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Oracle Guided Learning Content Developer Foundations Associate Rel 1

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Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Oracle Guided Learning Overview	7
Topic 2, Content Creation	57
Topic 3, Content Management	32
Topic 4, Analytics	3
Total	99

QUESTION NO: 1

What type of content is found in the Base Guide library?

- A. Task Lists
- B. Business process training
- C. Process Guides

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Process Guides is correct because the Oracle Guided Learning Base Guide library provides reusable, prebuilt guidance designed around common end-to-end business processes. A Process Guide organizes instructional content into a sequence that helps a user complete a broader workflow in an Oracle Cloud application. It can bring together individual guided experiences and supporting information so that learners receive contextual direction as they progress through the process. This makes Process Guides particularly useful for standard activities that involve multiple related tasks, such as completing a transaction, following an approval flow, or carrying out a recurring operational procedure. Content developers can use the supplied base content as a starting point and adapt it to their organization's terminology, configuration, policies, and user roles. The library approach supports consistent user enablement while reducing the effort required to create common process-oriented learning content from scratch. Oracle Guided Learning is designed to deliver this type of in-application, contextual adoption support, as described on Oracle's [Oracle Guided Learning product page](#). Additional Oracle Cloud documentation and learning resources are available through the [Oracle Cloud Documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A content developer wants a Process Guide to begin only after a user selects an existing action on a procurement page. The guidance must be triggered by that user interaction rather than requiring the user to search for it in the Help widget. Which OGL feature should the developer configure?

- A. A Launcher
- B. A Beacon
- C. The Help widget

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A Launcher is correct because a Launcher can monitor an interaction with a configured page area or element and launch an OGL item when the user performs that action. This provides contextual guidance at the point where the user begins the business activity. A Beacon draws attention through a pulsating visual cue, while the Help widget is used to browse available guidance rather than to trigger a specific item from an interaction.

QUESTION NO: 3

What happens when you change the width of a tip in a guide?

- A. It changes only the width for the current tip.
- B. It changes the width for all the tips in that step.
- C. It changes the width for all tips in the guide.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It changes only the width for the current tip. In Oracle Guided Learning, a tip is an individual instructional element within a guide, with its own content and presentation settings. The width control adjusts the horizontal size of the tip box currently selected in the editor. This lets a content developer tailor the displayed text area to the amount of instructional content, the available screen space, and the location of the target element without applying an unintended layout change elsewhere. For example, a tip containing a short instruction can remain compact, while a tip that needs a longer explanation can be widened to improve readability and reduce unnecessary line wrapping. Because the setting belongs to the selected tip, developers can use different widths across a guide as needed to create a clear, context-appropriate user experience. This tip-level editing model supports Guided Learning's purpose of delivering contextual, in-application guidance while allowing authors to refine the appearance of each interaction independently. Oracle describes Guided Learning as a platform for creating and delivering contextual guidance directly within business applications; see [Oracle Guided Learning](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the purpose of the Track Target Position Netting in the Advanced Settings of the Full Editor?

- A. To make the highlighted section of the screen smaller or bigger using pixel precision
- B. To redirect a guide back to the Help widget
- C. To ensure that a tip stays on the target element if the element's position moves when the user scrolls

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"To ensure that a tip stays on the target element if the element's position moves when the user scrolls" is correct. In Oracle Guided Learning, a tip is associated with a target element in the underlying application interface. Application pages are not always static: users can scroll, resize a browser window, open or close page areas, or trigger interface changes that alter the target's on-screen location. Track Target Position Netting controls how the tip maintains its visual relationship to that target rather than allowing the tip to remain detached at an obsolete screen coordinate. When configured appropriately, the tip continues to align with the element being highlighted as that element moves, making the instructional step easier to follow and preserving the intended contextual guidance. This setting is therefore especially useful for content delivered in responsive, scrollable, or dynamically rendered application pages, where a fixed screen position could cause the tip to appear misaligned. It supports the core Guided Learning goal of presenting in-application guidance at the moment and location where a user needs it. Oracle describes Guided Learning as a platform for delivering contextual, in-application user guidance; see [Oracle Guided Learning](#) and [Oracle Customer Success: Guided Learning](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A product team introduces a new action button but does not want to interrupt users with a full guide immediately. The team wants a visual cue on the button that attracts attention and can lead users to contextual guidance when selected. Which OGL content type is most appropriate?

- A. Message
- B. Beacon
- C. Hotspot

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Beacon is correct because a Beacon uses a pulsating icon to draw attention to a targeted interface element and can direct the user to further guidance. A Message is intended to present information, while a Hotspot is not the OGL content type designed for the pulsating attention cue described in the requirement.

QUESTION NO: 6

Each single-tip step in a Process Guide requires an activation setting to proceed to the next step. Which is NOT an example of a Next Step action?

- A. Advance when the user presses the Enter key.
- B. Advance when the user clicks an element.
- C. Advance when the user opens another browser tab.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

“Advance when the user opens another browser tab.” is the correct response because opening a browser tab is not a supported activation condition for advancing a single-tip step in an Oracle Guided Learning Process Guide. Activation settings are configured to detect an interaction in the guided application and use that detected interaction to move the learner forward in the guide. The supported Next Step actions include interactions such as clicking a targeted element and pressing Enter, allowing the guide to advance in direct response to the learner completing the intended in-application task. A browser-tab event does not provide the required application-element interaction or a defined step-completion signal for the active Process Guide. Consequently, it is not an activation-setting choice for a single-tip step. This distinction matters when authoring content: the activation should correspond to the observable user action that confirms the instructional step has been performed, so that the guide remains synchronized with the user’s workflow. Oracle’s Guided Learning documentation describes guide creation and single-tip-step configuration within its content-authoring guidance. See the [Oracle Guided Learning 23C documentation](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning product overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which method cannot be used to display a Task List?

- A. Display in the OGL Help widget.
- B. Autoload using an activation condition.
- C. Launch from a Hotspot.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Launch from a Hotspot. is the method that cannot be used to display a Task List. In Oracle Guided Learning, a Task List is a structured set of related guidance items that supports a user as they complete a broader workflow. It can be made available through the OGL Help widget, presented automatically when configured activation criteria are met, or initiated through an appropriate launcher configuration. These mechanisms are designed to expose a collection of guided activities and, where configured, support progress through that collection.

A hotspot has a different content-delivery purpose. It is a visual cue attached to a specific interface element, intended to draw attention to that element and provide contextual, element-level assistance. Hotspots are used in connection with content such as guides or Smart Tips that explain or assist with the relevant UI location. They are not a Task List launch mechanism, because a Task List represents a collection and sequence of learning or workflow guidance rather than assistance tied to one highlighted interface element. This distinction between contextual hotspots and Task List presentation methods makes **Launch from a Hotspot.** the correct response. See Oracle Guided Learning documentation at [Oracle Guided Learning Documentation](#) and the product overview at [Oracle Guided Learning](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Which is the correct method for storing training documentation in OGL and presenting it to end users?

- A. Upload the training documentation to the Help widget and embed it in a Smart Tip.

B. Host the training documentation on your own server or learning management system and link to it using OGL.

C. Store the training documentation in My Content on the Home page and link it to a guide.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Host the training documentation on your own server or learning management system and link to it using OGL. This approach separates the management of full training assets from the in-application guidance experience. The organization retains ownership of document access, versioning, publishing workflows, retention, and permissions in the system intended to manage those materials. When a document, video, or course is updated, the underlying resource can be maintained at its established location without recreating the training asset in Oracle Guided Learning.

Oracle Guided Learning can then provide contextual entry points to that externally hosted material. For example, an author can configure a guide, Smart Tip, button, or other guidance content to open a relevant documentation URL when a learner is performing a particular task. This makes training available in the user's current application context while allowing the documentation to remain a complete, accessible resource in the organization's server or learning management system. It also supports scalable reuse of a single authoritative training resource across multiple OGL items and audiences. Oracle's Guided Learning documentation describes OGL as a platform for creating and delivering contextual, in-application guidance: [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#). Additional product information is available at [Oracle Guided Learning](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Where in the OGL Console would you find settings that enable you to restrict guides to be displayed to certain user roles?

A. Custom Roles

B. Guide Activation

C. User Management

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Guide Activation is correct because it is the OGL Console area used to control whether, when, and for whom an individual guide is presented. Activation settings define the targeting conditions that must be met before the guide displays in the host application. A user-role condition can be configured there so that the guide is shown only when the current user has the appropriate role in the integrated cloud application. This lets content developers deliver role-specific assistance, such as a process walkthrough intended for a manager, administrator, or other defined business audience, without exposing that guide to every user. Role targeting is therefore part of a guide's display and activation configuration rather than the authoring of the guide's instructional steps. Oracle Guided Learning is designed to provide contextual, in-application guidance, and activation rules ensure that guidance is relevant to the user and the circumstances in which it is needed. Oracle's Guided Learning product information is available at [Oracle Guided Learning](#), and Oracle University's certification catalog provides related training and credential information at [Oracle Certification](#).