

IBM

C2020-632

IBM Cognos 10 Bl Metadata Model Developer

B. XSUM(Sales_Fact.Revenue for

Time Dimension.Month1, Product Dimension.Product Line) as Revenue2

C. XSUM(XSUM(Sales_Fact.Revenue

forTime_Dimension.Month1,Product_Dimension.Product_Line) in

Time_Dimension.Month1,Product_Dimension.Product_Line) as Revenue

D. XSUM(XSUM(Sales_Fact.Revenue for

Time_Dimension.Month1,Product_Dimension.Product_Line) at

Time_Dimension.Month1,Product_Dimension.Product_Line) as Revenue1

Answer: D

QUESTION: 50

Which of the following join types does the generated SQL below illustrate?

select

Manager.Manager as Manager, Product.Product as Product

from

datasource name.database name.schema.Manager

Manager

datasource_name.database_name.schema.Product

Product

- A. Inner join
- B. Disjointed join
- C. Outer join
- D. Cross join

Answer: D

QUESTION: 51

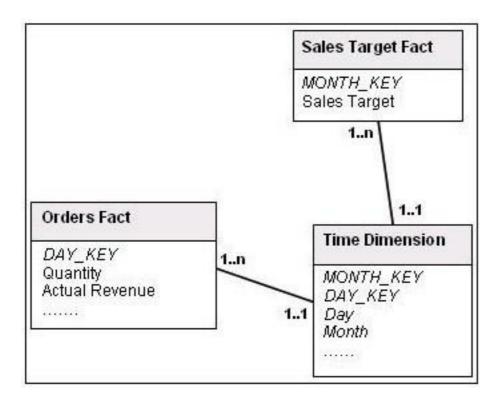
If authors want to perform OLAP-style queries directly against a relational database, which Framework Manager modeling technique will a modeler use?

- A. Create regular and measure dimensions and set scope.
- B. Create shortcuts to regular dimensions and fact query subjects.
- C. Create star schema groupings for dimension and fact query subjects.
- D. Create relationships between regular dimensions and measure dimensions.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 52

Users want to compare Actual Revenue and Sales Target values by Month. Actual Revenue values are stored at the day grain in the Orders Fact table. Sales Target values are stored at the month grain in the Sales Target Fact table.



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- A. Define both Month and Day determinant levels in the Time Dimension and Group By Day.
- B. Define both Month and Day determinant levels in he Time Dimension and Group By Month.
- C. Create separate star schema groupings for Orders Fact and Sales Target Fact, both at the month grain.
- D. Set scope for Actual Revenue at the Day level and Sales Target at the Month level in the Dimension Map.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 53

Which of the following is true of the generated native SQL below?

```
select
        "RETURNED_ITEM": "RETURN_QUANTITY" AS
        "RETURN QUANTITY"
        "RETURN REASON". "REASON DESCRIPTION EN" AS
        "REASON DESCRIPTION EN"
from
        (select "RETURNED_ITEM"."RETURN_REASON_CODE",
        "RETURNED ITEM". "RETURN QUANTITY" from
        "GOSL"."dbo"."RETURNED_ITEM",
"GOSL"."dbo"."ORDER_HEADER"
        "ORDER_HEADER", "GOSL"."dbo"."ORDER_DETAILS"
        "ORDER DETAILS"
        where
        "RETURNED_ITEM"."ORDER_DETAIL_CODE" =
        "ORDER DETAILS". "ORDER DETAIL CODE" and
        "ORDER HEADER"."ORDER NUMBER" =
        "ORDER DETAILS"."ORDER NUMBER")
        "RETURNED ITEM"
inner join
        "GOSL"."dbo"."RETURN_REASON" "RETURN_REASON"
        "RETURN REASON"."RETURN REASON CODE" =
        "RETURNED_ITEM"."RETURN_REASON_CODE"
```

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- A. The derived table is executed independently, using Pass-Through SQL, and then processed locally.
- B. The derived table is used to retrieve one data set, in order to fulfillthe join condition of another data set.
- C. The parent select statement uses an inner join to directly match columns from physical tables in the database.
- D. The outer projection list will return more columns than listed, due to extra columns retrieved in the derived table.

Answer: B

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