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PowerCenter Data Integration 9.x Administrator Specialist

Informatica PR000007

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 2, Domain Management	17
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QUESTION NO: 1

You have coped a set of PowerCenter objects to a new folder, Many of the objects that now appear in the destination folder have a "1" appended to their names, such as 'Targetname1 instead of the expected Targetname.

How would you recommend avoiding this situation in the future"?

A. Delete duplicate objects in the destination folder prior to copying.

B. Rename duplicate objects In the destination folder prior to copying.

C. Resolve duplicate conflicts with "replace" or "reuse."

D. Resolve duplicate conflicts with "rename" and manually provide an alternate name for the object.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Resolve duplicate conflicts with "replace" or "reuse." is correct because the appended numeral is produced when PowerCenter handles an object-name collision by creating a renamed copy. Before copying repository objects, the administrator or developer should decide how an incoming object relates to the object already present in the destination folder. Selecting *reuse* retains and references the existing destination object when it is appropriate to share it. Selecting *replace* overwrites the applicable existing destination object with the copied definition. Either choice prevents PowerCenter from generating an additional object name such as *Targetname1* merely to preserve both copies.

This choice should be made according to the intended deployment behavior and after confirming dependencies and any impact on objects that use the existing definition. In particular, reuse is suitable when the target object in the destination is already the approved shared definition; replace is suitable when the copied object is intended to become the destination definition. Establishing this conflict-resolution practice as part of folder migration or promotion procedures keeps object names predictable and avoids unnecessary duplicate repository objects. Informatica documents repository-object copy and conflict handling in the PowerCenter Designer Guide; related repository administration guidance is available in the PowerCenter Repository Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

A PowerCenter Repository Service is configured with a backup service process on another node.

What occurs if the primary Repository Service process fails?

A. The backup service process starts and assumes responsibility for the Repository Service.

B. The Integration Service automatically creates a new repository database.

C. The primary process restarts only after all client connections are closed.

D. The Repository Service remains unavailable until an administrator starts it manually.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The backup service process starts and assumes responsibility for the Repository Service. Service process failover provides high availability by configuring a backup process on a different node. When the domain detects that the primary process has failed, it starts the backup process so that the Repository Service can continue to provide access to repository metadata.

The backup process must be configured before the failure occurs, and the nodes must meet the applicable platform and shared-configuration requirements. Service process failover protects the service process; it does not replace the need to protect and back up the repository database itself. See the PowerCenter Administrator Guide: Service Processes.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which repository permission is required to modify objects in a repository folder?

A. Read

B. Write

C. Execute

D. Browse

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Write is correct. The Write permission allows a user to create, edit, delete, or otherwise modify repository objects in a folder, subject to applicable object locks and version-control requirements. A user with Read permission can view available objects, but cannot change their definitions.

Repository folder permissions support separation of duties by allowing administrators to grant read-only access to some users and modification authority to developers or designated administrators. Execute permission controls workflow execution, not object modification. See the PowerCenter Security Guide: Permissions.

QUESTION NO: 4

With respect to license keys used in the Informatica domain, choose the answer below that is correct

A. Each license key object can have only one license key.

B. Each license key object can have multiple license keys.

C. Each service can be associated with multiple license keys.

D. One license key object is used for the domain, and it can have multiple keys associated with it.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Each license key object can have multiple license keys. In an Informatica domain, a license key object is the domain-level container used to manage related license keys together. Administrators import or add license keys to this object and can include more than one key when the domain's purchased capabilities, capacity, or licensed products are represented by separate keys. Grouping keys in a single license key object enables the domain to aggregate the applicable licensing entitlements for use by the associated Informatica services.

This model is useful when an organization receives additional license keys after an initial installation, such as when capacity is expanded or an additional product option is purchased. Rather than treating each individual key as a separate object that must be independently managed for service licensing, the administrator can maintain the applicable keys together in the license key object. The Informatica Administrator documentation describes license-key-object administration and the process for adding keys to these objects. See the Informatica Administrator Guide: License Key Objects and the License Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

The Informatica Administrator can configure an automatic email alert to notify failure of which types of objects? Assume that service process failover is in effect.

A. Nodes, integration services, repository services.

B. Nodes and any domain service.

C. Nodes, integration services, repository services, workflows.

D. Nodes, any domain service, workflows.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Nodes, integration services, repository services. is correct. In the PowerCenter domain, the Administrator's alerting capability is intended to report failures affecting core domain infrastructure and the PowerCenter services that provide repository and data-integration functionality. A node failure can affect the availability of services assigned to that node. The Integration Service and Repository Service are specifically supported service types for failure alerts because they are the essential runtime and metadata services whose availability must be monitored by domain administrators.

With service process failover enabled, Informatica can start or switch to a backup service process when the active process becomes unavailable. This preserves service availability where possible, while the domain continues to monitor the status of the node and service. Administrators can configure email notification recipients and alert settings in the Administrator tool so that operational staff receive timely notification of relevant infrastructure or service failures and can investigate the domain state, logs, and recovery status. Informatica's Administrator Guide documents domain monitoring, service management, and alert configuration for these PowerCenter components. See the PowerCenter 9.6.1 Administrator Guide and Informatica's PowerCenter documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which PowerCenter client application is used primarily to create mappings and transformation logic?

A. PowerCenter Designer.

B. Workflow Manager.

C. Workflow Monitor.

D. Repository Manager.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **PowerCenter Designer** is correct. Developers use the Designer to define source and target metadata, create mappings and mapplets, configure transformations, and maintain reusable transformation logic. The resulting metadata is stored in the PowerCenter repository.

Workflow Manager is used to create and configure workflows, sessions, and tasks that execute mappings. Workflow Monitor is used to monitor workflow and session runs. Repository Manager is used for repository administration and object-management operations. See the PowerCenter Designer Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which is the best PowerCenter client application to use to copy a workflow into an empty folder in a different repository?

A. The Workflow Manager, because the destination folder is empty.

B. The Workflow Manager, because only one workflow is to be transferred.

C. The Repository Manager, because It is the only client application that can transfer objects between repositories.

D. The Repository Manager, because it will automatically associate the correct mapping with the sessions in the workflow.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Workflow Manager, because the destination folder is empty, is the correct choice. Workflow Manager is the PowerCenter client used to create, configure, and manage workflows, including copying a workflow between repository folders. When the target folder is empty, Workflow Manager can copy the selected workflow together with the objects required for it to function in that folder, such as its tasks and dependent workflow objects. This makes it the appropriate tool for moving a workflow into a new, empty folder in another repository while preserving the workflow's operational structure.

The empty target folder is important because there are no existing objects for Workflow Manager to reconcile or reuse. The copy operation can therefore bring across the workflow's required definitions without needing to resolve naming conflicts with objects already present in the destination. After copying, an administrator can validate configuration details that are environment-specific, such as connections or Integration Service assignments, before running the workflow in the destination environment. Informatica documents workflow copy operations in the Workflow Manager workflow documentation: Informatica PowerCenter Workflow Basics Guide: Copying Workflows.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which step(s) must be followed to make a copy of the PowerCenter repository metadata?

Assume that the source repository is in a separate domain from the new repository.

A. Backup the source repository to a file 2. Create a Repository Service for the new repository that has no tables 3. Restore the backup file to the new repository

B. Backup the source repository to a file 2. Create a Repository Service for the new repository that has tables 3. Restore the backup file to the new repository

C. Use the "Copy Contents" feature in the Administrator Tool

D. Create a Repository Service for the new repository that has no tables 2. In the Repository Manager Tool, click and drag the source repository to the new repository

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To copy PowerCenter repository metadata into a repository in a separate domain, back up the source repository to a backup file, create a Repository Service for the target repository without creating repository tables, and restore the backup file into that target repository. The backup contains the repository metadata and repository contents needed to recreate the repository, including objects, folders, security information, and related configuration stored in the repository. Creating the target Repository Service without tables is important because the restore operation initializes and populates the target repository from the backup. This approach is designed for moving or duplicating an entire repository across domains while preserving its metadata. The target Repository Service must be configured to connect to the intended target database, and the restore should be performed using the appropriate repository administration procedure and compatible PowerCenter version. After the restore completes, administrators can configure domain-specific settings, such as service relationships and connections, as needed in the new domain. Informatica documents repository backup and restore procedures in the PowerCenter Repository Guide and Repository Service setup in the PowerCenter Administrator Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

If a user is denied read permission on a folder, which of the following is true?

A. The folder is not visible in the Navigator window in any PowerCenter client.

B. The folder becomes a shared folder.

C. The folder has a red "X" over it.

D. The folder is grayed out in the Navigator window for any PowerCenter client.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The folder is grayed out in the Navigator window for any PowerCenter client. Read permission controls whether a user can access and view the objects contained in a repository folder. When that permission is explicitly denied, PowerCenter still displays the folder in the Navigator so that the repository structure remains visible, but it visually marks the folder as unavailable by graying it out. This provides a clear indication that the folder exists but that the current user does not have permission to read its contents. The behavior is consistent across PowerCenter client tools that use the Navigator, including the Designer, Workflow Manager, and Repository Manager. Folder visibility in this state does not grant access to mappings, sessions, workflows, or other folder objects; the read denial continues to govern access. Administrators can use this visual distinction to validate that repository permissions are being applied as intended and to distinguish an inaccessible folder from one that does not exist in the repository. Informatica documents repository-folder permissions and their effect on client access in its PowerCenter documentation library and in the PowerCenter Administrator Guide.