Siebel Analytics OBIEE Interview Questions

Posted by Aired at 8/27/2009
Labels: Interview-Questions, Siebel-Analytics-Interview, Siebel-Interview-Questions

33 Interview Questions on Siebel Analytics,OBIEE Job Interview Questions

1: How comfortable are you in Siebel tools to get the understanding of the Tables and joins

2: Explain the Data Modelling Fundamentals and Concepts Different Types of Data modelling (Physical & dimensional)

3: What are the d ifferent utilities in Siebel Analytics.Explain about the Admin tool,odbc client & catalog.

4: What are Joins & Keys in analytics Layers ie. Phy & Bus , creation of Aggregation Tables(Hirearchy,summary,sources)

5: What are the different stages of working in Analytics Repository

6: Datawarehouse Basics & ETLETL (A,b,c into x (a,b,c ->different Data sources) how to achieve by writing oracle procedure

7: Explain about the Visiblity Model in Siebel Analytics

8: How is advanced formatting achieved in analyitcs.How do you achieve Conditional Fomating of Reports.

9: What is a Physical SQL, NQQuery Log, NQS Config. INI, Cluster Config ?

10: Explain the difference between Integrated and Stand Alone Analytics

11.Explain the hierarchy of the Siebel Analytics Web components.

12: How is the Event polling and purging done in Siebel Analytics?

13: How do you add a New dimension to the Existing DataMart

14: Is Data model changed in Newer version of siebel analytics .Why and what measures needs to be taken while upgrading.

15: Ibot fails and ggives odbc error in Production - How to prevent the error in delivering to the recipent?

16: How to Create the report and what are the standards followed to do the same

17: What is Star and Snow Flake schema. where snow flaks can be used and which uses what schema (OLAP and OLTP)

18: What is Image Prompt and column Prompt in siebel answers

19: How a logical request works in Siebel Analytics

20: Explain about the Performance Tuning techniques applied in the Siebel Analytics

21: What is Siebel analytics clustering? How fail over recognises the other server

22: Explain properties of connection pool, multiple connection pools to the same Database

23: What is a Narrative View and Styles applied to charts and different view avalible in analytics

24: Explain the process of upgrade of a old web cat to a new Web cat After the new installation of OBIEE

25: Disconnected Who uses it and steps in configuring Disconnected application

26: How to Bypass the Repository Authenication ?

27: Which triggers the ETL and how data is refreshed ?

28: What is a Corelated sub query, Derived Tables ?

29: Explain what dou mean by Normalization and the five different normal forms

30: What is the primary key, foreign key, alternate key, composite key and candiate key ?

31: How do you bring data at run time from other database ?

33: What is Meta data?Do we actually have database or is data stored in meta data

Siebel Analytics Interview Questions with Answers

Posted by Aired at 9/06/2009
Labels: Interview-Questions, Siebel-Analytics-Interview, Siebel-Interview-Questions

Overview:Siebel Analytics Interview Questions with Answers,Siebel Analytics Multiple Choice Questions with Answers,Siebel Analytics MCQ with Answers

Which are system-defined Web groups? Choose three.

A. Authenticated Users
B. System Administrators
C. Defined Users
D. Web Administrators
E. Everyone
Answer: A, D, E

Which of the following records the Siebel Analytics Server messages such as startup time, any business models that are loaded, and any errors that occurred?
A. NQServer.log
B. NQSConfig.ini
C. NQQuery.log
D. NQClusterConfig.ini
E. NQScheduler.log
Answer: A

Which file controls the default parameters in Siebel Analytics Web?
A. userconfig.xml
B. localedefinitions.xml
C. instanceconfig.xml
D. devicecharactersets.xml
Answer: C

Which guided navigation type always appears on the Dashboard?
A. Static links
B. Static sections
C. Conditional links
D. Conditional sections
Answer: A

ABC would like to analyze which of its hundred stores have improved its order fulfillment rate last year. If ABC uses a dimensional modeling to answer the above question, which of the following would be its fact table?
A. Stores
B. Orders
C. Products
D. Time
Answer: B

What view allows users to determine the columns that appear in Results?
A. Legend
B. Column Selector
C. View Selector
D. Dynamic Selector
Answer: B

The symbolic URLs are created where in the Siebel application?
A. In Siebel Tools under Home Page view (WCC)

B. In Siebel Answers
C. In Siebel Call Center
D. In the Analytics Administration Tool
Answer: C

How are non-dashboard components edited?
A. JavaScript
B. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
C. XML Message Files
D. Dashboard Editor
Answer: B

Which statements are TRUE of Authenticated Users? Choose two.
A. Authenticated Users group is a member of the Everyone group.
B. All users belong by default.
C. Users become a member of this group when a user is first authenticated by Siebel Analytics Server.
D. All members by default have access to administrative functions, but can be changed by changing privileges.
Answer: A, C

In which of the following Siebel Call Center screens would you add a new My Analytics Dashboard view that you created in Siebel Tools?
A. Application Administration
B. Analytics Administration
C. Integration Administration
D. User Administration
Answer: A

Which of the statements are TRUE of Dial gauges? Choose two.
A. They are useful for scorecard-type output.
B. They show data using a dial with one or more indicator needles.
C. Their needles change position to indicate where data falls within predefined limits.
D. They show data using a circle.

Which of the steps of Inline in the Exhibit are done in the Siebel application? Choose two.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5
F. 6
G. 7
Answer: A, G

You would like to show the results of the query in the Exhibit in a Chart view but the Siebel Analytics Web gives you a "View Display Error." Why would that be the case? Choose two.
A. The query is wrong

B. You need to have a filter to have a chart view
C. To display the results in a Chart view, you need at least one measure
D. No columns from the fact table were queried against
Answer: C, D

Which of the following Siebel Analytics components extracts data from transactional data sources, loads them into staging tables, and transforms data into stars within a Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse?
A. DAC Server
B. Siebel Analytics Repository
C. Siebel Analytics Server
D. Siebel Analytics Cluster Server
E. Informatica Server
Answer: E

In an integrated analytics implementation, after adding a new CRM responsibility, what must be done within Web administration?
A. Add the CRM responsibility in the database.
B. Add the CRM responsibility as a new Web Group in the rpd.
C. Add the CRM responsibility as a new User in Siebel Analytics Web.
D. Add the CRM responsibility as a new Web Group in the Siebel Analytics Web.
Answer: D

Which statements are TRUE of direct database requests? Choose three.
A. Their results can only be displayed in Siebel Answers.
B. They are enabled for everyone.
C. Their results can be incorporated into dashboards.
D. Their users should know advanced SQL and understand underlying data sources.
E. They are only accessible to Siebel Analytics Web administrators.
Answer: C, D, E

Which of the following is NOT true of the Business Model and Mapping layer?
A. It determines what physical tables/columns can be used to satisfy queries
B. It includes Connection Pool object and Schema folders
C. It is where aggregation rules for measures are set
D. It is where hierarchies are established
Answer: B

You have created a new dashboard in Siebel Intelligence Dashboard > Admin > Manage Intelligence Dashboards. Now you would like to see that in Sales. However, the Sales drop-down list does not show the Sales By State that you just added. What should you do to make it appear in the drop-down list?
A. Compile the siebel.srf in Siebel Tools
B. Save the RPD in the Analytics Admin Tool
C. Refresh the browser
D. Stop and restart the Siebel Analytics Server
Answer: C

Which of the following are Siebel-recommended leading practices to enhance Siebel Analytics performance? Choose two.
A. Design requests that use complex queries
B. Avoid designing dashboards that return too much data
C. Use caching to improve query speed
D. Avoid using Guided Navigation unless the dataset will be huge
Answer: B, C

Which statements are TRUE of Filters? Choose two.
A. Filters are applied on a column-level basis.
B. Table level filters prompts can be added to a request.
C. Saved requests may be used as filters.
D. The SQL within a specific request cannot be edited.
Answer: A, C

Request 1 returns Customers with Dollars between 5000 and 10000. Request 2 returns Customers with Dollars between 7000 and 20000. A union of these two requests should produce which of set of results?
A. Customers with Dollars between 5000 and 20000 plus duplication of Customers with Dollars between 7000 and 10000
B. Customers with Dollars between 5000 and 20000
C. Customers with Dollars between 7000 and 20000
D. Customers with Dollars between 5000 and 7000
Answer: B

Which of the following is NOT true of a star schema?
A. The facts are quantifiable
B. The fact table has several foreign key columns composed of the primary keys of the related dimensional tables
C. A fact table is linked to related dimension tables
D. Dimension tables are normalized
E. Dimension tables usually have a one-attribute primary key such as Product ID for Products
Answer: D

Which of the following stores content created by Siebel Answers requests, filters, Siebel Intelligence Dashboards Pages, and the iBots?
A. Cascading Style Sheets
B. Repository file
C. Web catalog
D. Alerts
Answer: C

Siebel Analytics Technical Interview Questions

Posted by Aired at 8/27/2009

Labels: Interview-Questions, Siebel-Analytics-Interview, Siebel-Interview-Questions

Siebel Analytics Interview Questions,Jobs Interview Questions on Siebel Analytics,OBIEE

1: What is System session and Variables in the Repository

2: Explain about Security Levels in Siebel Analytics

3: What is OLAP and OLTP ?

3: Explain in detail about the Life cycle DWH

4: Whats are Views (Narrative, Static, View Selector, Compound layout, charts and other Views)

5: What is the difference between Table and why Pivot Table View ?

6: What is SRMW Siebel Data Warehouse (W_PARAM_G needs to be populated always for any ETL run or all the SIL mappings will fail.

7: What are Aliases in Siebel Analytics Physical Layer

8: Explain Creation of Reports, Prompts and filters

9: What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of using SQl in Physical Layer ?

10: How is XLs Sheet imported in Physical Layer and its use

11: What is Online and Offline mode in Repository

12: How is Navigation done in Siebel Analytics if column is selected from two same sources in the Logical Layer

13: View and synonym where to use which scenarios in the Physical layer of the RPD

14: Whats are Triggers in Oracle

15: Can CASE statements used in Physical and Logical Layer (IF Case and Switch CASE)

16:What are Groups and Web Groups, Groubs thats created in WEb will it visible in RPD

17: Explain Customization of Login Page (style sheets and XML Files)

18: What is the use of a web server in Siebel analytics ?

19: What is Full and Incremental Load in SA ETL

20: What is DB Growth and size of the Database after ETL

21: How is mapping of new aggregate Table achievednin the Business Layer

22: How to have a new column in siebel naswers if the column is not avalible in Metadata

23: What is DAC and ETL

24: Explain in brief about Informatica, Siebel Applications Configuration and Siebel Tools and how are they related?

25: What is a Multiuser check out & Administration of RPDS.

26:Explain OBIEE Security & Single Sign on

27: Explain about the Visiblity Model in Siebel & OBIEE Analytics

28: What is the function of Connection Pool in the physical layer

29: Explain different user authentication methods available in Siebel Analytic s

30: Explain about Siebel Analytics column selector whats it it and how it can be used

31: How are Servers installed after your Installation of siebel Analytics

32: What are Action Links in siebel application

33: How does Siebel delivers Automatic population of Devices and profiles for users

IBM Siebel Analytics Interview Questions

Posted by Aired at 8/22/2009
Labels: Interview-Questions, Siebel-Analytics-Interview, Siebel-Interview-Questions

We have collected some Siebel Analytics Interview Questions asked in companies like IBM ,HP ,Accenture,Infosys,TCS and Wipro.

1. Which ETL tool you used for data loading?

2. Name the databases you have worked on?

3. What are the levels of security?

4. What is the difference between Roles and Responsibilities in Siebel.

5. Describe the architecture of Siebel analytics?

6. What are Facts and Dimension tables.

7. what is an initialization block?

8. How to create a dashboard prompt?

9. What is a complex join? Give an example of many to many complex join.

10. Questions regarding datawarehouse.

11. Your role and responsibilities in this project.

12. Questions regarding datamart.

13. What is authentication? In web as well as rpd.

14. what are fact and dimension tables?

15. How did you do Data Level Security and what are the different ways of doing it?

16. What is a snowflake schema and have you worked on it?

17. What are the tasks you did as Analytics Administrator and how?

18. How did you do Cache management?

19. How did you handle security management?

20. How did you do multi-user development environment setup?

21. Were you involved in the design phase and what did you do?

22. How did you do performance tuning?

23. What kind of data source do you have in your project and how did you connect to it?

24. What happens when NQQuery log file is full?

25. Which component schedules, monitors, configure ETL routines? Ans: DAC client.

26. How can you purge the cache?

27. Can one presentation catalog refer to multiple business models? Ans: No

28. Can multiple presentation catalogs refer to one business model? Ans: Yes

29. What is Dimension Hierarchy

30. What are the types of variables? Give Examples?

Siebel Analytics Realtime Interview Questions

Posted by Aired at 8/19/2009
Labels: Interview-Questions, Siebel-Analytics-Interview, Siebel-Interview-Questions

Technical Interview Questions on Siebel Analytics ,OBIEE

1: Explain Siebel Analytics Architecture (Infrastructure & Applications)

2: What are the different Components in Siebel Analytics.Explain about BI Server, Delivers Server, BI Web, BI Cluster, Open Intelligence Interface.

3: What is Caching.Explain the different types of caching like Query , Web Server, Seed Cache, Siebel Analytic Server Cache.

4: Explain Siebel Analytics Metadata Administration (Physical Layer, Logical Layer,Presentation Layer)

5: Explain in detail about Build, Deploy and Generating Requests (Answers, Interactive Dashboards, Delivers, Web Catalog

6: What are Informatica Mapping Tables?

7: Explain Integration of OBIEE with siebel CRM applications

8: What are Marketing Segmentation (segment, Segment tree,List Catalog, List Import,Target Levels and Target List)

9: Explain in detail about the SQL Joins like INNER JOINs, OUTER JOINs, CROSS JOINs. How many ways OUTER JOINs are further classified?

10: How to view more than 10000 records in Siebel Analytics web in a Table or Pivot table Views.

11: What is a Bridge Table (many to Many Relationship in dimension.) Implemenation in Siebel Analytics

12: How can objects can be Imported in Physical Layer(tables, views, Aliases, synonyms, system Tables, Keys, Fk Keys)

13: Explain what do you mean by Dimension Hierarchy (Drill Key and Level Key, Prefered drill Path)

14: What are Business Model Complex Joins (Place holder) and hardcode foriegn key

15: Explain Physical model Connection Pool (shared Logon and Maximum connections and FIFO)

16: Explain about Shared logon in Physical layer of the RPD how it works and whats the use of it

17: What are Global Prompt and Filters, Filter(is Prompted) in SA 7.5.3

18: What are Dashboard Objects (content, reports,section, Page , Dashboard and Folder)

19: What is a Admin page (Sessions, Priviliges, Analytics Catalog, Web Groups and uses)

20: How do you do Performacne Tunining in Siebel Analytics (hints and NI,)

21: What is Event Polling (how event polling is done and also Purging)

22: What are SDE and SIL Mappings (Siebel data warehouse ETL, SRMW)

23: What are Slowly changing Dimension (type1, Type2, type3)

24: What is a Assocative Entity (Data Modelling)

25: Explain truncate and Delete (Auto commit on truncate)

26: What are the different types of indexes in Oracle (B* , B tree, clustered)

27: Explain Plan and TK Prof (Tunning)

29: What is Aggreagte Navigation, Fragmentation, Intialization Blocks and Variables ()

30: What is a Star and Snow flake Schema

31: Explain about SRMW Tables (Fact tables ,Dim Tables, mini Dim Tables, Subset dim Tables,

32: What are Circular Join, Factless Fact

OBIEE Technical FAQ

Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) is a comprehensive suite of enterprise BI products that delivers a full range of analysis and reporting capabilities. It provides intelligence and analytics from data spanning enterprise sources and applications. This FAQ answers the technical questions that are often asked.

1)

Q: Is it possible to change the EBSAnalyticMaster.rpd repository? Is it supported?

A: Yes, is it. This is the main purpose behind Fusion DBI.

2)

Q: If a customer upgrades e-Business Suite, what impact will there be on Fusion Intelligence, even if they don't change the repository? And if they change it?

A: Customers who upgrade e-Business Suite might face issues if the DBI materialized view tables have changed. As regards the rpd, this tells the supported eBS version. Right now it is supported for 11.5.10.2 only.

3)

Q: How would an e-Business Suite upgrade, DBI upgrade or Fusion Intelligence upgrade impact a customized catalog (.rpd) in Fusion Intelligence? Especially if the new Fusion Intelligence patch includes a new .rpd and/or Intelligence areas?

A: There is a process called as 3 way merge in the OBI EE tool which allows merge between the existing base rpd, cusomized rpd and new version of rpd. Customers will have to perform this 3 way merge to upgrade the rpd.

4)

Q: Is it possible to import external tables from e-Business Suite, and change the physical and logical layer in the Oracle BI Administration tool?

A: Yes it is possible.

5)

Q: I often see error messages starting with the letters "NQ" in upper or lower case. What does this mean?

A: "NQ" refers to nQuire, the original authors of the product. Siebel bought the company and renamed the product to Siebel Analytics. In 2006, Oracle bought Siebel and renamed the product to OBIEE. Some OBIEE error messages still retain the original letters "NQ". Every time you see an error message referring to "NQ" in upper or lower case, it is an OBIEE issue.

6)

Q: When I try to export to pdf format from OBI EE, the following error occurs: "No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it. Error code: ETI2U8FA." What should I do?

A: Restart the OBI EE server.

ONLY OBIEE FAQS

1. Which ETL tool you used for data loading?

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3. What are the levels of security?

4. What is the difference between Roles and Responsibilities in Siebel.

5. Describe the architecture of Siebel analytics?

6. What are Facts and Dimension tables.

7. what is an initialization block?

8. How to create a dashboard prompt?

9. What is a complex join? Give an example of many to many complex join.

10. Questions regarding datawarehouse.

11. Your role and responsibilities in this project.

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13. What is authentication? In web as well as rpd.

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15. How did you do Data Level Security and what are the different ways of doing it?

16. What is a snowflake schema and have you worked on it?

17. What are the tasks you did as Analytics Administrator and how?

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20. How did you do multi-user development environment setup?

21. Were you involved in the design phase and what did you do?

22. How did you do performance tuning?

23. What kind of data source do you have in your project and how did you connect to it?

24. What happens when NQQuery log file is full?

25. Which component schedules, monitors, configure ETL routines? Ans: DAC client.

26. How can you purge the cache?
Ans: a. Use cache manager,
b. setting the Cache Persistence Time in the Physical Table dialog box for a particular table
c. use event polling tables

27. Can one presentation catalog refer to multiple business models?
Ans: No

28. Can multiple presentation catalogs refer to one business model?
Ans: Yes

29. What is Dimension Hierarchy

30. What are the types of variables? Give Examples?

31. what is iBot in siebel analytics? why is it used?
A . iBot is an utility available in Siebel Analytics, which is used for reports scheduling as well as Alerts sent to the required recipients on different web accessible / communication devices.

What is a siebel iBot?
An iBot is a software-based intelligent agent used to access, filter and perform analytics on data. iBots may be event-based or scheduled. They provide constant monitoring and intelligence that spans operational and analytic sources. iBots dynamically detect problems and opportunities, determine who to notify, and how to deliver the content.
What happens when iBot is enabled within siebel deliver?
If iBots are enabled within Siebel Delivers, an Alerts section will be added to the first page of My Dashboard .
What is an alert?
An alert is the personalized and actionable content delivered as a result of iBot activities.
What is a device?
A device is the medium used to deliver content to us. The content of an iBot can be delivered on a variety of devices, including plain text or HTML email, mobile phone, pager, and PDA.
Where can we find log messages from siebel analytics server?
Log messages can be found from file NQServer.log. This includes problems with server startup,errors etc.We can get details on server startuptime,business models loaded etc.
What are the various log files and give their location?
Log files are found $BI_HOME/server/log directory. Various log files are NQserver.log,NQQuery.log and NQScheduler.log.

What is the default siebel analytics web configuration file?
The default configuration of Siebel Analytics Web is maintained at instanceconfig.xml file.

The term Analytics mean a branch of logic dealing with analysis. So we can safely assume that Siebel Analytics means branch of Siebel dealing with Analysis. Siebel has always been transactional application and it is very difficult to do analysis of data that is residing in Siebel. Just to give you an example of what I mean.
Suppose a sales manager wants to know that:
How many opportunities in the last 3 months, from US Region for Product A, have a sales figure of over 3 million dollars?
I don't think there is an easy way to get this kind of data in Siebel easily and this is just very small requirement that a sales manager might have it can get very complex easily.
This is where Siebel Analytics comes into picture. It is a wrapper over Siebel Application.
Siebel Analytics allow an enterprise to measure and evaluate business performance across customers. It helps in analyzing past, present and future opportunities with the help of Dashboard Reports to determine actions required to meet the sales targets. With the help of Dashboard reports we can determine which products and customers are generating most revenue.
For understanding Siebel Analytics in more depth one has to know the basic difference between OLAP and OLTP.
OLTP stands for On Line Transaction Processing:
OLAP stands for On Line Analytical Processing
The data available at transaction side (Siebel Application) is OLTP and when that data is moved from transaction side for analyzing (Siebel Analytics) that becomes OLAP data.
OLAP brings into picture the concept of Data warehouse.
Data warehouse is a Relational /Multidimensional database that is designed for query and analysis rather for transaction processing. A data warehouse usually contains historical data that is derived from transaction data.
Another important concept when we are talking about to Siebel Analytics is ETL.
ETL stands for Extract, Transform, and Load.
ETL is a concept that enables businesses to consolidate their disparate data while moving it from OLTP to OLAP and it doesn't really matter that that data sources are in different forms or formats. The data can come from any source such as Oracle, SQL server, flat files, CSV etc

One important function of ETL is "Cleansing" data. ETL consolidation protocols also include the elimination of duplicate or fragmentary data, so that what passes from the 'E' portion of the process to the 'L'

portion is easier to assimilate and/or store.
Such cleansing operations can also include eliminating certain kinds of data from the process. If you don't want to include certain information, you can customize your ETL to eliminate that kind of information from your transformation. The 'T' portion of the equation, of course, is the most powerful. ETL can transform data from different sources.

For Example: - Data in an Oracle CRM could be transformed right along with data from an SAP Marketing application, with the result being a common data from both the application.
1. What are the differences between DDL, DML and DCL statements?

DDL – Data definition language. Example – CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE etc.
No commit is required for DDL
DML – Data manipulation language. Example – Insert, update, delete etc.Commit required.
DCL – Data control language. Example – Grant, Revoke etc.No commit is required for DDL
2. What is ROLLBACK?
This is a Transaction control statement and is used to restore the database changes to the point of previous commit.

3. What is a DEADLOCK?
When two or more users are waiting for data locked by each other, this situation is termed as deadlock. Explicit locking of the data usually causes this.

4. How does one load a flat file into a table?
We use SQLLDR utility using the control files.

5. What is a Virtual Index?
This is a feature that is introduced in 9i, the purpose is to simulate the experience of an index without actually creating it. We can create a Virtual index by using the statement
CREATE unique INDEX index name on table name (colname) NOSEGMENT;

I want to run one rpd , Where should I specify to run the rpd
We specify rpd in NQSConfig file. in Repository section.

What is the purpose of the View Selector
It is the new feature from Siebel Analytics 7.8 on words. By using the View Selector we can choose the views of your reports in any of them. All the views are appearing like a drop down list, ok, and then we can

able to see as you desired view which you want ok.
what is the use of iBots in siebel delivers?
To send alerts to the users through emails, phone messages and pagers.
What type of data the fact table should contain
It contain measures and keys
How you create the new dashboard
Go to web administration in presentation services, click interactive dashboards and name the dashboard, then we can add pages and columns to the dashboard.
What is meant by .webcat
It stores the Dashboards, Request definitions, Filters and Pages.
It also comtains users/groups privileges to the dashboards and folders.
It can be administered using siebel analytics catalog manager.
what is siebel analytics?
Sisbel Analytics is a powerfull reporting tool in siebel.
it is used to develop reporitory,and develop the reports
What is the architecture of Siebel analytics
The architecture of Siebel analytics contain Client,Web Server, Siebel Analytcs Server, Schedular and Server Database.
What is the use of NqQuery log file
Records information about Query request.
What is the relation between the Dimension tables and Fact tables
Relationship between dimension to fact table is 1:M with Many being on fact side..
Can we run more than one rpd at a time
No,you can run only one Rpd at a time
What is meant by Cahce
cache is a temporary storage which stors the results of queries
What is the use of NQuery log file.
How u create the new dashboard
What is meant by cache
Can we run more than one rpd at time.
Relation b/w Dimension table and fact table
What is the architecture of Siebel Analytics
What is the use of ibots in Siebel Delivers
What is purpose of View Selector
How many views are there in web side
What is the purpose of filter view
Diff b/w filter and criteria prompt
What is meant by Dashboard prompt
What is prompt by rpd
How to create hierarchies
Diff b/w logical and physical query
What is default view in answers
Where should I specify to run rpd

What is webcat
We have Dashboard and Dashboard Page and 5 dashboard prompts.Is it applicable to one or all the dashboards.
What is session log?
What type queries we can see in Session Log file. (There are two queries what are they)
Logical query and physical queries.
What is the diff b/w Pivot view and Table View?
What is default view available with the Dashboard?

few more Important OBIEE Faqs

What is the architecture of OBIEE

What are the differences between OBIEE and Siebel Analytics

What is Connection pool and its properties

What is fact and Dimension

What is factless fact

What is confirmed dimension

What is simple and complex join

What is Object level security and Data level security

How many types of reports we can create in Dashboard and Answers

Can we club two subject areas

What is aggregated fact table

What is Initialization Block

What is Presentaion Variable

What is Call Interface

What are the Isolation levels available in Physical Layer

What is Cache ,explain different ways of purging the cache

Explain diff variables available in OBIEE

How to create Dashboard Prompt,Ibots,views and different report types(Like Guided NAvigation,Multiselect Dashboard Prompt etc.)

What Is Siebel Analytics?
It is a Reporting Tool which provides insight, processing and pre -built solutions that allow users to seamlessly access critical business information and acquire the business intelligence required to achieve optimal results.
Purpose of Siebel Analytics
• To provide data and tools to users to answer questions that are important for business
• To cater to large & changing data volumes
• To take care of differing requirements
• To replace existing tools that are not aligned to business needs of an organization
• To leverage and extend common industry practices — Data Warehousing & Dimensional Modeling
• Other reporting tools are often difficult to master and also static or fixed and do not allow for interactivity
Siebel Analytics Components
• Intelligence Dashboards
• Siebel Answers
• Siebel Delivers
• Siebel Analytics Server and Siebel Analytics Web
• Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse
• Siebel Analytics Administration Tool
Intelligence Dashboards
A page in an Analytics application that is used to display the results (corporate and external information) of Siebel Analytics requests and other kinds of content. Based on your permissions, you can view pre-configured dashboards, and create or modify dashboards
Siebel Answers
Siebel Answers provides answers to business questions. Allows exploring and interacting with information, and presenting and visualizing information using charts, pivot tables, and reports
Results can be saved, organized, and shared in the Siebel Analytics Web Catalog and can be enhanced through charting, result layout, calculation, and drilldown features
Siebel Delivers
Interface used to create alerts based on analytics results. Detect specific results and immediately notify the appropriate person or group through Web, wireless, mobile, and voice communications channels.
Siebel Analytics Server and Siebel Analytics Web

Is the core server behind Siebel Analytics Provides power behind Siebel Intelligence Dashboards for access and analysis of structured data distributed across an organization.
Single request to query multiple data sources, providing information access to members of the enterprise and, in Web-based applications, to suppliers, customers, prospects, or any authorized user with Web access
Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse
Is a predefined data source to support analysis of Siebel application data
Is in star schema format
Is included in with Siebel Analytics Applications (not available with standalone Analytics)
Siebel Analytics Administration Tool
To create and edit repositories and manage Jobs, Sessions, Cache, Clusters, Security, Joins, Variables, Projects — by Administrator
Is a graphical representation of the three parts (Physical layer, Business Model and Mapping layer, Presentation layer) of a repository.
Siebel Analytics Architecture : Comprised of five components:
• Clients
• Siebel Analytics Web Server
• Siebel Analytics Server
• Siebel Analytics Scheduler
• Data Sources

Siebel Analytics Web Server
• Provides the processing to visualize the information for client consumption
• Receives data from Siebel Analytics Server and provides it to the client that requested it
• Uses the web catalog file (.web cat) to store aspects of the application.

Siebel Analytics Web Catalog (web cat)
• Stores the application dashboards, request definitions, pages and filters
• Contains information regarding permissions and accessibility of the dashboards by groups and users
• Is created when the web server starts
• Is specified in the registry of the machine running the web server
• Is administered using Siebel Analytics Catalog Manager
Siebel Analytics Server
Provides efficient processing to intelligently access the physical data sources and structures the information
Uses metadata to direct processing
Generates dynamic SQL to query data in the data sources
Connects natively or via ODBC to the RDBMS
Structures results to satisfy requests — Merge results & calculate measures
• Provides the data to the Siebel Analytics Web Server
• Repository file (.rpd)
• Cache
• NQSConfig.ini
• DBFeatures.ini
• Log files

Repository File (rpd)
• Contains metadata that represents the analytical model
• Is created using the Siebel Analytics Administration Tool

Cache
• Contains results of queries
• Is used to eliminate redundant queries to database and Speeds up results processing
• Query caching is optional and can be disabled
NQSConfig.ini
• Is a configuration file used by the Siebel Analytics Server at startup
• Specifies values that control processing, such as:
• Defining the repository (.rpd) to load
• Enabling or disabling caching of results
• Setting server performance parameters
DBFeatures.ini
• Is a configuration file used by the Siebel Analytics Server
• Specifies values that control SQL generation
• Defines the features supported by each database
Log Files
• NQSServer.log records Siebel Analytics Server messages
• NQQuery.log records information about query requests
Siebel Analytics Scheduler

• Manages and executes jobs requesting data analytics
• Schedules reports to be delivered to users at specified times
• In Windows, the scheduler runs as a service

Physical Layer

• Is the metadata that describes the source of the analytical data
• Defines what the data is, how the data relates and how to access the data
• Is used by the Siebel Analytics Server to generate SQL to access the business data to provide answers to business questions
• Is created using the Analytics Administration Tool. Can be imported from the source information.
• Is typically the first layer built in the repository.

Connection Pool

• Specifies the ODBC or native data source name
• Defines how the Siebel Analytics Server connects to the data source
• Allows multiple users to share a pool of database connections
• May create multiple connection pools to improve performance for groups of users

Creating Dimension Levels and Keys:

• A dimension contains two or more levels.
• The recommended sequence for creating levels is to create a grand total level and then create child levels, working down to the lowest level.
• Grand total level. A special level representing the grand total for a dimension. Each dimension can have just one Grand Total level. A grand total level does not contain dimensional attributes and does not have a level key.
• Level. All levels, except the Grand Total level, need to have at least one column.
• Hierarchy. In each business model, in the logical levels, you need to establish the hierarchy (parent-child levels). One model might be set up so that weeks roll up into a year.
• Level keys. Each level (except the topmost level defined as a Grand Total level) needs to have one or more attributes that compose a level key. The level key defines the unique elements in each level. The dimension table logical key has to be associated with the lowest level of a dimension and has to be the level key for that level.

Associating a Logical Column and Its Table with a Dimension Level

After you create all levels within a dimension, you need to drag and drop one or more columns from the dimension table to each level except the Grand Total level. The first time you drag a column to a dimension it associates the logical table to the dimension. It also associates the logical column with that level of the dimension. To change the level to be associated with that logical column, you can drag a column from one level to another.

After you associate a logical column with a dimension level, the tables

in which these columns exist appear in the Tables tab of the Dimensions dialog box.
To verify tables those are associated with a dimension
1. In the Business Model and Mapping layer, double-click a dimension.
2. In the Dimensions dialog box, click the Tables tab.
The tables list contains tables that you associated with that dimension. This list of tables includes only one logical dimension table and one or more logical fact tables (if you created level-based measures).
3. Click OK or Cancel to close the Dimensions dialog box.
Defining a Non Aggregated Measure of a Fact Table
Two methods to do this
Method 1:
• Find any dimension logical table is available to add these filed
• If so add these fact table as source to existed dimensional logical table
Method 2:
• If there is no logical dimensional table
• Create new logical table
• Make the source as Fact table
• Create a Dimensional hierarchy to the new logical table
• In business model diagram create a complex join between the dimension logical table and the fact logical table
• Also create a complex join to any other fact logical table mapped to the same physical table
Defining an Aggregated Measure of a Dimension Table:
1) Create new Fact Logical Table
2) Dimension Table as source table for the new Fact logical table
3) Include the logical columns that should be a measure of fact table.

If aggregated calculations are performed directly from a dimension logical table field, an error similar to the following will appear:

A general error has occurred. [nQSError: 14026] Unable to navigate requested expression:). Please fix the metadata consistency warnings.

To resolve this type of error, put the measure indicated by the error message in a fact table object.

OBIEE?
Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition
Note :
Job Able to see Online Mode
Cache

Session

Project Contains ?
Presentation Catalogs ,
Logical Fact Tables,(Can able to see only Logical Fact Table , No Dimension tables and Hierarchies)
Variables,
Groups,
Users ,
Initialization Blocks

Where we will use Projects ?
We will use the projects in Multi-user Development Environment .

Where Primary Key and Foreign Key available ?
PK and FK are available in Physical and Logical Tables.

Can we crate Physical column for alias Table ?
No we cant create .
we can create only for Physical table

Use of Alias table ?
To avoid Circular joins
Situation where we have to see same table more than once

Base Line Column ?
Is a column that has no aggregation Rule defined in Aggregation Tab of Logical Column
Base line column map to non-aggregated Data at the level of Granularity of logical source

Case 1: If there is no GROUP BY clause specified, the level of aggregation is grouped by all of the nonaggregate columns in the SELECT list.
select year, product, sum(revenue) from time, products, facts Group By will be happened in year and Product
Case 2 :
If there is a GROUP BY clause specified, the level of aggregation is based on the columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
select year, product, sum(revenue) from time, products, facts group by year, product
Offline Mode ?
RPD is not loaded in to SAS server
RPD opens in Read only Mode
At a time only one admin tool session will be editable after restart SAS then only saved changes will be reflect to UI

Online Mode?
RPD Loaded in to SAS Server
After Check in and Save by click on the ‘Reload Server Metadata ‘ will display the saved changes without SAS server

Load all Objects on Start up ?
this option available only in Online mode

This loads all objects immediately, rather than as selected. The initial connect time may increase slightly, but opening items in the tree and checking out items will be faster

Data Source name (DSN) in Online open Rep dialog box?
AnalyticsWeb is DSN.This Option available in only in Online mode

From above we need to select DSN. We can able to all User and System DSN which are configured using SAS (Oracle BI) ODBC Driver.This DSN we have to config in SAW (10.195.120.48)… and provide data for the following option
‘Which SAS Server DO we need to Connect to “ ---- SAS(10.195.120.49)
To configure Siebel Analytics Web installed on a different machine from the Siebel
Analytics Server
1 On the machine where Siebel Analytics Web is installed, modify the odbc.ini file (located in the folder $INSTALLDIR/setup) as follows:
[AnalyticsWeb]
Driver=[client $INSTALLDIR]/Bin/libnqsodbc.[$libsuffix]
NOTE: The string [$libsuffix] represents the library suffix appropriate to the specific UNIX
operating system you are using.
For example, for Solaris or AIX, use libnqsodbc.so; for HP-UX, use libnqsodbc.sl.
Description=Siebel Analytics Server
ServerMachine= Port=
2 Save and close the file.
Consistency Check Manager can provide following types of messages ?
Error Messages
Warning Messages
Best Practices
Check Consistency levels ?
Repository level
Object Level (in 3 layers)
What is the use of “ Options -> Display qualified names in diagrams”?
Before Check :

After Check

What is the use of “Tools ->Option -> Allow import from repository “ ?
By this “Import from the repository” on file menu will be available
it is recommended to create Projects and use this option while Merge .

Use of Display Folders ?
To organize the objects in Physical and Logical Layer
For this No Metadata Meaning
Selected objects appears in this folder as shortcut and In BMM Or Physical Layer as Objects
we can hide the Objects in BMM and Physical Layer so that only shortcuts will be visible.

Update Row Count is in 2 Ways ?
Update row count is possible
Table Level
Column Level

Update Row count is not possible in following Scenarios ?
SP Object Type
XML Data Source
Multi Dimensional Data Source
In Online mode if Connection Pool uses following Session Variable
User name : USER and
Password :PASSWORD
In Online mode after Importing or Manually creation of tables and columns – After check in only Update row count will be available

Use of Level Counts ?
Level counts are utilized by the Query Engine to determine the most optimal Query plan and Optimize the overall system Performance
Types of Physical Schemas?
E-R Schema
Dimensional Schema
Types of Dimensional Schema?
Star Schema
Snow flake Schema
Note :In Snowflake schema one or more Dimensions are Normalized to some extent
RPD Contains what ?
SAS or OBI Server stores Metadata in Repository
Tips while designing Physical Layer ?

Before Import from DW Eliminate all outer joins
Import Physical Data without PK and FK

Tips while designing BMM layer ?
Create BMM layer with 1:N Complex Join between Dim – Fact tables .
Every Dim Table associated with Dim Hierarchy
All Fact Sources links to Proper level in the Hierarchy using Aggregation Content
Use Alias table to eliminate Circular Joins

Physical Layer

What is the use of “Allow Direct Database Request By default ?”
This property allow all users to execute Physical Queries

What is the use of “Allow Populate Queries By default ?”
It will allow to execute POPULATE SQL

SQL Features ?
These SQL Features will automatically populate with default values of database types.

EX: if Data source supports left outer join but we want to prohibited the SAS server to from sending such queries to particular data base , then we can change the default settings in features table .

Connectionpool -> Enable Connection Pooling ?
Single Database connection remain open for Specified time for further query usage
So by this Open and crate for new connection for every request will be reduced.
Persists Connection Pool Property ?
To use this property we must use Temp table first.
This is a database Property .and it is used for specific type of Queries

Ex: In some queries all of the logical query cannot sent to Transactional DB because that DB may not support those functions which used in Query. This might be solved by temporarily creating table in DB and rewriting the SAS server to reference new temp Table

Persistent connection pool will give change to write back option. if this was enabled User name specified in connection pool have privileges to create DDL and DML in DB

Use Default Specific SQL?
For Table Type
Stored Procedure
Select

Need to select above check box.
If select : at run time SP or Select Statement has been defined the SP or Select statement has been executed
If not Selected : Default configurations will be executed
Where we can give 1:1 relation ?
We can give the 1:1 relation to Dim and Mini or Dim to Dim Extn Tables

Bridge Table?
If required Many-to-Many relation between Dimension and Fact we have go for Bridge table
We can create a bridge table that resides between the fact table and the dimension table.
Bridge table stores the Multiple records corresponding to Dimension Table.
Fact Bridge Dimension

for each patient admission, there can be multiple diagnoses.
Example,
a patient can be diagnosed with the flu and with a broken wrist.
The bridge table then needs to have a weight factor column in it so that all of the diagnoses for a single admission add up to a value of 1.
The weight factor has to be calculated as part of the process of building the data.
For the case of the patient diagnosed with the flu and a broken wrist, there would be one record in the Admission Records table, two records in the Diagnosis Record table, and two records in the Diagnosis table,

Deleting Physical Table ?
When we delete Physical table all dependent objects will be deleted .
Note: View Data ?
View data willnot be possible if we use the User : USER Password : PASSWORD session variable for the Connection pool .
Hierarchy in Physical Layer?
This is possible for Multidimensional Data Source. I.e. adding Hierarchy to Physical Cube Table.
Catalog Folder ?
Catalog Folder contains one or more Schema Folders .
Catalog folders are optional folders in Physical Layer
Schema Folder ?
Schema Folder contains tables and Columns.
Schema folders are optional .

Usage of Variable to specify name of Catalog and Schema ?
We can use variable to specify name of Catalog and Schema objects .
Ex : we have data for Separate Clients .
Can creates separate Catalog for each separate client
For this crated Session variable named Client
This could be used to set the name of the client Dynamically when user signs to SAS

Display Folder in Physical Layer ?
To Organize the Table objects in Physical Layer .
No metadata meaning
Selected Tables appear in the folder as shortcut and also Physical Layer tree as objects .
We can hide the Objects as physical tree so Short cut only visible in Display folder
Notes : Joins ?
Imported Physical and Foreign Key joins are do not used in meta data
Notes Joins ?
There is possible of join between Multiple Database . ie table under one database can join with table under another database
But this is significantly slower than Join between 2 tables in same DB.
Fragmented Data ?
Data from a single domain that split between different tables

a database might store sales data for customers with last names beginning with the letter A through M in one table and last names from N through Z in another table. With fragmented tables, you need to define all of the join conditions between each fragment and all the tables it relates to.
Complex join ?
It is non PK-FK join .

Physical Layer Expression is Possible
No Cordiality
BMM Layer No Expression
Cordiality is possible
Physical and Logical Foreign Key Join ?
In Both Physical and BMM layer Expression is Possible but not the cordinality
It is always 1:N
Opaque View?
Physical Layer table that consists of Select Statement. Opaque view appears as View in Physical layer but it doesn’t exist actually. Need to deploy opaque view using Opaque Utility After Deployed it is called Deployed View .It can be used with out deployed but SAS server

generates more complex query when this view encountered XLS and Non-Relation DB doesn’t support this feature .
Make sure CREATE_VIEW_SUPPORTED SQL feature should select in DB dialog Box Deploying Opaque View Utility available in Offline.
Driving Table?
It is available in BMM Layer in Both Logical Foreign Key Join and Logical Join (In
Physical Layer it is Disabled) It is used in where SAS server processes Cross – DB Joins when One table is very small (Driving Table) and another table is very Big. Driving tables can be used with Inner Joins. For outer Join , if it Left outer join Driving table is Left table , if it Right outer join Driving table is Right table What are the 2 entries (Performance Tuning Parameter) in DB features table that control and Tune driving table Performance ?
MAX_PARAMETERS_PER_DRIVE_JOIN
MAX_QUERIES_PER_DRIVE_JOIN
Above parameters available in
C:\OracleBI\server\Config\DBFeatures.INI file
Database Hints ?
Database hints are instructions that are placed with in SQL Statement which tells the DB Query optimizer the most efficient way to execute the statement .
Hints override Optimizer execution plan Hints are DB specific.It is available only for Oracle 8i,9i,10g server
Note :In Physical Layer DB -> General ->If the Database type is Oracle

Then only we can find HINT option in Table General Properties

For alias table Hint will be in disabled state
Caching for Alias table ?
By default it will be Disabled If we select “Override Source table Caching Properties “ then Options will be in enabled state
BMM Layer :
Complex join in BMM Layer ?
In BMM we use complex join to establish to which logical tables are joined with which table ?
SAS server goes to Physical layer to search Physical join to make Query.
We can also set Complex join in Physical layer but SAS won’t be able to construct Physical Query
BMM -> Table -> Property->Source ->Edit (Add) -> Content -> Aggregation Content Group By ?
If we select Logical Level .The Group by (Aggregation) will be at the Dimension Hierarchy (Month,Year,Week etc) level will be happen

If we select Column the Group by (Aggregation) will be at the Table-

>Column Level

Note: Do not mix aggregation by Logical Level and Column Level in same Business model .
It is recommended to use Logical Level

Logical Primary Key ?
Logical Primary key must have for Logical Dimensional Table . and Optional for Logical Fact table .
Logical Foreign Key ?
Do not create foreign key for Logical Tables.
Default Aggregation Rule?
Is Count Distinct
Grand Total Level ?
Each Dimension will have 1 Grand Total. It doesn't contain Level key and Attributes.
Preferred Drill Path ?
To identify Preferred drill path to use when SAW user to drill down their data request .
Use this feature to specify a drill path that is used outside of normal drill path defined by Dimensional Hierarchy.
This is commonly used to drill from one Dimension to Another Dimension (Select the level from Current Dimension or other Dimension)
Creating Dimension Automatically?
Can create Dimension Automatically from Logical Dimension Table if Dimension is not existed.
Dimension Specific Aggregation?
Mostly Measures have Same Aggregation for each Dimension .Ie bank balances might be averaged over time but summed over the individual accounts .SAS allows Dimension Specific Aggregation.
Can we provide Aggregation for Multiple rows at a time ?
Yes
Logical Joins In BMM Layer ?
Logical Join are nothing But Complex joins
Logical Tables are related to each other . how they are related is expressed in Logical Joins .
Key properly of Logical Joins is Cordiality
Cardinality express how rows in one table are related rows in second table .

Logical Table joins are required so that SAS can have necessary metadata to translate Logical Request against the BMM layer to SQL Queries against Physical Data source
In BMM layer we should create only Complex joins one –To-many Relation and not any FK join .

The Existance of Physical join doesn’t require machining join in BMM Layer
Usage of Logical Foreign Keys ?
Logical Foreign Key Join may be needed if SAS server is to be used ODBC data source for certain third party query and Reporting tool

Presentation Layer:

Column Alias Name ?
Whenever if we change the name of the Presentation column name an alias is automatically created for the Old name , So compatibility to the old name remains .
Note : Alias is available for Presentation catalog
Presentation Table
Presentation Column

Presentation Catalog ?
The contents of Catalog can be populated only from Single Business Mode. Can not span Business Models.

Nested Folders in Answers ?
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 (-).

Presentation Column Name ?
By default Presentation column name if identical to BMM Layer column Name.
However we can give different column name be uncheck
‘Use Logical Column name ‘
‘Display Custom Name’

Availability of “Permissions Tab “?
It is available in
Presentation Ctalog
Presentation Table
Presentation Column

Variables :

Repository Variable ?
Has Single value at any point of time .
Static
Dynamic

Session variable ?
Created and assigned a value when each user logs on.

Initialization Block?
It is used to initialize Dynamic ,Session non System variables.

Where can use Static Repository variables ?
Variables can be used instead of Literals and Constants in Expression Builder in tool.
Ex:
CASE WHEN "Hour" >= 17 AND "Hour" < 23 THEN 'Prime Time' WHEN... ELSE...END

CASE WHEN "Hour" >=VALUEOF(“VAR1”) AND "Hour" <VALUEOF(“VAR2”) ELSE...END

Dynamic Repository Variable ?
It is same as Static variable . but values are refreshed by data returned from queries .
For this need to use Initialization block which execute SQL Query
An also schedule that the SAS will refresh the value of variable periodically

Session variables ?
These are similar to Dynamic Variables. But this will not Scheduled.
Unlike repository variable, this will have many instances

Non System Session Variable ?
It is same as session variable .
Common use of this is setting User Filters .
Ex: Create non System variable called Sales Region
This would be initialized to name of users Sales Region
So we can set security filter for all members of group would allow them to view only data related to their region.

Session variable -> Enable Any User to Set the Value ?

Allow to set the value of variable after Initialization block has populated the value by calling ODBC SP NQSetSessionValue()

What is NQ_SYSTEM session variable ?
It is initialization block is used to refresh system session variable .

Session variable -> Displayname

Is used to display in the UI “Welcome Swapna”
If we not provide Displayname session variable and login the app with v-swapns , it will display as “Welcome v-swpns”
Because Displayname use the initializationblok -> Login Properties
(Select P.NAME
from VALUEOF(TBO).S_PARTY P, VALUEOF(TBO).S_USER U
WHERE U.LOGIN=':USER' AND U.PAR_ROW_ID=P.ROW_ID’)

Row-wise Initialization?
It allow to create session variable dynamically and set their values when session starts .
Name and value of session variable reside in external table that access through connection pool

Create the session variables using values contained in table XXXXX
Contains the columns
USERID: Represents user unique Identifier
NAME: Represent Session variable Name
VALUE: Represents the Session variable Value

Create Initialization Block and Select Row-wise Initialization check box.

Select NAME ,VALUE from XXXXX where USERID=
‘VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION.USERID)’

Here NQ_SESSION.USERID is already initialized another initialization block
When JOHN log in his session contain 2 session variable (LEVEL , STATUS)
When JANE los in his session contain 3 session variables (LEVEL , STATUS,GRADE)

Dedicated Connection for initialization block ?
Create Dedicated Connection for initialization block .

Value of Repository variable ?
When we open Rep in Online mode the value of variable is which we defined a default value.

Note : If number of variables are differ from number of columns …..then
If variables are less than columns then Extra column values are ignored .
If variables are more than columns then additional variables are not Refreshed

Notes on Row – Wise initialization ?
For session variables initialization block we can create this

Initialization Block -> Execution Precedence?
If REP contains more than one Initialization block, we can set the order in which block will be initialized.
Ex : we have A and B .
Open B and Specify A will be execute before B

Setting Up Aggregate Navigation:

Use of Where clause Filter in Logical table -> Source -> Content ?
It is used to Limit or Restrict the Physical Table that is referenced in logical table source .
If there is no Limit , leave that as blank .

Each logical table Source Should contains data at single aggregation level .should not create a source that had the sales data at both Brand and Manufacturing levels.

If Physical table include date at more than one level add appropriate where clause limit to filter values to single level .
Any limit in where clause filter are made on the Physical table in source .

Use of Fragment Content in Logical table -> Source -> Content ?
If logical table doesn’t contains entire set of data at given level, need to specify the Portion or Fragment.
Describe the content in terms of logical columns.
Fragment1:
Logical column IN

Fragment1:
Logical Column IN

Security:
Usage of Filters?
Use filters to limit data accessible by user.

User?
User accounts can be defined explicitly in SAS , External DB and LDAP.

Grant permission rights?
We can grant rights permission to user individual , group , or combination of both .

Creation of user?
After creation of user , it will have default rights was granted .
In NQSConfig.ini , the default rights are specified by DEFAULT_PREVILAGES

Administrator Account ?
We can't delete or modify other than Login level and Password change
Can set Password min length in NQSConfig.ini file using MINIMUM_PASSWORD_LENGTH

User Privileges?
Users can have explicitly granted Privileges, and also through Groups.

Privileges Hierarchy?
Privileges granted explicitly to Users have Priority over Privileges granted through Group
user will have Read Permission on Table A
Privileges granted explicitly to Group have Priority over Privileges granted through other Group

User will have read Privileges on table A ,B,C

Note : Group 1 and Group 2 are in same level in this case Less Restrictive level will be takes place (Deny , Read = Read)

LDAP V/S Repository Security?
If we create variable for same user in both REP and LDAP, then local REP user definition will take priority and LDAP authentication will not occur.

Authentication
Authentication?
It is a process to check the user has necessary permissions and authorizations to login to application and access data

Authentication types?
OS
LDAP
External Table

Database
SAS user Authentication

OS Authentication?
It is only for ODBC client Application not for SAW.
It is only for login to SAS client

LDAP?
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol.
Along with user authentication, it also contains
Display name,
user belongs to which group
Name of DB catalogs and Schema

External table?
Along with user authentication, it also contains
Display name ,
user belongs to which group
Name of DB catalogs and Schema

External table Authentication can be used in conjunction with Database authentication .

DB authentication ?
If user have read permissions on specific DB then user will trusted by SAS server .
Unlike OS authentication this can be applied to SAW also.

Bypassing(Avoiding) Siebel Analytics Security?
We have option in NQSConfig.ini file
AUTHENTICATION_TYPE=BYPASS_NQ

Caching :

Ways to Purge the cache ?
Manually, using the Administration Tool Cache Manager facility (in online mode).
Automatically, by setting the Cache Persistence Time field in the Physical Table
Event polling table.
Automatically, as the cache storage space fills up.

Initializing cache entry for User ID?
To do this , the connection pool need to be setup for shared login with session variables USER and PASSWORD

Cache Storage gets filled up ?
Then LRU are discarded and make space for new entries

Max Cache values?
If number of rows returned by Query is more than the value specified in ‘MAX_ROWS_PER_CACHE_ENTRY’ parameter then Query will not be cached.

Event Pooling Tables ?
This tables store the information about updates in underlying DB
Create the table with following Schema (Database name ,Catalog name , Schema Name, Table Name , Other ,Update Time ,Update Type)
To mark the table object as an Event Polling Table
1. Click on the Tools > Utilities menu item.
2. Select the option Oracle BI Event Tables from the list of options.
3. Click Execute.
4. Select the table to register as an Event Table and click the >> button.
5. Specify the polling frequency in minutes, and click OK.
The default value is 60 minutes.
NOTE: You should not set the polling frequency to less than 10 minutes. If you want a very short polling interval, consider marking some or all of the tables non-cacheable.
Disabling Caching?
Disabling cache for whole system can done in NQSConfig.ini by ENABLE = NO . and Restart SAS.
Disbling cache will do
Stops all new cache entries .
Stops new quires from Existing cache

Disabling cache can be enabled without losing any entries already stored in cache

Purge Cache Programmatically ?
Call SAPurgeCacheByQuery ('select lastname, firstname from employee where salary > 100000’);
Call SAPurgeCacheByTable('DBName', 'CatName', 'SchName', 'TabName');
Call SAPurgeAllCache();
Call SAPurgeCacheByDatabase('DBName');
Nulls passed as input parameters to SAPurgeCacheByTable serve as wild cards.
For example, specifying a database name but leaving the catalog, schema and table names null will direct the function to purge all entries associated with the specified database.

Cache Hits ?
For cache hits , it should follows some conditions .

Make changes to Repository ?what will be happen when changes occur in Online,Offline and Switch Btw Rep?
Online Mode :
If we change any object , cache related to that changed object will be Purged automatically.
Any changes made to BMM will purge the all cache entries for the BMM layer .
Purge occurs when check in will takes place

Offline Mode :
In Offline purge will not happen automatically.

Switch Btw Rep:
Before Switch btw repositories Purge the cache and then switch to another

Purging cache ways?
Manually using Admin tool
Cache Persistence Time in Physical tables
Event Pooling Table
Automatically cache storage fills up

Administering the Query Environment:
What NQServer.log file contains ?
Start up time
Business model that are started
Errors if any occurred .

Controlling size of NQQuery .log file ?
The parameter USER_LOG_FILE_SIZE in NQSConfig.INI file determines the size of the NQQuery.log file.
When the log file grows to one-half the size specified by the USER_LOG_FILE_SIZE parameter, the file is renamed to NQQuery.log.old, and a new log file is created automatically.
Only one copy of the old file is kept.
If you change the value of the USER_LOG_FILE_SIZE parameter, you need to restart the Siebel Analytics Server

Enabling Logging Level ?
It is possible to enable Logging level for users
Not for Group .
Logging levels greater than 2 should be used only with the assistance

of Siebel Technical Support.
Usage Tracking ?
We can enable this in NQSConfig.ini file
ENABLE = YES;
Setup and Managing Repository:
Import Repository ?
To enable this Tools->Options->General
Will work in Offline Mode .
Comparing Repositories ?
It will compare 2 repositories .
Compare ur customized rep to your new version of Repository.
It will be work in Offline Mode .
Steps:
Open Rep in Offline . this rep is Current Rep
File->Compare
Select Original Rep Dialog Box->Select Rep which we require to compare.
Use compare rep Dialog Box
Merge Repositories ?
This option is used to upgrade the Custom Rep
This process involves 3 versions of Rep.
Original Previous Version of Rep (Like Dummy Rep 1st Rep)
Modified Customizations that modified to Original Rep (This is the rep whose objects would like to copy to current rep)
Current Installed with this Version and Currently Opened as Main Rep(Like 3rd Rep)
During this Merge Process we can compare with
Original To Modified
Original To Current

we have 2 rep with their own Phy,BMM,Pre layers
use Merge Option to Merge above 2 rep to 3rd Rep.
1+2 = 3

Ex : We have Paint Rep
Another is UsageTracking Rep
Our aim to get usageTracking Rep to Paint Rep
Projects ?
Projects consists of subset of metadata
Its contains Catalogs and associated BMM objects(Fact Tables Only) , Groups, Users , variables and Initialization Blocks
Usage of Projects ?
Mostly we will use in Multi User Development (MUD)
Only one can create Projects in master Rep
Multi User Development?
Need to work Concurrently on subset of metadata and Merge those

into master Repository.
IMP Steps: Admin create Projects
Rep Copied into Shared N/W path
Developers checkout their Projects

Total Steps; Admin create Projects
Rep Copied into Shared N/W path
Before Checkout Developer must points Admin tool to Shared path

Checkout rep Projects
Multi-user -> Checkout
Compare with Original (Compare Working Extracted Local Rep to Original Rep)
Merge Local Changes (Locks Master Rep to allow you to check in changes)
Or Discard Local Changes (Any time After Checkout and Before Check in can discard changes)
Publish To Network (After Successfully Merge, Master Rep open local and This Item'll be available. After select this option lock is removed Rep is Published and rep will be closed)
Only one developer at a time can merge metadata from Local Rep into Master Rep.
Other :

Calculation Wizard ?
To Create new calculation column that compare 2 existing columns and to created metric in Bulk(Along with Aggregation)

Start this wizard under BMM Layer -> Logical Column (Right Click)with data type Numeric.

Hierarchy Dimension -> Number of Elements at this Level ?
Number of elements at this level to 3. This number does not have to be exact. The ratio from one level to the next is more important than the absolute number. These numbers only affect which aggregate source is used (optimization, not correctness of queries).

Case sensitive Option ?
CASE_SENSITIVE_CHARACTER_COMPARISON = OFF
In NQSConfig.ini

Siebel Analytics Server :- It generates dynamic SQL to query data in the data sources. The Siebel Analytics Server user IDs are stored in non-encrypted form in a Siebel Analytics Server repository and are case insensitive. Passwords are stored in encrypted form and are case-sensitive.

Siebel relationship management warehouse(SRMW):- It is a database that contains the data extracted, transformed and loaded from Siebel eBusiness Applications.
Siebel analytics scheduler :- Schedules reports to be delivered to users at specified times.
NQQuery.log :- Records query requests.
Siebel Analytics Web server :- It receives data from the Siebel analytics server and provides data to the client that requested it.
Clients :- Provides the interface to access the data.
Siebel Delivers :- It automates requests that have been created and saved with Siebel Answers.
Repository File(.rpd) :- Contains metadata that represents the analytical model.
NQSServer.log :- Records Siebel analytics server messages.
NQSConfig.ini :- Configuration file used by Siebel analytics server at start up.
.webcat :- Stores application dashboards, request definitions, pages and filters.
Datasources :- Contain the business data users want to analyze.
Pivot Table :- The Pivot Table view allows you to take row, column, and section headings, and swap them around to obtain different perspectives of the data.
Funnel Chart:- The Funnel Chart view displays a three-dimensional chart representing target land actual values using volume, level and color.
Ibots:- Siebel Delivers uses intelligence agents called ibots. iBots provide delivery of real-time and personalized analytics alerts throughout your organization’s network.
Siebel Alerts:- The Siebel Alerts page shows your currently active alerts, along with information about when the content was delivered. When alerts are present, the link Alerts! appears at the top of each Siebel Answers, Siebel Delivers, and Siebel Intelligence Dashboard page.
Global filters:- They act as an independent control for the entire dashboard, and can update any report on that dashboard that shares columns with the global filter.
Query Caching:- The query cache in Siebel Analytics Server is a facility that stores the results from queries. It is used for improvement of query performance, less network traffic.
Repository Variables:- A repository variable has a single value at any point in time. There are two types of repository variables: static and dynamic. Repository variables are represented by a question mark icon.
Static variable: The value of a static repository value is initialized in the Variable dialog box. This value persists, and does not change until a Siebel Analytics Server administrator decides to change it.

Dynamic variable: 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 preexisting one that contains a SQL query. You will also set up a schedule that the Siebel Analytics Server will follow to execute the query and periodically refresh the value of the variable.
Session Variables:- Session variables are created and assigned a value when each user logs on. If a user is authenticated successfully, session variables can be used to set filters and permissions for that session. There are two types of session variables: system and non-system. System and non-system variables are represented by a question mark icon.
System Variables: System variables are session variables that the Siebel Analytics Server and Siebel Analytics Web use for specific purposes. System variables have reserved names, which cannot be used for other kinds of variables. When using these variables in the Web, preface their names with NQ_SESSION.
Non-system Variables: The procedure for defining non-system session variables is the same as for system session variables. When using these variables in the Web, preface their names with NQ_SESSION. A common use for non-system session variables is setting User filters.
Initialization Blocks:- An initialization block contains the SQL that will be executed to initialize or refresh the variables associated with that block. Initialization blocks are used to initialize dynamic repository variables, system session variables, and non-system session variables. (The NQ_SYSTEM initialization block is used to refresh system session variables.)
Stand-Alone Siebel Analytics (Siebel Analytics Server)The stand-alone configuration involves the Siebel Analytics Server only. You must develop your own analytics applications and configure them to connect to legacy data warehouses or other data sources.
Integrated Siebel Analytics (Siebel Analytics applications)You can configure Siebel Analytics to run with Siebel eBusiness Applications and with Siebel Industry Applications to use the Siebel Data Warehouse or pre-built (and sometimes specialized) data warehouses.
Security:- The Siebel Analytics Server and Web client support industry-standard security for login and password encryption. When an end user enters a login and password in the Web browser, the Siebel Analytics Server uses the Hyper Text Transport Protocol Secure (HTTPS) standard to send the information to a secure port on the Web server. From the Web server, the information is passed through ODBC to the Siebel Analytics Server, using Triple DES (Data Encryption Standard). This provides an extremely high level of security (168 bit), preventing unauthorized users from accessing data or analytics metadata. The Siebel Analytics Server Administrator account (user ID of

Administrator) is a default user account in every Siebel Analytics Server repository. This is a permanent account. When you create a new repository, the Administrator account is created automatically and has no password assigned to it. It cannot be deleted or modified other than to change the password and logging level. It is designed to perform all administrative tasks in a repository, such as importing physical schemas, creating business models, and creating users and groups.

Authentication:- Authentication is the process, by which a system verifies, through the use of a user ID and password, that a user has the necessary permissions and authorizations to log in and access data.

OS Authentication:- Users with identical Windows and Siebel Analytics Server user IDs do not need to submit a password when logging in to the Siebel Analytics Server from a trusted domain. When operating system authentication is enabled, users connecting to the Siebel Analytics Server should not type a user ID or password in the logon prompt. If a user enters a user ID and (optionally) a password in the logon prompt, that user ID and password overrides the operating system authentication and the Siebel Analytics Server performs the authentication. NOTE: Operating system authentication cannot be used with Analytics Web. It can only be used with ODBC client applications.

LDAP(Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) Authentication:-It is used for hierarchical data access.To configure LDAP authentication, you define a system variable called USER and associate it with an LDAP initialization block, which is associated with an LDAP server. Whenever a user logs into the Siebel Analytics Server, the user ID and password will be passed to the LDAP server for authentication. After the user is authenticated successfully, other session variables for the user could also be populated from information returned by the LDAP server.

Database Authentication:- The Siebel Analytics Server can authenticate users through database logons. If a user has read permission on a specified database, the user will be trusted by the Siebel Analytics Server. NOTE: Siebel Delivers does not work with database authentication.

Mini Dimension Tables:- contains the combination of most frequently queried attributes.

Aggregate Tables:- Aggregate tables store pre-computed results — measures that have been aggregated (typically summed) over a set of dimensional attributes. Using aggregate tables is a very popular technique for speeding up query response times in decision support systems

About Dimensions and Hierarchical Levels

In a business model, a dimension represents a hierarchical organization of logical

columns (attributes) belonging to a single logical dimension table. Common

dimensions might be time periods, products, markets, customers, suppliers,
promotion conditions, raw materials, manufacturing plants, transportation
methods, media types, and time of day. Dimensions exist in the Business Model and
Mapping (logical) layer and end users do not see them.
In each dimension, you organize attributes into hierarchical levels. These levels
represent the organizational rules, and reporting needs required by your business.
They provide the structure (metadata) that the Siebel Analytics Server uses to drill
into and across dimensions to get more detailed views of the data.
Dimension hierarchical levels are used to perform the following actions:
■ Aggregate navigation
■ Configure level-based measure calculations (see “Level-Based Measure
Calculations Example” on page 149)
■ Determine what attributes appear when Siebel Analytics Web users drill down
in their data requests
Message numbers are listed in the format nnxxx, where nn is the message prefix
that identifies the category of the message, and xxx is the numeric identifier of the
message in that category.

Siebel Analytics Scheduler

Siebel Analytics Scheduler manages and schedules jobs. A job is a task performed by Siebel Analytics
Server. Siebel Analytics Scheduler supports two types of jobs:
■ Scripted jobs that you set up and submit using the Job Manager feature of the Server
Administration Tool
■ Unscripted jobs, called iBots, that you set up and submit using Siebel Delivers

Siebel Analytics Complete Solution
Summary of Siebel Analytics as defined in this module:

Subject Areas

- Contain information about the areas of your organization's business
- Have names that correspond to the type of information they contain

- Select columns from subject area virtual tables in the selection pane to create request criteria

By default, results are displayed in compound layout format, which includes the Title and Table views

Use Save Request to save a request in a personal or shared folder

Intelligence Dashboards

- Are pages in a Siebel Analytics application used to display:
  - Results of one} or more saved Siebel Analytics requests
  - Other content items, such as}
- Links to Web sites
  - ActiveX objects
  - HTML text
  - Links to documents
  - Embedded content: images, text, charts, tables
  - Are provided in Siebel Analytics applications
  - Can be created by Siebel Analytics users or application developers
  - Can be shared by common groups of users
  - Can be modified based on personal preferences and business needs

Accessing Intelligence Dashboards

To access Intelligence Dashboards in the standalone version of Siebel Analytics, select Start > Programs > Siebel Analytics > Siebel Analytics Web

Accessing Saved Intelligence Dashboards

- Select Dashboards tab to access saved dashboards in Siebel

Answers

Provide rebuilt, fully-interactive access to analytics information

Siebel Analytics Architecture
Is made up of five mainν components:
Clients}
Siebel Analytics Web Server}
Siebel Analytics} Server
Siebel Analytics Scheduler}
Data Sources}

Siebel Analytics Web Administration
Is used to access administrative functions of Siebel Analytics Web and view information about the installed system

Siebel Analytics Web Catalog (.webcat)
Stores the applicationν dashboards, request definitions, pages, and filters
Contains informationν regarding permissions and accessibility of the dashboards by groups and users
Is created when the Web Server startsν
Is specified in theν registry of the machine running the Web Server
Is administered using Siebelν Analytics Catalog Manager

Repository File (.rpd)
Contains metadataν that represents the analytical model
Is created using the Siebel Analyticsν Administration Tool
Is divided into three layersν
Physical — represents} the data sources
Business — models the data sources into facts and} dimensions
Presentation - specifies the users view of the model; rendered} in Siebel Answers

Cache
Contains results of queriesν
Is used toν eliminate redundant queries to database
Speeds up results processing}
ν Query caching is optional
Can be disabled}

NQSConfig.ini

- Is a configuration file used by the Siebel Analytics Server at startup
- Specifies values that control processing, such as:
  - Defining the repository (.rpd) to load
  - Enabling or disabling caching of results
  - Setting server performance parameters

DBFeatures.ini

- Is a configuration file used by the Siebel Analytics Server
- Specifies values that control SQL generation
- Defines the features supported by each database

Log Files

- NQServer.log records Siebel Analytics Server messages
- NQQuery.log records information about query requests

Siebel Analytics Scheduler

- Manages and executes jobs requesting data analytics
- Schedules reports to be delivered to users at specified times
- In Windows, the scheduler runs as a service

Data Sources

- Contain the business data users want to analyze
- Are accessed by the Siebel Analytics Server
- Can be in any format, such as
  - Relational databases
  - Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) databases
  - Flat files
  - Spreadsheets or other ODBC data sources
  - XML

Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse

- Is a predefined data source to support analysis of Siebel application data
- Relevant data structures support Siebel eBusiness Applications
- Is in a star schema format
- Is included with Siebel Analytics Applications (not available with standalone Analytics purchases)

DAC and Informatica Server

Data Warehouse Application Console (DAC) Client
Used to schedule, monitor, configure, and customize SRMW extraction, transformation, and load
Accesses metadata about ETL mappings and dependencies in the DAC repository
DAC Server
Organizes ETL requests for processing
Third party Informatica Server populates the SRMW from the Siebel eBusiness Application Database (Siebel OLTP)
Uses extract, transform, and load (ETL) routines

Siebel RMW: Siebel Relationship management warehouse

Informatica Server ETL
Uses Source Dependent Extraction (SDE) routines to extract data
Loads data into staging tables within the SRMW
Uses Source Independent Loading (SIL) routines to transform data into stars within the SRMW

Sample Request Processing
1. User views a dashboard or submits an Answers request
2. The Siebel Analytics Web Server makes a request to the Siebel Analytics Server to retrieve the requested data
3. The Siebel Analytics Server using the .rpd file, optimizes functions to request the data from the data sources
4. The Siebel Analytics Server receives the data from the data sources and processes as necessary
5. The Siebel Analytics Server passes the data to the Siebel Analytics Web Server
6. The Siebel Analytics Web Server formats the data and sends it to the client

Siebel Analytics Standalone Architecture
Does not require any Siebel eBusiness Applications

Siebel Analytics Integrated Architecture
Supports the Siebel Analytics Applications
Parallels the Siebel eBusiness Applications architecture

Implementation

- Siebel Analytics components are often implemented across several computers on the network
- For example:

Clustering Siebel Analytics Servers

- Cluster Server Feature
- Allows up to 16 Siebel Analytics Servers in a network domain to act as a single server
- Servers in cluster share requests from multiple Siebel Analytics clients, including Siebel Analytics Answers and Siebel Analytics Delivers
- Cluster Controller is primary component of the Cluster Server feature
- Monitors status of resources in a cluster and performs session assignment as resources change
- Supports detection of server failures and failover for ODBC clients of failed servers

Data Warehousing

- Brings together data from many sources

- Organizes data for analytical processing

- Denormalize data: Duplicate and flatten data structures
- Reduce joins: Reduce the number of tables and relationships
- Simplify keys: Use surrogate keys such as a sequence number
- Employ star schemas: Simplify relationships between tables

- Two major ways to organize data, each optimized for different uses
- Transactional systems
- Organize data to optimize transactional throughput: inserts, updates, and deletes
- Example: Siebel transactional database
- OLTP
- Transactional schema optimized for read/write—multiple joins

- Analytical systems
- Organize data to optimize queries on large datasets on separate database instance

Example:ν Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse (SRMW)
OLAPν
Analytics schemaν optimized for querying large datasets—few joins
Star Schemaν

Organizes data into a central fact table with surroundingν dimension tables
Each dimension row has many associated fact rowsν
ν Dimension tables do not directly relate to each other

Sales fact table with dimension tables and relationships

Containsν business measures or metrics
Data is often numerical}
Is the centralν table in the star

Contains attributes or characteristics about theν business
Data is often descriptive (alphanumeric)}
Qualifies the factν data

Is a technique for logically organizing business data in a wayν that helps end users understand it
Data is separated into facts and} dimensions
Users view facts in any combination of the dimensions}
ν Allows users to answer “Show me X by Y by Z” type questions
Example: Show} me sales by product by month

Siebel Analytics is sold in twoν varieties
Siebel Analytics standalone}
Siebel Analytics} Applications
Access Siebel data only (CRM Edition)ν
Access Siebelν and/or other data (Enterprise Edition)
Siebel Analytics Standalone
ν Provides a platform to model data so users can understand it
Providesν server to generate SQL and seamlessly access and manipulate data from multiple sources

- Provides a simple to use, highly interactive, Web-based analysisν tool and the ability to pre-construct dynamic reports and alerts

Siebel Analytics Applications

- Provides all that the standalone application does,ν plus:
- Applications for common industry analytical processing such as} Service Analytics, Sales Analytics, Pharma Analytics, and so on
- Prebuilt} role-based dashboards to support the needs of line managers to chief executive officers
- A prebuilt database (Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse)} designed for analytical processing with prebuilt routines to extract, load, and transform data from the Siebel eBusiness application (transactional) database

Siebel Intelligence Dashboards

- Siebelν Answers
- Siebel Deliversν
- Siebel Analytics Server and Siebel Analyticsν Web
- Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse (SRMW)ν
- Siebel Analyticsν Administration Tool

Siebel Answers

On-demand user interface to analytical information

Is the Siebel Analytics user interface used to query an organization’s data

Provides a set of graphical tools to create and execute requests for information

To access the standalone version of Siebel Answers, select Start > Programs > Siebel Analytics > Siebel Analytics Web

Which calls http://loaclhost/analytics/saw.dll?answers

- Provides a self-serviceν analysis platform
- Is rendered from information in the Siebel Analyticsν Server and Siebel Analytics Web Server

Siebel Delivers

- Platform toν launch jobs and proactively deliver results to users
- Scheduled intelligence} Bots (iBots)
- Proactive delivery of real-time, personalized, and actionable} intelligence via Web, wireless, mobile, and voice

Capabilities and contentν tailored to the device
Client application that:ν
Is used to create} iBots
Delivers alerts to subscribed users}
Is integrated with} Dashboards and Answers
Job identifies what information to filter, when itν should run, and who to send alerts to

Siebel Analytics Server and Siebel Analytics Web Server
Services that access data and return results toν the user
Determine appropriate source, generate SQL, and merge and sort asν necessary

Siebel Analytics Web Server
Provides theν processing to visualize the information for client consumption
Is} implemented as an extension to a Web server
Uses the web catalog file} (.webcat) to store aspects of the application
Receives data from the Siebelν Analytics Server and provides it to the client that requested it

Siebel Analytics Server
Provides efficient processing toν intelligently access the physical data sources and structures the information
Uses metadata to direct processing}
Generates dynamic SQL to query} data in the data sources
Connects natively or via ODBC to the RDBMS}
} Structures results to satisfy requests
Merges results when it generatesν multiple queries
Calculates measures on result sets when necessaryν
} Provides the data to the Siebel Analytics Web Server

Siebel Analytics Server Details
Several important components are used by the Siebelν Analytics Server
Repository file (.rpd)}
Cache}

NQSConfig.ini}
} DBFeatures.ini
Log files}

Siebel Relationship Management Warehouse
Prebuilt database in star schema formatν
Uses Siebelν Analytics tools to design, manage, and run routines to extract, transform, and load (ETL) data from the Siebel eBusiness Applications (transactional) database and external databases

Siebel Analytics Administration Tool
Toolν to build a metadata model
Outputs a repository file that is used by theν services to resolve requests in an optimized fashion.

Hi,

I am also looking for some interview questions on OBIEE.

However i found some questions which can be asked in interview.

1. Questions on Security like types of secutiry in OBIEee and how can we achive the same.
2. Questions on Heirarcy.
3. Questions on Variables like types of variables, and hwo can we use variables as a filter in request.
4. How can we make dashborad promts and how can we use the same in Answers.

You may want to align the questions depending on the role you want.

ie. Administration Tool (Modelling)
Presentation (Dashboard/Answers)

For me its the data model that would be important so:

Whats 3NF?
What is a Star Schema?
What format should the Business Logical Model be in?
How can we convert a 3NF physical design to a Star Schema Logical Model?
Explain the relationship between a Logical Table and a Dimension.
What is fragmentation?
How does OBIEE work with Summary Tables?