

Oracle Business Intelligence Foundation Suite 11g Essentials

Oracle 1z0-591

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which repository object is used to organize logical levels into a drill path, such as Year, Quarter, and Month?

- A. Logical Dimension Hierarchy
- B. Connection Pool
- C. Physical Foreign Key
- D. Repository Variable

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Logical Dimension Hierarchy is correct. In the Business Model and Mapping layer, a logical dimension can contain one or more hierarchies, and each hierarchy organizes its logical levels into the appropriate drill path. A Time hierarchy, for example, can contain Year, Quarter, Month, and Day levels.

Hierarchies provide the metadata required for consistent drill-down, aggregation, and time-series behavior. Logical levels describe the grain of dimensional attributes, while the hierarchy defines the ordered relationship among those levels. See the [Oracle BI EE logical dimensions documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

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 Manage Map Data link opens the Oracle BI Administration page used to configure geographic content for map views. “Associate map layers to columns defined in the OBIEE metadata” is correct because administrators edit an imported layer and associate it with the relevant BI attribute columns in each applicable subject area. This association enables Oracle BI data to be rendered against the appropriate geographic layer in analyses.

“Set the zoom level of an imported map” is also correct. After background maps are imported, the Edit Background Map dialog lets an administrator define the display order of its layers and specify the zoom levels at which those layers are available. These settings determine how geographic detail is presented as users zoom into or out of a map view.

“Import images for use on maps” is correct because the Images tab includes an Import Images action. Imported images can then be used as map formats, allowing visual representations appropriate to the map content. Together, these functions support the administration of the logical geographic data, background-map behavior, and visual map resources that content designers use in Oracle BI map views. Oracle’s BI Enterprise Edition documentation is available in the [Oracle BI EE 11g System Administrator’s Guide](#); the underlying spatial mapping platform is documented in the [Oracle Spatial and Graph documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

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 Session Variables as Data Filters

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The WLS Embedded LDAP Server provides the default, WebLogic-managed identity store for a WebLogic security realm. It stores user, group, and related identity information, making “Basic Directory for storing user details” a supported function. Although it is described as a basic directory in the question, it is the repository used by WebLogic’s default security providers for user and group records.

“Creating and Maintaining Users” is also supported because WebLogic Server Administration Console provides user and group management for the embedded LDAP-based security realm. Administrators can create users and groups, assign group membership, and maintain these identities through the console, subject to the realm’s configured security providers.

“Authentication and Authorization” is supported through WebLogic Server security services and providers that use identity and group information held in the configured identity store. In the default configuration, the embedded LDAP server is used by the default authenticator and authorization-related security configuration to establish identities and apply access policies. Oracle documents that the embedded LDAP server is the default repository for WebLogic Server users and groups and is integrated with its security realm architecture. See Oracle’s [Managing the Embedded LDAP Server](#) and [Understanding WebLogic Server Security](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

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:

Groups is correct. In WebLogic Server, a security realm is the domain-level container that brings together the security services and identity-related resources used to authenticate users and make authorization decisions. A realm is associated with security providers, including an authentication provider that maintains or accesses users and groups. Groups are therefore core security objects within the realm’s identity store and are used to organize users for access-control purposes.

In the Administration Console, after configuring a realm and its authentication provider, administrators manage identity data through the provider’s Users and Groups facilities. Group membership can then be used when assigning application roles, global roles, or other permissions, allowing authorization to be administered for a set of users rather than individually. This relationship is why groups are the relevant object in the context of creating and configuring a WebLogic security realm: the realm provides the security boundary and infrastructure in which group-based identity management and authorization operate.

Oracle’s WebLogic security documentation describes security realms as the framework that contains security providers and identity information, including users and groups. See [Understanding WebLogic Security](#) and [Configuring Authentication Providers](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

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:

It can be used for versioning of the rpd. is correct because the Administration Tool supports the Oracle BI multiuser development workflow for repository metadata. In this workflow, developers work with repository projects and changes can be merged into a master repository. The workflow is designed to integrate with source-control practices, allowing repository metadata changes to be managed, shared, and maintained as development progresses. This makes repository version management an appropriate Administration Tool use case.

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. is also correct. Oracle BI Server variables are defined and maintained in repository metadata through the Administration Tool. Repository variables provide values that can be used throughout the repository and may be initialized or refreshed with initialization blocks. Session variables hold values specific to a user session. Together, these variables support dynamic metadata behavior, such as changing connection information, filters, security-related logic, and time-sensitive values without repeatedly redesigning metadata.

Oracle documents repository development, including multiuser development, and the definition and use of repository and session variables in the Oracle BI Server metadata documentation: [Oracle Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition](#) and [Using Variables in Oracle BI Repository Metadata](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

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

Explanation:

OBIEE primarily accesses Planning using standard Essbase integration techniques. This is correct because Oracle Hyperion Planning stores and manages its multidimensional planning data in Essbase cubes. OBIEE integrates with that Planning data by using its native Essbase connectivity: administrators create an Essbase physical data source in the Administration Tool, import the appropriate cube metadata, and model Essbase measures and dimensions in the repository's business and presentation layers. The BI Server can then issue multidimensional queries to Essbase and present Planning measures alongside data from other enterprise sources through the common semantic model.

This approach is particularly valuable for reporting and analysis of budgets, forecasts, scenarios, versions, organizational dimensions, and other Planning content. It also allows analysis to combine an Essbase-based Planning subject area with relational sources where the logical model and conformed dimensions support it. Planning's write-back, workflow, and calculation processes remain Planning and Essbase functions; OBIEE's role is to provide governed query, analysis, dashboards, and presentation over the Essbase data. Oracle's documentation describes configuring Essbase as a multidimensional data source for the BI Server and importing cube metadata into the repository. See [Oracle Analytics Server: Essbase Data Sources](#) and [Oracle Hyperion Planning Documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

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:

Oracle BI Enterprise Edition 11g supports high availability through complementary clustering and scale-out techniques. **WebLogic Clustering** provides the application-server foundation for fault tolerance: Java EE components can be deployed across managed servers in a WebLogic cluster, with load balancing and the ability to continue servicing requests when an eligible clustered server is unavailable. The **Universal Installer > Scale Out BI System option** extends an existing BI domain onto another host rather than creating an unrelated domain. This creates the additional BI-system capacity required for a distributed deployment and enables the clustered topology used for availability. **OBIEE Clustering** applies clustering to Oracle BI components, including the BI Server and Presentation Services, so that requests can be distributed among available instances and another instance can handle work when a peer fails. Together, these mechanisms provide redundancy at both the WebLogic and Oracle BI layers, which is the basis of an OBIEE 11g failover configuration. Oracle's BI high-availability documentation describes the clustered deployment model and its use of multiple hosts and BI-system instances: [Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition High Availability Guide](#). WebLogic clustering behavior is documented at [Oracle WebLogic Server Clusters](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

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:

In Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g, the BI Server query cache stores the results of previously issued logical SQL queries. When a later request can be satisfied from a matching cached result, the BI Server returns that stored result instead of sending the query again to the underlying data source. This decreases query response time, particularly when source systems are remote, heavily loaded, or require expensive joins and aggregations. Faster delivery of results also improves the perceived and actual performance of Dashboards and Analysis because these presentation objects commonly submit logical queries through the BI Server. Cache management includes settings for enabling the query cache, controlling its storage location and size, and determining when cached results must be refreshed or purged after source data changes. The cache is therefore a performance mechanism: it accelerates repeated access to query results while preserving the BI Server's semantic-query workflow. Oracle documents query caching and its role in improving query performance in the [Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition](#). For the BI Server's query-processing architecture and logical SQL behavior, see the [Oracle Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

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: A

Explanation:

OLAP cubes eliminate the need for a large number of aggregate tables. Oracle OLAP stores multidimensional data and precomputes or dynamically maintains the summaries needed to support fast analysis across dimensions and hierarchies. In a conventional relational warehouse design, achieving comparable response times often requires many separately designed and maintained aggregate tables, each targeted at particular grouping levels. Oracle OLAP instead manages aggregations as part of the cube's multidimensional model, allowing the database to select and use appropriate summarized data while presenting a consistent analytical structure to users and applications.

This strategy is favorable because it reduces the administrative burden of identifying, creating, refreshing, and keeping numerous relational summary tables synchronized with detailed fact data. Cube aggregation definitions are based on dimensions, levels, and hierarchies, so the aggregation strategy more naturally reflects the business model. Oracle documentation describes Oracle OLAP as an in-database analytic capability that provides multidimensional cubes, including efficient calculation and aggregation support. See the [Oracle Database 11g OLAP User's Guide overview](#) and the [Oracle Database OLAP User's Guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

What is the purpose of the Copy RPD command when the Administration Tool is opened online?

- A. To copy the online repository from Oracle BI Server to a local file
- B. To copy the Web Catalog to Oracle BI Server
- C. To publish a local repository to all cluster members
- D. To create a connection pool for a new data source

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To copy the online repository from Oracle BI Server to a local file is correct. When working online, the Administration Tool connects to the repository currently loaded by Oracle BI Server. The Copy RPD command creates a local copy of that online repository so that it can be retained, examined, or used as a starting point for offline development.

The command does not upload a local repository to the server or create a Web Catalog archive. Uploading or publishing repository changes is a separate administrative operation. Maintaining a local backup before making significant metadata changes is a recommended repository-administration practice. See the [Oracle BI EE documentation on opening repositories online and offline](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

Which three dashboard page layout objects can be added by using the Dashboard Builder?

- A. Columns

- B. Sections
- C. Content
- D. Subject Areas
- E. Logical Table Sources

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Columns, **sections**, and **content** are dashboard page layout objects available in Dashboard Builder. Columns define the horizontal layout of a dashboard page. Sections organize content vertically within a column and can contain formatting, conditions, and additional layout settings.

Content objects are placed into columns or sections and can include analyses, prompts, links, text, images, and other supported dashboard items. A subject area is repository presentation metadata used to create analyses; it is not a dashboard layout object. See the [Oracle BI EE User's Guide: Building Dashboards](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

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 for setting permissions for particular users or application roles. In Oracle BI Enterprise Edition, security is implemented through users, groups, and application roles, while the repository contains permissions that control access to BI metadata and functionality. The Administration Tool's Security Manager provides the interface for viewing security principals and assigning the permissions associated with them. This enables an administrator to establish which secured repository resources and capabilities are available when a user signs in, either directly through the user identity or through the application roles granted to that user.

Application roles are especially important because they provide the normal mechanism for assigning access consistently across an organization: users are mapped to roles, and permissions are granted to those roles. Security Manager therefore supports the repository side of authorization, allowing administrators to configure and maintain the permissions applied to these principals. Oracle's security documentation describes how BI Server security combines authentication with authorization through users, groups, application roles, and repository permissions. See the [Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Security Guide](#) and the [Oracle Administration Tool documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 13

Which two variable-reference expressions are valid in Oracle BI Server logical SQL?

- A. VALUEOF("CurrentMonth")
- B. VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION."UserRegion")
- C. SESSIONVALUE("UserRegion")
- D. REPOSITORYVALUE("CurrentMonth")

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

VALUEOF("CurrentMonth") is a valid reference to a repository variable. Repository variables are global variables maintained in the repository and can be static or populated dynamically through initialization blocks.

VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION."UserRegion") is a valid reference to a session variable. Session variables hold values specific to the active user session and are frequently used in security filters, initialization logic, and personalized requests. The **NQ_SESSION** qualifier identifies the variable as a session variable. See the [Oracle BI Server variables documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 14

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:

It is local disk-based. In OBIEE 11g, the Oracle BI Server query cache persists query results as cache files in a cache directory on the file system of the BI Server host. This makes the cache disk-based rather than a repository object or a relational-database table. When a user submits a logical SQL request, the BI Server can use a matching, valid cached result instead of sending the request again to the underlying physical data sources. The cache is managed by the BI Server and is configured through Oracle BI administration settings, including the cache directory and cache persistence parameters. Because the files reside locally on the server that runs the BI Server, cache administration must account for the available disk capacity, file-system permissions, and—in clustered deployments—the fact that each BI Server instance manages its own local cache unless cache sharing is explicitly configured. Oracle's 11g documentation describes the query cache as being stored in a cache directory and explains how administrators configure and manage the cache files. See [Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide: Managing the Query Cache](#) and [Oracle BI Server configuration reference](#).