ORACLE FDI 1Z0-1128-24 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://oraclefdiiz0112824.examzify.com

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 9

Explanations 11

Next Steps 17

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

1. **You must significantly reduce accessibility to a specific Subject Area. How can you meet your requirement?**

   A. You can create a custom Duty Role and secure the Subject Area with your custom Duty Role.

   B. You should disable all other roles to the subject area.

   C. You can only limit at database level; FAW cannot restrict subject areas.

   D. You need to delete the subject area from system imports.

2. **When you want both ERP Analytics and HCM Analytics in the same FDI instance, what action should you take during activation?**

   A. Activate the new subscription and then link it to the required FDI instance during the activation process

   B. Activate and skip linking; link later

   C. Create a separate FDI instance for HCM

   D. Merge subscriptions manually after activation

3. **To ensure changes in security assignments are updated automatically, what must you create in the ADW associated with your FDI instance and seed data into it?**

   A. In the oax_user schema of the ADW associated with your FDI instance

   B. In a local CSV file

   C. In the ERP system

   D. In the HCM schema

4. **If you want to override the default data security for specific users in FAW, what steps would you take?**

   A. Use SSO to synchronize users and job roles.

   B. Deploy a new Fusion Applications environment.

   C. Create a custom data role and set up data filters that specify values for specific dimensions.

   D. Modify global FAW security policy.

5. After creating a custom security group for FDI, what is the next step once users are assigned to the group?

A. Map the required data, duty, and licensed roles to the newly created custom group.

B. Assign users to the custom group, then enable SSO.

C. Export the group configuration to a CSV.

D. Delete the group and recreate.

6. What is the primary purpose of the Manage Connections feature in the context of FDI?

A. To create connections to external sources for data import

B. To manage user access

C. To deploy bundles

D. To monitor performance

7. 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.

8. To override the default data security for specific users, what steps are required?

A. Create a custom data role and set up data filters that specify the values for specific dimensions.

B. Modify the global security policy.

C. Change the user's role in Fusion.

D. Enable a separate FDI tenant.

9. Which statement about the Functional Administrator role and preview features is accurate?

A. Administrators can enable preview and generally available features.

B. Only users with the Data Steward role can enable previews.

C. Preview features are enabled automatically for all users.

D. Preview features require a separate license.

10. Which feature in Semantic Model Extensions do you use to merge an existing OAC implementation with the out-of-the-box semantic model in FDI?

A. External applications

B. Data federation

C. Model merge

D. API integration

Answers

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

Explanations

1. You must significantly reduce accessibility to a specific Subject Area. How can you meet your requirement?

A. You can create a custom Duty Role and secure the Subject Area with your custom Duty Role.

B. You should disable all other roles to the subject area.

C. You can only limit at database level; FAW cannot restrict subject areas.

D. You need to delete the subject area from system imports.

Securing access to a Subject Area is done through role-based security at the metadata level. To significantly reduce who can view a specific Subject Area, create a custom Duty Role that includes only the privileges for that Subject Area and assign that role to the users who should have access. This tightens visibility precisely where you need it, without removing the Subject Area itself or broadly disabling other roles. Disabling all other roles is too heavy-handed and can disrupt access to many resources. Limiting access only at the database level isn't sufficient for Subject Area visibility within FAW, since security is managed in the metadata layer. Deleting the Subject Area via system imports is overly destructive and removes the area entirely rather than just restricting who can see it.

2. When you want both ERP Analytics and HCM Analytics in the same FDI instance, what action should you take during activation?

A. Activate the new subscription and then link it to the required FDI instance during the activation process

B. Activate and skip linking; link later

C. Create a separate FDI instance for HCM

D. Merge subscriptions manually after activation

When you want ERP Analytics and HCM Analytics to share one FDI instance, you should activate the new analytics subscription and link it to the existing FDI instance during the activation process. Linking at activation ties the analytics services to the same environment, giving you a unified setup where data connections, security, and user access are managed in one place. This avoids fragmentation and ensures both analytics offerings are immediately available under the same instance. If you activate but don't link right away, the subscription will exist but won't be connected to that FDI instance, which means extra steps later to attach it and potential configuration drift. Creating a separate FDI instance for HCM adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance, and attempting to merge subscriptions after activation isn't the intended workflow. Linking during activation provides a clean, consolidated setup from the start.

3. To ensure changes in security assignments are updated automatically, what must you create in the ADW associated with your FDI instance and seed data into it?

A. In the oax_user schema of the ADW associated with your FDI instance

B. In a local CSV file

C. In the ERP system

D. In the HCM schema

The changes to security assignments must flow automatically by having the security-user data stored where the ADW used by your FDI instance can read it. Filling the oax_user schema in that ADW with the necessary user and role mappings provides a centralized, automatically-consumed source for security updates. When this schema is seeded with the proper data, FDI can pick up and apply changes without manual imports, ensuring that access controls stay in sync as security assignments evolve in the system. Using a local CSV file would require ongoing manual loading and wouldn't automatically propagate updates. The ERP system and the HCM schema hold business data, not the dedicated security mapping that ADW uses to govern access for FDI, so they don't provide the automatic synchronization mechanism needed.

4. If you want to override the default data security for specific users in FAW, what steps would you take?

A. Use SSO to synchronize users and job roles.

B. Deploy a new Fusion Applications environment.

C. Create a custom data role and set up data filters that specify values for specific dimensions.

D. Modify global FAW security policy.

FAW controls who can see which data through data roles and data filters. To override default data security for specific users, you create a custom data role and attach data filters that specify permissible values for certain dimensions (for example, a particular business unit, department, or other dimension you're using to segment data). Assigning this custom role to the user makes their data access follow these filters, effectively tailoring visibility for that individual while preserving the overarching security framework. This approach is preferable to altering the global policy or changing environment settings, which would impact all users or require broad changes. It's also not about identity provisioning or SSO—those handle who a user is, not precisely what data they can view—so they don't achieve per-user data override.

5. After creating a custom security group for FDI, what is the next step once users are assigned to the group?

A. Map the required data, duty, and licensed roles to the newly created custom group.

B. Assign users to the custom group, then enable SSO.

C. Export the group configuration to a CSV.

D. Delete the group and recreate.

Once you've created the custom security group and assigned users to it, the next essential step is to map the required data, duties, and licensed roles to that group. This is where you translate membership into actual permissions: mapping data access defines what records and data the group can see; mapping duties determines what actions the group can perform within the application; and assigning licensed roles ensures the group has the appropriate permissions tied to its license entitlements. Without these mappings, the group exists as a container, but its members wouldn't inherit specific access rights. Enabling SSO, exporting configurations, or deleting the group aren't part of establishing the group's permissions and are unrelated to the immediate next step after grouping and adding users.

6. What is the primary purpose of the Manage Connections feature in the context of FDI?

A. To create connections to external sources for data import

B. To manage user access

C. To deploy bundles

D. To monitor performance

Managing who can access and use the connections is the main idea. The Manage Connections feature in FDI is about controlling permissions and access to the connection definitions and the credentials they contain. It lets administrators assign roles, grant or revoke rights to view, edit, test, or delete connections, and enforce security policies so that only authorized users can work with external data sources. This focus on access control and governance is what makes it the best choice, rather than tasks like creating new connections, deploying bundles, or monitoring performance, which are separate activities in the data integration workflow.

7. 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.

8. To override the default data security for specific users, what steps are required?

A. Create a custom data role and set up data filters that specify the values for specific dimensions.

B. Modify the global security policy.

C. Change the user's role in Fusion.

D. Enable a separate FDI tenant.

The main idea is to use data roles with data filters to tailor access for individual users. In Fusion, data access is controlled through security policies and data roles, and you can specifically override the default access by creating a custom data role that includes data filters. These filters specify which values of certain dimensions (like operating unit, department, or project) a user may see. By defining a custom data role and attaching the appropriate filters, you constrain the user's view to only those data values, effectively overriding the broader default security for that user. Once the role is defined, you assign it to the user. Other options are less precise for this purpose: changing the global security policy would change access for everyone, altering the user's role without granular filters may not enforce the needed restrictions, and enabling a separate FDI tenant is not about per-user data visibility within the same environment.

9. Which statement about the Functional Administrator role and preview features is accurate?

A. Administrators can enable preview and generally available features.

B. Only users with the Data Steward role can enable previews.

C. Preview features are enabled automatically for all users.

D. Preview features require a separate license.

Feature flags and who can toggle them is what this is about. The Functional Administrator role has the permissions to manage feature visibility, including enabling preview features as well as those that are generally available. This role can turn on or off capabilities in the environment, allowing testing of upcoming functionality without forcing it on all users. That's why the statement is the best choice: administrators can enable both preview and GA features as part of their setup duties. The other ideas don't fit because the Data Steward role isn't the one that controls feature flags, previews aren't automatically turned on for everyone, and enabling previews doesn't typically require a separate license—it's about who can enable the features, not about an additional license.

10. Which feature in Semantic Model Extensions do you use to merge an existing OAC implementation with the out-of-the-box semantic model in FDI?

A. External applications

B. Data federation

C. Model merge

D. API integration

External applications are the mechanism you use to bring an existing OAC implementation into the Semantic Model Extensions and align it with the out-of-the-box semantic model in FDI. By registering OAC as an external analytics application, you can reuse and harmonize its metadata—such as dimensions, measures, and hierarchies—with the semantic definitions provided by the built-in model. This creates a unified semantic layer across both environments, enabling consistent reporting, governance, and security. Data federation brings together data from multiple sources at query time, but it doesn't specifically merge the semantic structures of an external analytics implementation with the out-of-the-box model. Model merge would imply combining two semantic models themselves, which is not the mechanism used for integrating OAC with the FDI semantic model. API integration focuses on programmatic access rather than merging semantic semantics.

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.

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!