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Oracle Cloud Fusion Analytics Warehouse 2023 Implementation Professional

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Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

In FAW there are many Subject Areas, with their corresponding data, available for you to use when creating and editing analyses and reports.

How are the Subject Areas secured?

- A. There is no need to secure Subject Areas as the data security provides the necessary security access.
- B. Duty roles secure the access to FAW Subject Areas.
- C. Unlike Fusion Applications, the Subject Areas are not secured in FAW. Any FAW-licensed user can access them.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Duty roles secure the access to FAW Subject Areas. In Oracle Fusion Analytics Warehouse, access to a subject area is not granted merely because a user has an FAW license or because they can access particular data rows. Subject-area availability is controlled through functional security, which is delivered through duty roles. These roles are assigned to users directly or inherited through job roles, and they determine the analytical business content that a user can see when creating or editing analyses, dashboards, and reports. This separation is important because data security and subject-area security address different needs: data security limits the data returned to an authorized user, while duty-role-based subject-area security controls whether the user can access the reporting subject area itself. Administrators therefore map the appropriate FAW duty roles to users' enterprise roles so that each user has access to the required analytical areas for their responsibilities. Oracle's FAW administration documentation describes role-based security and the assignment of duty roles as the mechanism for granting access to secured analytics content. See the [Oracle Fusion Analytics Warehouse documentation](#) and the [Oracle Fusion Analytics Warehouse product page](#) for Oracle's security and administration resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

An ERP analyst can open the General Ledger subject area in FAW, but must be restricted to only two business units. The analyst already has the appropriate duty role for the subject area.

What is the appropriate way to apply the required restriction?

- A. Create a custom data role with business-unit data filters and assign it to the analyst.
- B. Add business-unit filters to each workbook used by the analyst.
- C. Remove the duty role and assign the analyst to a licensed user group only.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Create a custom data role, configure data filters for the authorized business units, and assign the role to the analyst. The duty role provides functional access to the subject area, whereas the data role and its filters determine which rows are returned when the subject area is queried.

Adding filters to an individual workbook would not secure other analyses, and removing the duty role would prevent the analyst from accessing the subject area rather than applying the required business-unit restriction.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which FAW system role/group is required to grant a user the privilege to manage data augmentation?

- A. Functional Administrator
- B. Security Administrator

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Modeler is the required Fusion Analytics Warehouse system role for managing data augmentation. Data augmentation enables an authorized user to bring additional data into Fusion Analytics Warehouse and model it for analytical use alongside the prebuilt warehouse content. This work includes creating, editing, publishing, and maintaining augmentations, and it requires the modeling-level permissions assigned through the Modeler role. Assigning this role to a user gives that user the functional entitlement needed to work with augmentation artifacts in the Fusion Analytics Warehouse console, subject to any applicable data access and service-security configuration. Oracle's Fusion Analytics Warehouse administration documentation describes the service roles used to control access to modeling and administration capabilities, while the data-augmentation documentation covers the workflow for creating and managing augmented data. Therefore, when the requested privilege is specifically to manage data augmentation, Modeler is the appropriate role to grant. See Oracle's [Fusion Analytics Warehouse Administration documentation](#) and the [Fusion Analytics Warehouse user documentation](#) for role and augmentation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

A custom reference table has been loaded into a customer schema in ADW. The table contains a business-specific classification that must be used to analyze measures from a delivered FAW fact table.

How should the implementation team expose this classification in FAW?

- A. Create separate workbooks and manually match the reference values to delivered measures.
- B. Use Semantic Model Extensions to create a custom dimension and join it to the delivered fact table.
- C. Create a custom fact table because custom dimensions can join only to custom facts.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Use Semantic Model Extensions to create a custom dimension from the customer-schema table and define the appropriate join to the delivered fact table. FAW supports joining a custom dimension to both custom facts and out-of-the-box fact tables when compatible join keys are modeled.

Creating separate reports with manually matched values does not provide a governed semantic relationship. Restricting custom dimensions to custom fact tables would prevent the required analysis of delivered measures.

QUESTION NO: 5

Currently, you have set up SSO for Fusion Applications between Active Directory and Fusion Applications. Is it possible to also set up SSO between Fusion Applications and FAW in this case?

- A. No, this configuration is not supported.
- B. Yes, it is possible, and the configuration process to set up SSO between Fusion Applications and FAW stays the same.
- C. This is a complex configuration, and it is highly discouraged.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

"Yes, it is possible, and the configuration process to set up SSO between Fusion Applications and FAW stays the same." is correct. Fusion Analytics Warehouse supports single sign-on integration with Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications even when

Fusion Applications already uses federated single sign-on through an enterprise identity provider such as Active Directory. The key requirement is that the identity and federation configuration used to authenticate users is correctly established in the Oracle Cloud identity domain and that users' identities and relevant access assignments are available for both Fusion Applications and Fusion Analytics Warehouse.

Configuring the Fusion Applications-to-FAW single sign-on relationship enables a user who is already authenticated in Fusion Applications to access FAW without being prompted to authenticate again, subject to the configured session and identity-provider policies. An existing Active Directory federation for Fusion Applications does not alter the fundamental FAW configuration approach; the implementation continues to use the supported Oracle identity and trust configuration for the environments. Oracle documents FAW administration and security configuration in the [Fusion Analytics Warehouse documentation](#), and Oracle's [FAW administration guide](#) covers service configuration concepts, including identity-related administration.

QUESTION NO: 6

Your team has multiple developers, each dedicated to one functional area.

How would you create an environment for multi-user customization of the semantic model?

- A. Currently, there is no way to create a multi-user development environment.
- B. Each developer has to create their own branch and perform all modifications inside the branch.
- C. You have to use OAC tools, such as the data modeler, for this purpose.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Each developer has to create their own branch and perform all modifications inside the branch. Fusion Analytics Warehouse supports a Git-based workflow for semantic-model customization, allowing development work to be isolated by branch. This gives each functional-area developer a separate workspace in which to make and test changes to logical tables, joins, calculations, subject areas, and related semantic-model objects without overwriting another developer's work. The team can then validate the individual changes and merge the completed branch into the main branch through the established source-control process. This approach supports parallel development while preserving a controlled, traceable version history for the shared semantic model. Branching is especially important when multiple customizations are being developed at the same time, because it keeps unfinished work separate from the version used by other team members. Oracle documents semantic-model customization and lifecycle practices in the Fusion Analytics Warehouse documentation, including use of source control and branches for collaborative development. See the [Oracle Fusion Analytics Warehouse documentation](#) and the [Oracle Fusion Analytics Warehouse product page](#).