



Prepare Smart for Success Free Oracle 1Z0-1128-26 Exam Questions and Answers

Ready to pass faster? Grab free and updated Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence 2026 Implementation Professional exam PDF questions now. Get authentic 1Z0-1128-26 dumps packed with verified answers and secure your certification success with [PrepBolt](https://prepbolt.com/1Z0-1128-26.html) 1Z0-1128-26 exam pdf questions and answers.

Thank you for Downloading 1Z0-1128-26 exam PDF Demo

<https://prepbolt.com/1Z0-1128-26.html>

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which FDI Console task under Application Administration allows a service administrator to edit the date, time, and time zone for upcoming application updates?

Options:

- A- Promote Objects
- B- Pipeline Parameters
- C- Release Updates
- D- Global Parameters

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

Within the Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence (FDI) Console under Application Administration, the Release Updates task is specifically designed for service administrators to manage patch schedules. It allows administrators to view upcoming application update timelines and customize/edit the target date, time, and time zone to align maintenance windows with organizational change-management windows.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . Promote Objects: The Promote Objects task is used for migrating customized semantic model objects, presentations, and artifacts across different environments or development lifecycles.

B . Pipeline Parameters: Pipeline Parameters configure data pipeline extraction frequencies, refresh schedules, and data ingestion parameters rather than managing service software updates.

D . Global Parameters: Global Parameters govern overarching data warehouse application behaviors, functional configurations, and currency or calendar settings, not patching schedules.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which analytics category does OTBI primarily provide, as distinguished from FDI's broader analytics capabilities?

Options:

- A- Operational reporting
- B- Predictive analytics
- C- Augmented analytics
- D- Diagnostic analytics

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) is a flexible, real-time ad-hoc reporting solution built directly into Oracle Cloud Applications (such as ERP, HCM, and SCM Cloud). Its primary purpose is to deliver operational reporting by querying transactional data live from the source application tables, allowing users to report on day-to-day business transactions as they happen.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

B . Predictive analytics: Predictive analytics involves forecasting future outcomes using historical data and statistical algorithms, which goes beyond standard real-time transactional reporting.

C . Augmented analytics: Augmented analytics uses machine learning and natural language processing to assist with data preparation, insight generation, and explanation---capabilities more closely aligned with advanced analytics platforms like Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) or FDI.

D . Diagnostic analytics: Diagnostic analytics focuses on discovering the factors or reasons for past outcomes (answering 'why did this happen?'), whereas OTBI focuses on current operational status rather than deep causal data discovery.

Oracle Study Guide reference area: Introduction to Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator attempts to deploy an imported bundle containing customized semantic extensions

to a target environment, but the deployment status changes to "Validation Failed".

Which condition explains why Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence assigned this status to the bundle?

Options:

- A- The target environment was created in a different OCI identity domain than the source environment
- B- The bundle size exceeded the 100 megabyte maximum file size threshold during upload
- C- The system detected that required pre-requisite artifacts or dependency versions were missing in the target environment
- D- The virus scanner automatically quarantined the bundle file because it contained executable script extensions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

C . The system detected that required pre-requisite artifacts or dependency versions were missing in the target environment

Explanation of the Correct Answer

Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence (FDI) performs strict pre-deployment validations on all imported application bundles. According to official Oracle documentation, prior to executing a deployment, the system validates whether the bundle contains all required prerequisites and dependencies. If foundational artifacts, specific configurations, or dependency versions are absent in the target environment, the system marks the deployment status as 'Validation Failed' to prevent corrupting or breaking the environment.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . The target environment was created in a different OCI identity domain than the source environment: Differences in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity domains relate to user authentication, access control, and tenancy management. They do not trigger an internal artifact 'Validation Failed' status during semantic extension bundle deployment.

B . The bundle size exceeded the 100 megabyte maximum file size threshold during upload: This statement is factually incorrect regarding platform limitations (FDI supports bundle sizes significantly larger, up to 1 GB). Furthermore, file size violations block the initial import phase rather than resulting in a post-import deployment 'Validation Failed' status.

D . The virus scanner automatically quarantined the bundle file because it contained executable script extensions: FDI bundles consist of standard application metadata, configuration definitions, and semantic extensions rather than unauthorized executable scripts designed to trigger cloud security quarantines during a deployment validation check.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Console area would you check if you need to see the available data-model and content patches for your FDI application and their auto-update target dates?

Options:

- A- Data Configuration
- B- Release Updates
- C- Bundle Repository
- D- Enable Features

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

Release Updates (B): This Console area provides visibility into scheduled content patches, data-model updates, and feature rollouts for your Fusion Data Intelligence (FDI) application, including their associated auto-update target dates.

Explanation of the Incorrect Answers

Data Configuration (A): This area manages functional area setups, data pipelines, and extraction parameters rather than release schedules and patch deployment timelines.

Bundle Repository (C): This section handles the import and export of custom content migration packages, semantic model archives, and backup snapshots.

Enable Features (D): This toggle menu is used to activate early-access, preview, or newly available features within the environment rather than reviewing update patches and timelines.

Oracle Study Guide reference area: Administration and Maintenance

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which database structure holds FDI's prebuilt data model?

Options:

- A- Relational third-normal-form schema
- B- Document store
- C- Immutable star schema
- D- Graph database

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence (FDI) structures its prebuilt data model within an immutable star schema implemented on the underlying Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse. The core out-of-the-box fact and dimension tables are preconfigured and locked by Oracle to preserve data integrity and ensure smooth application lifecycle updates, while still allowing users to append custom data models through extension interfaces.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . Relational third-normal-form schema: Third-normal-form schemas are typically deployed in operational transactional systems (OLTP) to reduce data redundancy, whereas enterprise analytics platforms rely on dimensional star schemas optimized for aggregation speed and reporting performance.

B . Document store: Document stores are NoSQL repositories designed for semi-structured data like JSON documents, which contrasts sharply with the structured relational dimensional layout used by FDI.

D . Graph database: Graph databases specialize in managing complex network relationships and connected data nodes rather than the multi-dimensional fact and dimension aggregations required for business intelligence workloads.

Oracle Study Guide reference area: Introduction to Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator is re-architecting their organization's OCI compartment hierarchy to align with new corporate governance policies. They need to move an existing Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence instance from a development compartment to a dedicated production analytics compartment, while ensuring operational continuity.

Which TWO statements correctly describe the actions or results of this compartment relocation?

Options:

- A- Moving the FDI instance permanently revokes all pre-existing OAuth tokens and forces an immediate re-installation of Fusion Applications.
- B- Moving the FDI instance automatically moves the associated Oracle Analytics Cloud and Autonomous Data Warehouse instances to the destination compartment.
- C- Moving the FDI instance automatically converts public endpoint network configurations into private endpoint connections.
- D- Moving the FDI instance can be initiated by selecting Move Resource from the Actions menu on the FDI Instances page in OCI Console.
- E- Moving the FDI instance requires deleting all data augmentations and rebuilding the semantic model from scratch.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

B . Associated OAC and ADW instances move automatically: When an Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence (FDI) instance is moved to a new compartment, the core underlying components---specifically the associated Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) and Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) instances---are automatically relocated right along with it to maintain architectural integrity and unified governance.

D . Initiated via the OCI Console: Standard Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resource management principles apply to FDI instances. Administrators can seamlessly execute this transition by accessing the FDI service page in the OCI Console, opening the Actions menu, and selecting the Move Resource (or Move) option to designate the target compartment.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . Moving the FDI instance permanently revokes all pre-existing OAuth tokens and forces an immediate re-installation of Fusion Applications: Relocating an analytics instance between compartments is a metadata and governance shift. It does not disrupt external SaaS connections, invalidate token infrastructure to that extreme degree, or require a re-installation of source Fusion Applications.

C . Moving the FDI instance automatically converts public endpoint network configurations into private endpoint connections: A compartment transfer changes ownership and security boundaries within OCI IAM, but it does not alter underlying networking architectures or convert public endpoints into private ones automatically.

E . Moving the FDI instance requires deleting all data augmentations and rebuilding the semantic model from scratch: Moving a resource preserves its data, schema configurations, and semantic definitions. Administrators do not need to purge data augmentations or rebuild the environment from scratch.

Oracle Study Guide reference area: Configuring Security

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which toggle controls whether the AWS S3 option appears in the Create Connection dialog?

Options:

- A- Bulk Data Augmentation
- B- Frequent Refresh (Preview)
- C- AWS S3 Connector (Preview)
- D- DFF Mapper

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

C Explanation: Documentation lists a dedicated preview toggle for this connector: 'On -- Display the AWS S3 option in the Create Connection dialog. Off -- Hide the AWS S3 option in the Create Connection dialog.' Bulk Data Augmentation (A) and Frequent Refresh (B) are unrelated preview features, and the DFF Mapper (D) governs flexfield selection, not connector visibility. Reference: Administering Oracle

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have downloaded the Data Security Assignments template CSV file from the Uploads center to execute a bulk update of user security contexts.

Which set of mandatory columns must you populate in the CSV file before uploading it back to Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence?

Options:

- A- USERNAME, SEC_OBJ_CODE, and SEC_OBJ_MEMBER_VAL
- B- USER_ID, SECURITY_GROUP_ID, and ROLE_NAME
- C- FUSION_USER_NAME, OBJECT_TYPE, and ACCESS_LEVEL
- D- ACCOUNT_NAME, DATA_ROLE_CODE, and MEMBER_ID

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence / Course Guide Topics:

Why Option A is Correct

When utilizing the Uploads center in Oracle Fusion Data Intelligence to manage and bulk update user data security assignments, administrators must populate three specific mandatory columns within the downloaded template CSV file. These columns are USERNAME (representing the target user's identity), SEC_OBJ_CODE (representing the specific security object context code, such as AP business units or ledgers), and SEC_OBJ_MEMBER_VAL (representing the associated security assignment member value). Ensuring these fields are populated correctly allows the upload engine to process data-level security contexts successfully.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

B . USER_ID, SECURITY_GROUP_ID, and ROLE_NAME: These column names do not exist in the data security assignments template schema. Group and role associations are handled through separate administrative workflows or distinct mapping files.

C . FUSION_USER_NAME, OBJECT_TYPE, and ACCESS_LEVEL: These terms do not align with the strict nomenclature (USERNAME, SEC_OBJ_CODE, and SEC_OBJ_MEMBER_VAL) required by the FDI application's data security upload parser.

D . ACCOUNT_NAME, DATA_ROLE_CODE, and MEMBER_ID: These are fabricated header names and do not match the native metadata attributes recognized by the security assignment upload template.

Oracle Study Guide reference area: Configuring Security

Thank You for trying 1Z0-1128-26 PDF Demo

To try our 1Z0-1128-26 practice exam software
visit link below

<https://prepbolt.com/1Z0-1128-26.html>

Start Your 1Z0-1128-26 Preparation

Use Coupon “**SAVE50**” for extra 50% discount on the purchase of
Practice Test Software. Test your 1Z0-1128-26 preparation with actual
exam questions.