

# Oracle FDI 1Z0-1128-24 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Your development team has created multiple steps in the semantic model. You want to review these steps and possibly roll them back. What is the rollback process?**
  - A. You can revert the merge at any time using versioning.**
  - B. You must review all the steps in the branch before merging. Once you merge the branch, there is no rollback.**
  - C. You can rollback by resetting the branch to a previous commit.**
  - D. The rollback is automatic after a certain period.**
  
- 2. If predefined security model meets most of your requirements, but you have specific business needs, how can you address your requirements within the FAW Application?**
  - A. Only data security; object security cannot be customized.**
  - B. You can use the security customization in FAW for both data security and object security to meet your requirements.**
  - C. Object security is fixed and cannot be customized.**
  - D. Security customization is deprecated.**
  
- 3. What is the recommended approach to organizing OCI compartments when you have multiple FDI instances, such as test and production?**
  - A. Use a single compartment for all instances**
  - B. Create separate compartments for each FDI instance type**
  - C. Use compartments by region**
  - D. Do not use compartments**
  
- 4. What happens to the objects when you deploy a content bundle to the target instance?**
  - A. Objects are moved to the target instance**
  - B. Objects remain on the source**
  - C. Objects are deleted**
  - D. Objects are archived**

- 5. To extend a dimension in a newly created subject area by adding new attributes from another data source, which steps are required?**
- A. Create a branch and add "Extend a Dimension"**
  - B. Delete the data source**
  - C. Rename the dimension**
  - D. Extend a Dimension automatically**
- 6. What are the two components that make up an Application Role?**
- A. Duty and Data roles.**
  - B. User and Admin roles.**
  - C. View and Edit roles.**
  - D. Access and Security roles.**
- 7. If security context is not visible for a user, what is the recommended next step to assign security values?**
- A. Create a new security context**
  - B. Remove all roles**
  - C. Reinstall the application**
  - D. Ensure the user is in a group that has the necessary data role**
- 8. Which feature enables AI analysis using OCI Vision on a dataset available in Oracle Analytics Cloud embedded in Fusion Data Intelligence?**
- A. OTBI Ad Hoc Analysis provides object detection.**
  - B. DFF Attribute Mapper enables object detection.**
  - C. Semantic Model Extension enables object detection.**
  - D. Data flows in OAC allow authors to leverage OCI Vision to perform object detection on datasets available in OAC embedded with FDI.**

- 9. In FAW, what is the primary role of a system group like FAW Functional Administrator?**
- A. They enforce minimum password complexity for new accounts.**
  - B. They grant a user access to FAW based on the system group to which the user is assigned.**
  - C. They monitor user activity and generate audit reports.**
  - D. They control licensing through group membership.**
- 10. What is the consequence of merging the sandbox that contains semantic model extensions?**
- A. There is no rollback once merged.**
  - B. You can revert to the previous version at any time.**
  - C. A parallel sandbox is created automatically.**
  - D. Merging triggers an automatic validation pass.**

## Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Your development team has created multiple steps in the semantic model. You want to review these steps and possibly roll them back. What is the rollback process?**

- A. You can revert the merge at any time using versioning.**
- B. You must review all the steps in the branch before merging. Once you merge the branch, there is no rollback.**
- C. You can rollback by resetting the branch to a previous commit.**
- D. The rollback is automatic after a certain period.**

Rollbacks are governed by an automatic, time-based policy: after you create several steps in the semantic model, you're given a window to review and validate them, but if those steps aren't promoted or saved as a stable version within the defined period, the system rolls them back to the previous stable state. This keeps the model from being cluttered with unfinished experiments and ensures the baseline remains clean without requiring manual action. You can still explore and test within the window, but beyond that, the rollback happens automatically. Other methods like manually reverting a merge, resetting a branch to a previous commit, or claiming there's no rollback after merging describe different workflows and aren't the approach described here.

**2. If predefined security model meets most of your requirements, but you have specific business needs, how can you address your requirements within the FAW Application?**

- A. Only data security; object security cannot be customized.**
- B. You can use the security customization in FAW for both data security and object security to meet your requirements.**
- C. Object security is fixed and cannot be customized.**
- D. Security customization is deprecated.**

When you need to accommodate business-specific access while a predefined security model covers most needs, extending security through customization is the approach that fits best. In FAW, you can refine both data security and object security through security customization, allowing you to define additional data access rules (who can see which data, under what conditions) and object-level permissions (which dashboards, reports, and analytic objects users can access or interact with). This means you can tailor security to align with unique processes, governance, and compliance requirements without altering the base model. The other options imply limitations that don't reflect FAW's capabilities: only data security cannot meet needs that involve restricting access to specific objects; object security being fixed ignores the ability to customize; and security customization being deprecated would contradict the available functionality.

**3. What is the recommended approach to organizing OCI compartments when you have multiple FDI instances, such as test and production?**

**A. Use a single compartment for all instances**

**B. Create separate compartments for each FDI instance type**

**C. Use compartments by region**

**D. Do not use compartments**

Organizational boundaries in OCI are about isolating resources and controlling who can do what. When you have multiple FDI instances, such as test and production, creating separate compartments for each environment gives you clear, enforced separation between them. This lets you apply different IAM policies, budgets, and security controls to each environment, so developers or operators can access only the appropriate compartment. It also makes governance, auditing, and cost tracking per environment straightforward, and it reduces the risk of accidentally impacting production when working in test. Using a single compartment for all instances would blur those boundaries, making it harder to enforce least-privilege access and separate cost and audit trails. Organizing by region isn't aligned with environment separation, and not using compartments at all removes the isolation that guards production systems.

**4. What happens to the objects when you deploy a content bundle to the target instance?**

**A. Objects are moved to the target instance**

**B. Objects remain on the source**

**C. Objects are deleted**

**D. Objects are archived**

When you deploy a content bundle, you are installing its packaged artifacts into the target environment. The result is that the objects become available and active on the target instance, effectively relocating them there so that the destination now holds the content. This is what ensures the target environment mirrors the bundle's contents, and any updates or overwrites follow the system's versioning rules. Deployment is not about leaving the items on the source, deleting them, or merely archiving them; the main outcome is the transfer of the content to the target.

**5. To extend a dimension in a newly created subject area by adding new attributes from another data source, which steps are required?**

**A. Create a branch and add "Extend a Dimension"**

**B. Delete the data source**

**C. Rename the dimension**

**D. Extend a Dimension automatically**

To add new attributes from another data source to a dimension in a newly created subject area, you start by creating a branch for that subject area. Branching lets you work on changes in isolation and manage the update without affecting other work or environments. Once the branch exists, you use the Extend a Dimension operation to bring in the attributes from the other data source and attach them to the existing dimension. This step lets you select the exact attributes to add and define how they map to the dimension. Deleting the data source would remove the connection and available attributes, renaming the dimension changes only its label, and extending a dimension automatically would not pull in the desired attributes from another source without explicitly performing the extension. The two-step approach—create a branch and then extend the dimension—is the correct workflow.

**6. What are the two components that make up an Application Role?**

**A. Duty and Data roles.**

**B. User and Admin roles.**

**C. View and Edit roles.**

**D. Access and Security roles.**

Application Roles are built from two pieces: a duty role and a data role. The duty part defines the set of actions the user can perform in the application—what tasks they are allowed to execute. The data part defines the scope of data they can access—which records or data groups are visible to them. Pairing a duty with a data role lets you grant the necessary functions while precisely controlling data visibility, supporting least-privilege access and flexible permission modeling. The other options don't reflect this structure; they describe generic role types or permissions rather than the specific combination of tasks and data scope that makes up an Application Role.

7. If security context is not visible for a user, what is the recommended next step to assign security values?
- A. Create a new security context
  - B. Remove all roles
  - C. Reinstall the application
  - D. Ensure the user is in a group that has the necessary data role**

Security access is typically granted through groups that carry specific data roles. If the security context isn't visible for a user, it usually means the user hasn't been assigned to a group that has the required data role. The right move is to place the user in a group that has the necessary data role, so the user inherits the correct permissions and the system can reveal the appropriate security context after re-authentication. In practice, verify the user's group memberships in the identity source, confirm that the target group includes the needed data role, and add the user to that group if needed. Then have the user re-login or refresh their session so the new security context is loaded. Creating a new security context, removing all roles, or reinstalling the application won't address the underlying group/role assignment and won't make the expected security context appear.

8. Which feature enables AI analysis using OCI Vision on a dataset available in Oracle Analytics Cloud embedded in Fusion Data Intelligence?
- A. OTBI Ad Hoc Analysis provides object detection.
  - B. DFF Attribute Mapper enables object detection.
  - C. Semantic Model Extension enables object detection.
  - D. Data flows in OAC allow authors to leverage OCI Vision to perform object detection on datasets available in OAC embedded with FDI.**

The feature that enables AI analysis by calling OCI Vision on datasets managed in Oracle Analytics Cloud embedded with Fusion Data Intelligence is Data Flows in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Data Flows lets you build data pipelines and integrate external AI services, so you can send images from your OAC datasets to OCI Vision for object detection and bring the results back into the dataset for analysis. This capability specifically supports applying OCI Vision's object-detection capabilities directly to data within the OAC/FDI environment, enabling AI-powered insights on the dataset. The other options describe capabilities that don't provide this direct AI integration: interactive reporting in OTBI, attribute mapping in DFF, or semantic model extensions, none of which invoke OCI Vision for object detection.

**9. In FAW, what is the primary role of a system group like FAW Functional Administrator?**

- A. They enforce minimum password complexity for new accounts.**
- B. They grant a user access to FAW based on the system group to which the user is assigned.**
- C. They monitor user activity and generate audit reports.**
- D. They control licensing through group membership.**

Access control in FAW is driven by system groups that bundle a defined set of permissions. A system group such as FAW Functional Administrator determines what a user can do once they are granted access, and membership in that group is what actually grants those capabilities. In other words, users get access to FAW features and actions based on the group they belong to, making group-based provisioning the primary mechanism for access rights. Enforcing password complexity comes from broader security policies or identity providers, not from a FAW system group. Monitoring user activity and generating audit reports are handled by auditing and monitoring tools and logs, independent of group membership. Licensing is controlled through entitlements and license management processes rather than by system-group-based access rights.

**10. What is the consequence of merging the sandbox that contains semantic model extensions?**

- A. There is no rollback once merged.**
- B. You can revert to the previous version at any time.**
- C. A parallel sandbox is created automatically.**
- D. Merging triggers an automatic validation pass.**

Merging a sandbox that contains semantic model extensions is effectively a final integration step; once the merge is done, there isn't a built-in rollback available for that merge. The changes become part of the target model, and undoing them typically requires restoring from a prior backup or reapplying the previous state in a new or separate process. This emphasizes why pre-merge validation and having a rollback plan are important. The other options aren't inherent consequences of merging. Reverting to a previous version isn't automatic within the merge flow—you'd need an external backup or versioned snapshot to restore. A parallel sandbox isn't created automatically as a result of the merge. And an automatic validation pass isn't guaranteed simply by merging; validation steps are usually performed as separate checks before or alongside the merge, not as an automatic post-merge outcome.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://oraclefdiiz0112824.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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