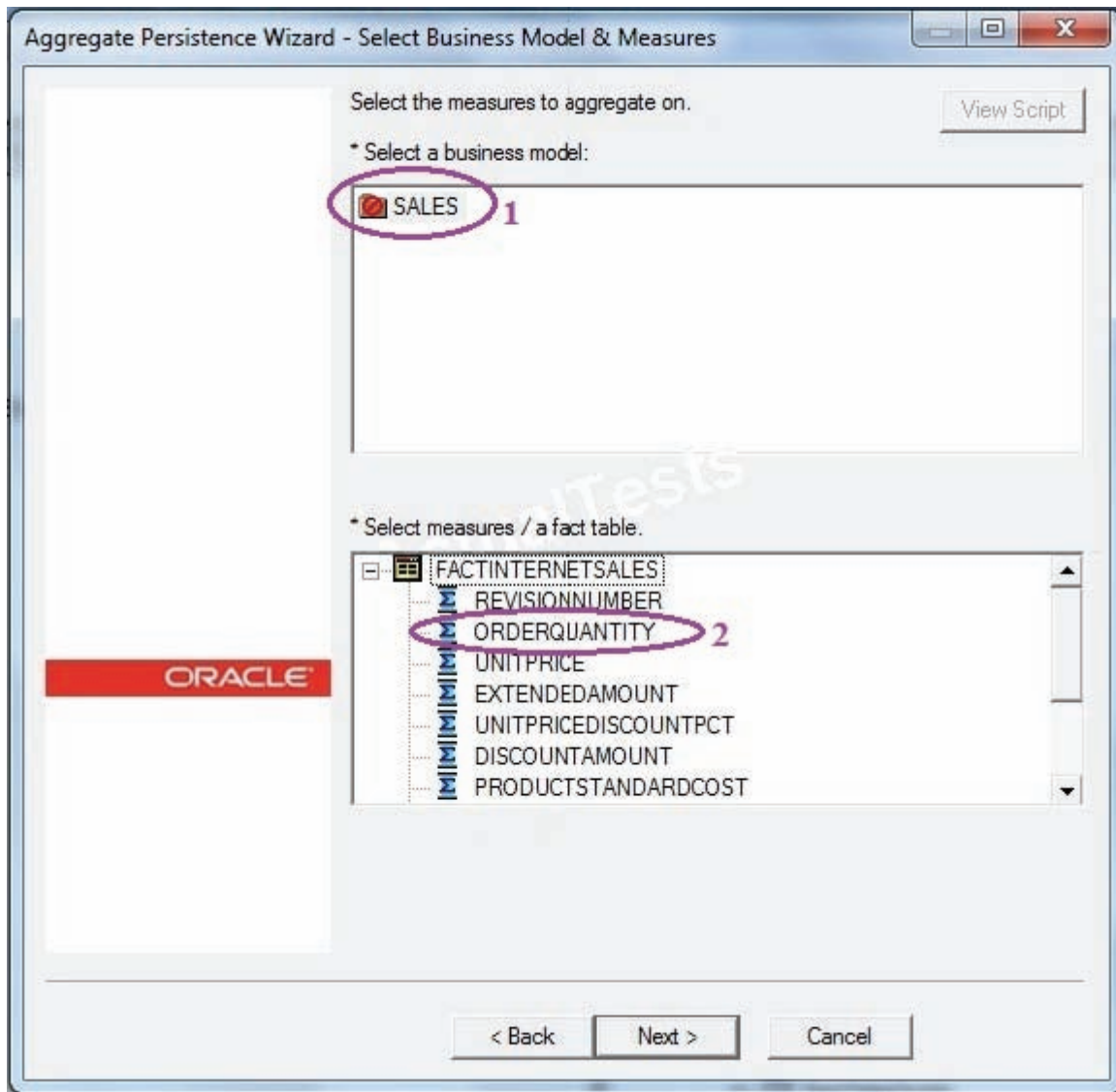
Explanation: Steps for Creating Aggregate Tables in OBIEE

1. Create all Dimension Tables, Fact Tables & Hierarchies, which are required to be aggregated.
2. Go to ToolsàUtilities (from Administration tool menu bar), a dialog box will pop up with all available utilities.
3. Select Aggregate Persistence Wizard, and then click Execute Button.
4. Now Select appropriate path where you need to generate Aggregate Table SQL.

Note : Click Generate DDL file for first time generation of Aggregate Table

Click Next, to move to next page (Select Business Model & Measure Page)

In Select Business Model & Measure Page, Select Appropriate Business Model & then select associated Fact / Measure.



<http://1.bp.blogspot.com/--vsF4VJcbss/T2H9xyA8Hsl/AAAAAAAAAd4/JOFqD3KwgAE/s640/3.jpg>
Etc.

QUESTION NO: 87

Where is Oracle Mapviewer installed?

- A. In the same domain as OBIEE on the web application server
- B. Never on the same domain as OBIEE on the web application server
- C. On the Database server
- D. On its own application server

Answer: A

Explanation: With the advent of 11G, MapViewer is installed as part of Oracle BI Enterprise Edition and deployed in the same domain as Oracle BI EE on the Web application server.

Before content designers can create map views, in the Manage map Data Administration page, the metadata must be configured:

- * layers (theme) and map (zoom level)
- * the mapping between Oracle BI EE data and spatial data

QUESTION NO: 88

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.

Answer: A

Explanation: OBIEE - Grain (Level of summarization)

Grain definition in the context of OBIEE.

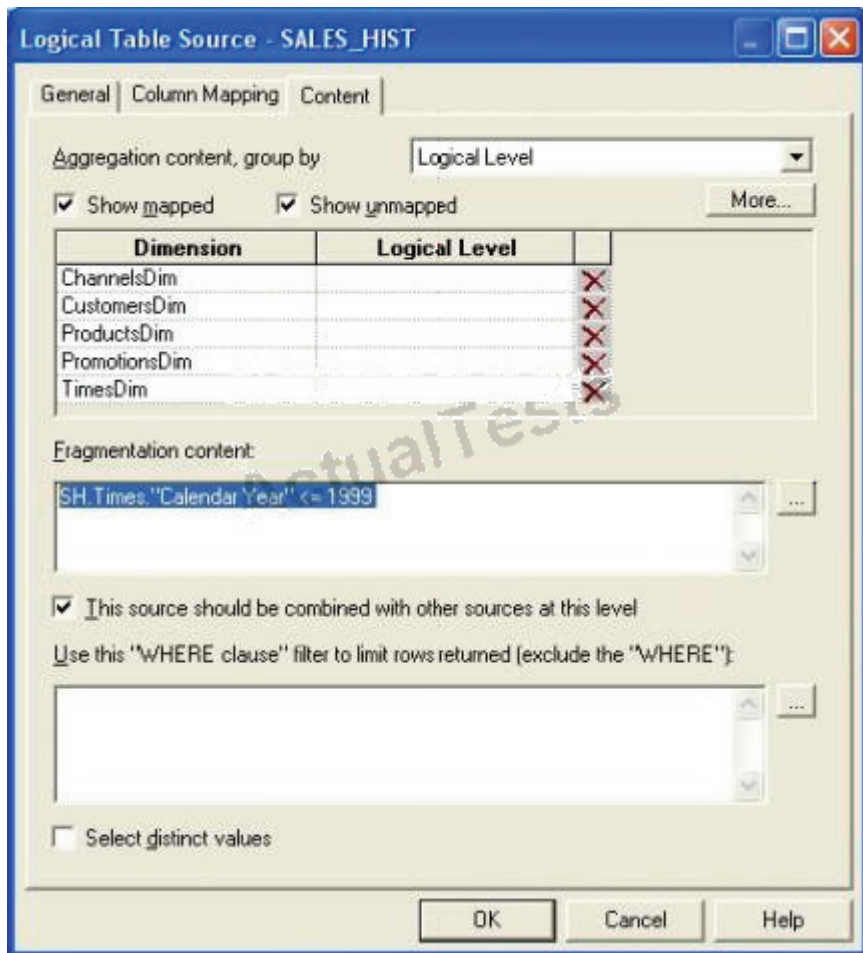
The following list describes the different grains in navigating a query:

- * 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.



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/fact_table/obiee_fragmentation_content_one_column.jpg?w=432

QUESTION NO: 89

Which component is responsible for determining the device that receives the alerts for a given user account?

- A. Dashboard
- B. iBot
- C. Alerts
- D. Delivery Profiles

Answer: B

Explanation: Intelligent Bursting and Output Tool (iBot).

iBot is an utility available in OBIEE which is used for reports scheduling as well as Alerts sent to the required recipients on different web accessible / communication devices.

QUESTION NO: 90

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

Answer: B,C

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 NO: 91

Identify the correct mode to use when opening the web catalog while performing security settings modifications and migrations.

- A. Online
- B. Offline
- C. Managed
- D. UnManaged

Answer: A

Explanation: In online mode, you connect to a catalog on a running web server. In this mode your permissions are applied, you can select a locale, and you can see the effects of any localization on the catalog. You can see only those objects for which you have the appropriate permissions. Both Presentation Services and the web server must be running for you to open catalogs in online mode.

Use online mode when you want to make minor incremental changes or additions to the catalog, such as changes to permissions, updates to a single object, or migration of new objects to a production environment.

Note:

* You can open a catalog in one of two modes — online or offline. Both modes can operate against an actual production catalog, with no need for any downtime.

* Repository changes can be done in either online or offline mode. Online mode is when BI Server is actively reading the repository file (when a user is logged in). Offline is when BI Server is idle. Best practice is to develop in Offline mode. Minor changes can be made when in online mode.

QUESTION NO: 92

Derived metrics are_____.

- A.** Derived from other logical columns
- B.** Derived from other physical columns
- C.** Used to apply pre-aggregation calculations to measures
- D.** Used to rename measures to user-friendly names

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 93

Which variable does not use initialization blocks to initialize its values?

- A. Static Repository Variable
- B. Dynamic Repository Variable
- C. System Variable
- D. Non System Variable

Answer: A

Explanation: The value of a static repository value is initialized in the Variable dialog box. This value persists, and does not change until an Oracle BI Administrator decides to change it.

QUESTION NO: 94

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

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

QUESTION NO: 95

Oracle BI Server at a company is connected to Data Warehouse that is refreshed on a daily basis, the majority of users at the company log in to Oracle BI every Monday to generate the previous week's sales report. The BI Administrator schedules cache purge and cache seeding to improve

report response times. How is this accomplished?

- A. Everyday before Data Warehouse refresh
- B. Every day after Data Warehouse refresh
- C. Every Monday early morning
- D. Every Monday late night

Answer: D

Explanation: Purge and reseed once a week after the reports have run to improve report response time.

QUESTION NO: 96

Oracle BI Server cache setup information is configured by using Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware control. Which component stores the configuration Information?

- A. NQSCfg.ini
- B. Cache table inOBIEE repository
- C. WebCatalogue
- D. Instanceconfig.xml

Answer: A

Explanation: NQSCfg.ini is the main configuration file of BI Server and contains a lot of parameters.

The parameters in the Query Result Cache Section provide configuration information for Oracle BI Server caching. The query cache is enabled by default. After deciding on a strategy for flushing outdated entries, you should configure the cache storage parameters in Fusion Middleware Control and in the NQSCfg.INI file.

QUESTION NO: 97

What must be done before you can run the Oracle Business Intelligence 11g Installer?

- A. Obtain BI installation media
- B. Create required Oracle Business Intelligence schemas in a database
- C. Ensure system meets installation requirements for Fusing Middleware, Oracle Business

Intelligence, AND Repository Creation Utility

D. Install the WLS Admin Server

E. Select installation components – OBIEE, BIP, RTD

Answer: B

Explanation: Before you can run Oracle Business Intelligence 11g Installer, you must first create required Oracle Business Intelligence schemas in an unhardened database. You use a tool called the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create these schemas with the appropriate permissions and data.

Reference: Installation Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence, Additional Oracle Business Intelligence 11g Installer Requirements

QUESTION NO: 98

Which option does not describe Aggregate tables?

A. Aggregate tables increase query performance by pre-calculating frequently accessed measure aggregations.

B. Aggregate tables relieve bottlenecks and pre-calculate and store the data for better query response.

C. Aggregate tables typically have fewer rows than the non aggregate tables and, therefore, processing should be quicker.

D. Aggregate tables are created and stored on the BI Server.

Answer: C

Explanation: The number of rows would be the same.

The other statements are true.

QUESTION NO: 99

Security Manager is used for_____.

A. Setting permissions for particular users or application roles

B. Setting permissions for individual objects in the Presentation Layer

C. Setting up new Roles and Groups

D. Setting up new Application Roles

Answer: A

Explanation: Security Manager – is used to setup users, groups, synchronize LDAP users and Groups, set access rights for Objects (tables, columns) and to control over when and what data a user can access.

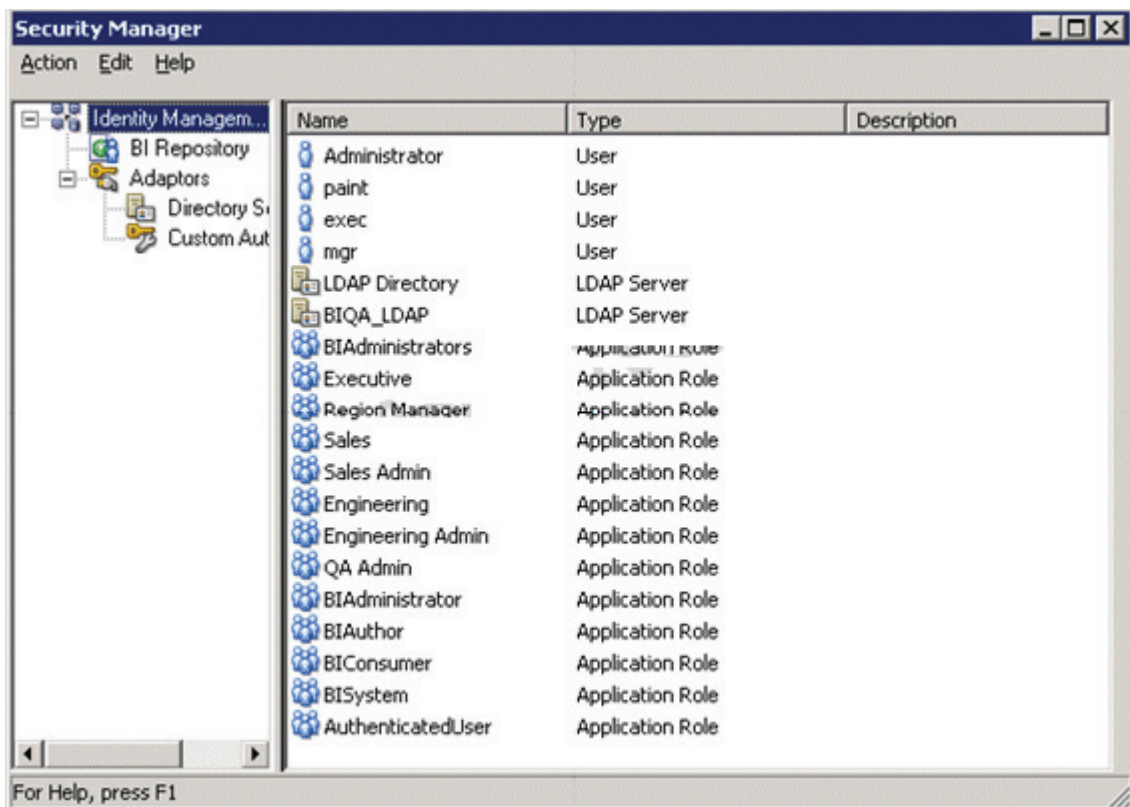


http://onlineappsdba.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/bi_admin_8.JPG



http://onlineappsdba.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/bi_admin_9.JPG

Note: When you open the administration tool, you can reach the security manager by the Menu :
Manage > Security



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?hash=29d18d&media=http%3A%2F%2Fdownload.oracle.com%2Fdocs%2Fcd%2FE14571_01%2Fbi.1111%2Fe10543%2Fimg%2Fadmintool2.gif

QUESTION NO: 100

Which configuration can be changed through Enterprise Manager?

- A. Minimum Number of Rows to Download to Excel
- B. The default BI Server Repository
- C. Start and Stop BI Services
- D. Manages user login

Answer: B

Explanation: The Repository can be configured within the Enterprise Manager. See Note 1 below.

Note 1: Once you've locked the Oracle BI Domain, you would then use the same screen back in Enterprise Manager to browse and select the RPD file, and then enter the password, twice.

Change Center: | Activate Changes | Release Configuration

Overview | Capacity Management | Diagnostics | Security | **Deployment**

Presentation | **Repository** | Scheduler | Marketing | Mail

Upload BI Server Repository

Use this section to upload a new RPD and its password to your BI Server domain. You may have made one on a previous upload.

Repository File: GCBC_Repository - Lab 3.rpd

Repository Password:

Confirm Password:

NewImage

Once you've entered these details you would then press the **Apply** button, to save the changes. At this point, the RPD gets a sequence number after it, and it's displayed as the current default online repository for the Oracle BI Domain.

Note2: An OBIEE 11g system (or "Oracle BI Domain") is generally managed through a combination of Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control, part of the Enterprise Manager "family", or through WebLogic Server Scripting Tool (WLST) scripts. Each Fusion Middleware Control instance as shipped with OBIEE 11g controls a single Oracle BI Domain (DEV, or PROD for example), and is installed along with WebLogic Server Admin Console in the WebLogic Admin Server, one of the two JVMs (the other being the managed server) that gets installed by default with OBIEE 11g. The screenshot below shows Fusion Middleware Control showing the status of the BI Server, Presentation Server and other system components within the installation.

Business Intelligence Instance

ORACLE Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control 11g

Setup | Help | Log Out

Logged in as weblogic
Page Refreshed Mar 27, 2011 9:35:21 PM BST

Change Center: | Lock and Edit Configuration

Overview | **Capacity Management** | Diagnostics | Security | Deployment

Metrics | **Availability** | Scalability | Performance

System Components Availability

☒ Start All
 ☐ Stop All
 ☒ Restart All
 ☒ Start Selected
 ☐ Stop Selected
 ☒ Restart Selected

| Name | Status | Host | Port | Oracle Instance |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|------|-----------------|
| BI Presentation Servers | | | | |
| coreapplication_obips1 | | obisrv1 | 9710 | instance1 |
| BI Servers | | | | |
| BI Schedulers | | | | |
| BI Cluster Controllers | | | | |
| BI JavaHosts | | | | |

QUESTION NO: 101

Which two Oracle BI Components contain security information regarding permissions and privileges?

- A. The Web Catalog
- B. The Repository
- C. NQSConfig.ini File
- D. NQServer.ini File
- E. InstanceConfig.xml File

Answer: B,D

Explanation: B: Oracle Business Intelligence uses a role-based access control model. Security is defined in terms of Application Roles that are mapped to directory server groups and users.

To define a complete security model, you have then to define:

1. A security structure by creating this elements:
 - * The directory Server User and Group managed by the authentication provider.
 - * The application roles managed by the policy store provider
2. a security policy (permissions) split across the following components:
 - * Presentation Catalog
 - * Repository
 - * Policy Store to define the Application Policies managed by the policy store provider

D: NQSConfig.ini is the main configuration file of Bi Server and contains a lot of parameters.

The file is located in this directory :

11g: ORACLE_INSTANCE/config/OracleBIServerComponent/coreapplication_obisn

All changes made to this file require that you restart the Oracle BI Server Service.

Type of Parameters in NQSConfig.ini:

- * Security Section Parameters

The security parameters specify default values for the Oracle BI Server security features.

Includes among others:
/ DEFAULT_PRIVILEGES

- * Repository Section Parameters
- * Query Result Cache Section Parameters
- * General Section Parameters

The General section contains general server default parameters, including localization and internationalization, temporary space and memory allocation, and other default parameters used to determine how data is returned from the Oracle BI Server to a client.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business, A
NQSSConfig.INI File Configuration Settings

QUESTION NO: 102

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.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

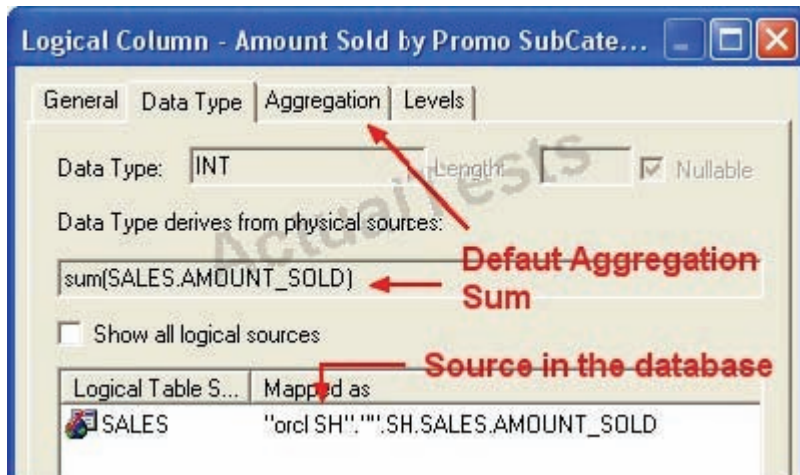
Note: A level-based measure is a column whose values are always calculated to a specific level of aggregation.

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

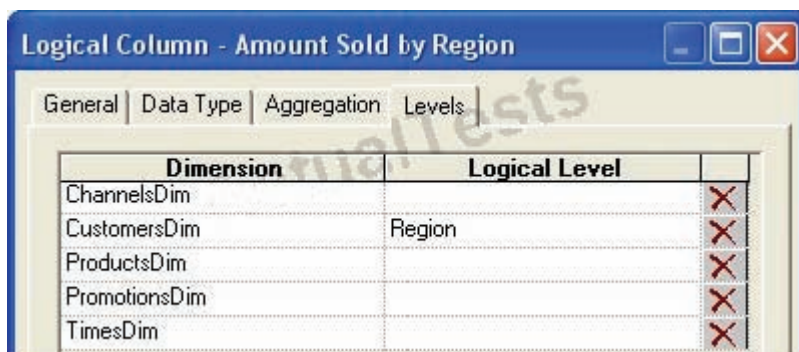
Level-based measures allow :

- * 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.



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/fact_table/obiee_level_based_data_type_column.jpg



http://gerardnico.com/wiki/_media/dat/obiee/bi_server/design/fact_table/obiee_logical_column_level_region.jpg

QUESTION NO: 103

Which analysis features could be applied to provide interactive controls for end users?

A. Column Selector

- B. Action Links
- C. Conditional Formatting
- D. Narrative View
- E. Greenbar Styling

Answer: B

Explanation: An action link is a link to an action that you have embedded in an analysis, dashboard page, scorecard objective, scorecard initiative, or KPI that, when clicked, runs an associated action.

QUESTION NO: 104

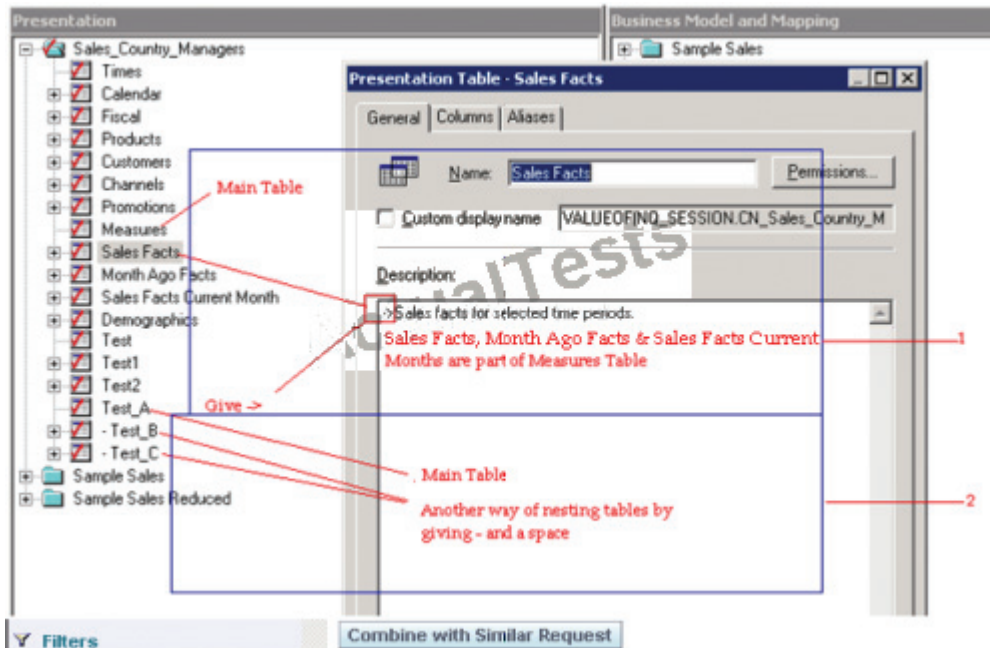
An organization would like to see a Time folder with subfolders for its Fiscal and Julian calendars. How would you accomplish this?

- A. By creating Presentation Folder called Time and then two subsequent folders called -> Fiscal Calendar and -> Julian Calendar
- B. By creating a Presentation Folder called -> Time called then two subsequent folders called Fiscal Calendar and Julian Calendar
- C. By creating a Presentation Folder called -Time and then two subsequent folders called + Fiscal Calendar and + Julian Calendar
- D. By creating a Presentation Folder called Time<parent> and then two subsequent folders called Fiscal Calendar<child> and Julian Calendar<child>

Answer: A

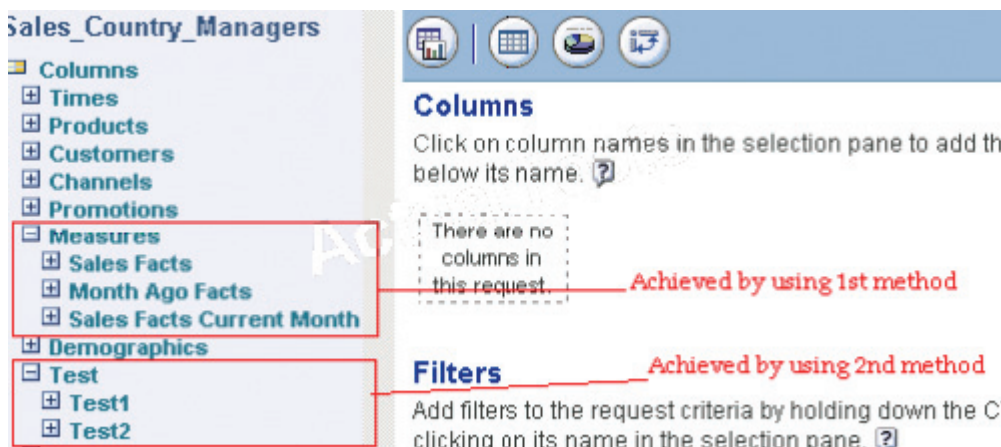
Explanation: You can nest presentation folders in two ways.

- 1) You can enter a hyphen and a greater than sign in the description field of the table to achieve the result.
- 2) Or, prefix the name of the presentation folder to be nested with a hyphen and a space and place it after the folder in which it nests to achieve the same result as shown below.



<http://santoshbidw.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/image0011.png?w=500&h=195>

Result



<http://santoshbidw.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/image003.png?w=500&h=193>

QUESTION NO: 105

OBIEE default security model stores security Information such as user names and password combinations for accessing an external system such as Active Directory. It is stored in the_____.

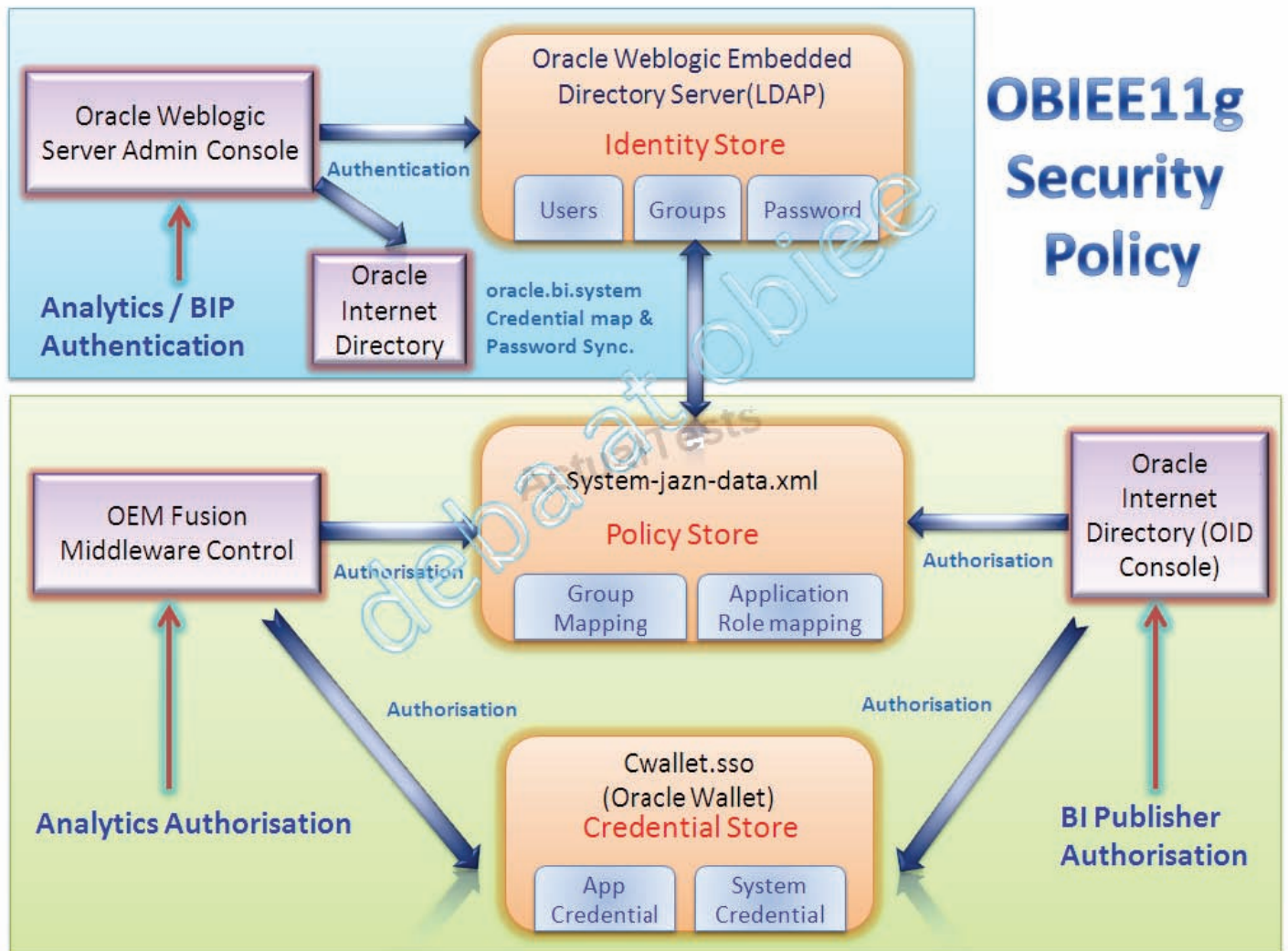
- A. Policy Store
- B. Credential Store

- C. Identity Store
- D. Person Store

Answer: C

Explanation: Identity Store: It is directory server to perform the authentication. It contains user name , password and groups membership information .When a user name and password combination is entered at log in, the authentication provider searches the identity store to verify the credentials provided.

See figure below.



<http://debaatobiee.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/obiee-11g-security-policy-revised1.png>

QUESTION NO: 106

If a customer is planning on building a data warehouse, how would you describe data warehousing to the customer?

- A. The data in the data warehouse describes events and statuses of business processes, products and services, goals and organizational units, and generally mirrors every aspect of the

structure and behavior of the organization.

B. Data warehouses can only be based on multidimensional data modeling.

C. Application based data warehouses can be bought off the shelf and used without any tweaking.

D. Data warehouse projects are usually implemented within two weeks.

Answer: A

Explanation: A data warehouse is a database used for reporting and data analysis. It is a central repository of data which is created by integrating data from multiple disparate sources. Data warehouses store current as well as historical data and are commonly used for creating trending reports for senior management reporting such as annual and quarterly comparisons.

QUESTION NO: 107

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

Answer: D

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

QUESTION NO: 108

What must be purchased when integrating Oracle map with Oracle BI?

- A. Oracle Mapviewer
- B. Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition
- C. Spatial Option with Database
- D. OLAP option

Answer: A

Explanation: MapViewer is shipped as part of Oracle Fusion Middleware. Its main deliverable is a J2EE application that can be deployed to a J2EE container, such as that for Oracle Fusion Middleware. MapViewer includes the following main components:

- * A core rendering engine (Java library) named SDOVIS that performs cartographic rendering. A servlet is provided to expose the rendering functions to Web applications.
- * A suite of application programming interfaces (APIs) that allow programmable access to MapViewer features. These APIs include XML, Java, PL/SQL, and an AJAX-based JavaScript API.

- * A graphical Map builder tool that enables you to create map symbols, define spatial data rendering rules, and create and edit MapViewer objects.
- * Oracle Map, which includes map cache and FOI (feature of interest) servers that facilitate the development of interactive geospatial Web applications.

Oracle Maps can be configured now in the map viewer as a built in layer.

QUESTION NO: 109

The customer is questioning the necessity to have a data warehouse in place. They want to run OBIEE against various transactional systems. Identify the two limitations.

- A.** Operational system might be overburdened with analytical requests resulting in had performance for transactional processes.
- B.** TheBIserver cannot integrate various sourcesin one metadata model.
- C.** Dataquality issues might emerge, due to missing data cleansing.
- D.** Business issues are depending on real-time data.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 110

Permissions for Presentation layer objects and Business layer objects that restrict users is configured in which software component?

- A.** OracleEnterpriseManager
- B.** OracleHTTP Server
- C.** WebLogicServer Administration Component
- D.** BIAdministration Tool

Answer: D

Explanation: Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) Security is managed through:

- a) BI Server Security Manager accessed through the BI Server Administration Tool.
- * Set permission to business model, tables, columns and subject areas
- * Specify filters to limit data accessible by users

- * Set authentication options

b) BI Presentation administration accessed through Presentation Web Services.

- * Manage Web groups and users

- * Set Permissions for Web Catalog items

- * Manage privileges and rights given to groups and users

- * Control access to dashboards

c) Catalog Manager.

- * Set permission for Web Catalog items (Dashboards and Dashboards pages)

QUESTION NO: 111

You run the Consistency Check and receive the warning:

[39003] Missing functional dependency association for column:
DIM_Offer_End_Date.CREATE_DT.

What would you check?

A. Whether the logical table source for this column has been disabled

B. Whether the columns creating CREATE_DT have been deleted

C. Whether there is a logical join between the DIM and FACT tables

D. Whether there is a physical join between the DIM and FACT tables

E. Whether there is a physical column mapped to the logical column

F. DIM_Offer_End_Date.CREATE_DT

Answer: A

Explanation: This warning indicates that the given column is only mapped to logical table sources that are disabled. The warning brings this issue to the repository developer's attention in case the default behavior is not desired.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition, Common Consistency Check Messages

QUESTION NO: 112

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

Answer: D

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

QUESTION NO: 113

Selecting the Manage Map Data link allows one to do which three of the following?

- A. Associate map layers to columns defined in the OBIEE metadata
- B. Create a new map layer
- C. Set the zoom level of an imported map
- D. Import images for use on maps

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: The Oracle BI Presentation Services Administration page provides the Manage Map Data link. This link displays the Manage Map Data page, where you can manage the logical and display versions of the data from various physical data sources. This defines the layers that content designers use when creating map views. The data that is available for managing maps and data is stored in Oracle Database as part of MapViewer.

Using this page, you provide:

* (A) Logical names to prevent any existing BI column mappings and map analyses from breaking because of changes to the physical data or to the data source.

* Display names so that the geographic data is meaningful to end users.

Note: Administering Maps Using Administration Pages

For (C) –layers, see 3-7 below.

For (D) –import images, see 11-12 below.

To administer maps using Administration pages:

Click **OK** when you have finished selecting layers that are appropriate for the subject area with which you are working.

Click **OK** when you have finished editing the layer.

You use this tab to associate layers with BI data. If you use the City column in multiple subject areas, then you must associate it with a layer for each subject area.

The connection that you select for the main map can be different from the connection for the layers or images.

Click **OK** when you have finished selecting main maps.

Click **OK** when you have finished editing the map.

Click **OK** when you have finished selecting images.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition, Configuring Mapping and Spatial Information

QUESTION NO: 114

Which option is not an example of a level-based measure?

- A.** Regional Revenue
- B.** Sales
- C.** Brand Cost
- D.** Employee Salary

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note 1: 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 :

- *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.

Note 2: To create a level based measure as the amount sold by region, you can:

- * make a copy of the Amount Sold logical column
- * and then

/ drag the logical column into its hierarchy level

/ or set the aggregation grain in the level tab of the logical column property.

QUESTION NO: 115

Use of the Enterprise Install option is recommended for which three options?

- A.** Multiple instances on a single computer
- B.** Scale out for High Availability and Failover
- C.** Support for high security requirements
- D.** Evaluation of end user functionality
- E.** Single users working on a single computer

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Enterprise Install: This installation type assumes some familiarity with Oracle Business

Intelligence. All software components are downloaded onto one computer. You can accept the default configuration settings or use your own. You use this installation type when you have an established Oracle WebLogic domain, and you want to extend it to the Oracle Business Intelligence application. This install option is typically used for more advanced deployments with multiple users, such as to scale out a deployment on additional computers.

QUESTION NO: 116

What are the two ways to use the administration tool?

- A.** It can be used to manage user password.
- B.** The administration tool uses a set of wizards that support the design of calculations, expressions, dimensions, and so on.
- C.** It can be used for versioning of the rpd.
- D.** Administrator can use repository and session variables in a repository to streamline administrative tasks and dynamically modify metadata content to adjust to a changing data environment.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Note: The Administration tool is used to manage OBIEE server and have some capabilities to automate some repetitive tasks and principally his embedded tools.

Oracle Business Intelligence Administration Tool is available only for Windows operating systems.

The Administration Tool is a Windows application that allows the BI Server administrator to create and edit repositories.

Repositories can be edited with the administration tool in either online or offline mode.

The Administration Tool also includes a session manager and a cache manager which are available in online mode. The Cache Manager displays what queries have been cached and how frequently they have been accessed. You can also select and delete items

QUESTION NO: 117

An integrated BI tools business case can be built around which three options?

- A.** Scalability
- B.** Fault tolerance
- C.** Cost Savings
- D.** Development efficiency

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 118

Object Security controls access to Subject Areas, Tables, and Columns in OBIEE and can be implemented by using which method?

- A.** Single Sign-On (SSO)
- B.** Database Authentication
- C.** Business Logic Object Security
- D.** External Table Authentication
- E.** LDAP Authentication

Answer: C

Explanation: Object-level security controls the visibility to business logical objects based on a user's role. You can set up object-level security for metadata repository objects, such as subject areas and presentation folders, and for Web objects, such as dashboards and dashboard pages, which are defined in the Presentation Catalog.

1) Business logic object

This controls access to objects, such as:

- * subject areas
- * presentation tables
- * presentation columns

For example, users in a particular department can view only the subject areas that belong to their department.

2) Web object security

This provides security for objects stored in the Web Catalog, such as dashboards, dashboard pages, folders, and reports. You can view only the objects for which you are authorized. For example, a mid-level manager may not be granted access to a dashboard containing summary information for an entire department.

QUESTION NO: 119

Which two steps are needed to set up Failover support for an OBIEE deployment?

- A. Use Installer to affect Horizontal scale out of an existing instance
- B. Employ WebLogic Enterprise Edition, licensed separately
- C. Use Installer to set up separate single instances, then apply Horizontal scale out clustering
- D. Apply OBIEE Clustering option
- E. Leverage spare hardware capacity of single machine by using Verticalscale out option

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Horizontal Scaleout of System Components

- * Used for adding additional managed servers (Java components) and system components to an existing cluster
- * Used for scalability and failover
- * Set up via the Universal Installer > Scale Out BI System option

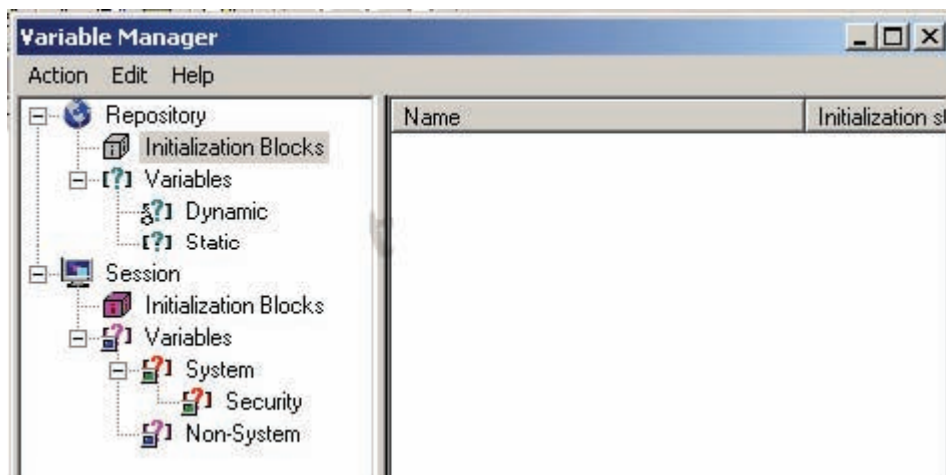
QUESTION NO: 120

When creating an initialization Block, which BI Administration function is used?

- A. Variable Manager
- B. Job Manager
- C. Identity Manager
- D. Projects Manager

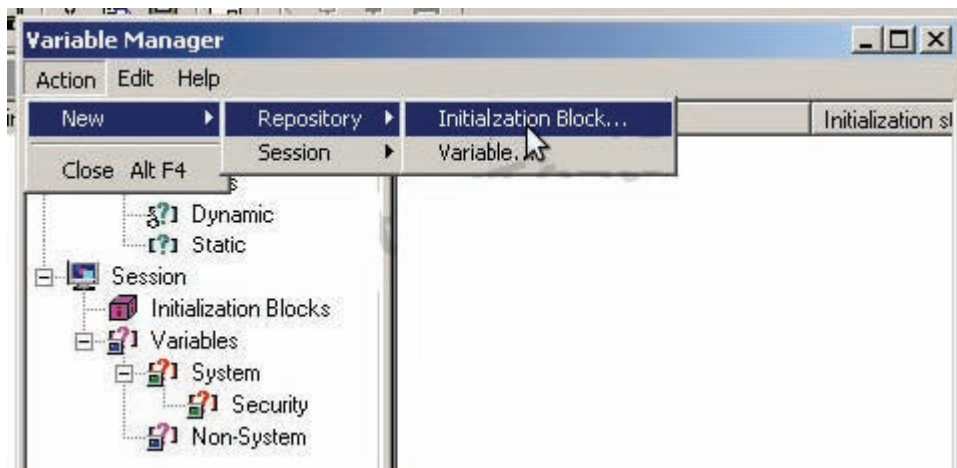
Answer: A

Explanation: Open up the Administration tool, go to Manage then variables. See screenshot below.



variable manager

Then follow this picture to create a new Initialization Block.



create init block

Name your Initialization block `init_block_test`.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Repository Variable Init Block - init_block_test". It contains several sections for configuring the block:

- Name:** A text field containing "init_block_test" and a "Disabled" checkbox.
- Schedule:** A section with "Start on:" (Wednesday, February 24, 2010 10:30:39 PM) and "Refresh interval:" (1 hours).
- Data Source:** A section with the text "No data source setting was made" and an "Edit Data Source..." button.
- Variable Target:** A section with the text "No variable target setting was made" and an "Edit Data Target..." button.
- Execution Precedence:** A section with the text "No execution precedence setting was made" and an "Edit Execution Precedence..." button.
- Description:** A large text area for additional notes.

At the bottom, there are buttons for "Test...", "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

big picture