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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Architecture	16
Topic 2, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Concepts	7
Topic 3, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Repositories	6
Topic 4, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Topology	16
Topic 5, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Security	2
Topic 6, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Designer Navigator	6
Topic 7, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Mappings	19
Topic 8, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Packages	10
Topic 9, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Procedures	7
Topic 10, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Variables	6
Topic 11, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Scenarios	5
Topic 12, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Load Plans	8
Topic 13, Oracle Data Integrator 12c Knowledge Modules	14
Total	122

QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about ODI load plans? (Choose two.)

A. They execute scenarios through Run Scenario steps.

B. They support serial and parallel step structures.

C. They execute editable Mappings directly without scenarios.

D. They replace the need for ODI Agents.

E. They store physical schema connection credentials.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Load plans execute **scenarios** as Run Scenario steps. A scenario is the deployable executable form of an ODI Mapping, package, procedure, or other supported design object, making it suitable for controlled production orchestration.

Load plans also support **serial and parallel steps**. A serial step runs its child steps in sequence, while a parallel step can start independent child steps concurrently. These structures allow a load plan to model dependencies and reduce elapsed processing time where activities can run simultaneously. See the Oracle Data Integrator documentation on developing load plans.

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to create a package that automatically sends an alert to users in case the third step fails.

Which option represents the steps to accomplish this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a green OK arrow.

B. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Last Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

C. Add an OdiReadMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

D. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.” is correct because an ODI package controls execution flow through transitions between its steps. A red KO transition is the failure path: ODI follows it when the preceding step terminates with an error. Connecting the third package step to an OdiSendMail step with that transition therefore triggers the mail action specifically when that third step fails. The OdiSendMail tool is designed to send an email message from an ODI package, with its recipient, subject, message, and mail-server-related settings configured in the step properties. This gives the package an automated failure notification without requiring the normal successful processing path to be reached. Oracle’s package documentation describes how transitions define the order and conditional flow of package steps, including success and failure behavior. Oracle’s ODI tools documentation identifies OdiSendMail as the tool for sending emails during package execution. See Oracle ODI Developer's Guide: Creating Packages and Oracle ODI Developer's Guide: Using ODI Tools.

QUESTION NO: 3

You need to implement security mechanisms that allow only user “A” to view all the Mappings contained in a specific project named “P1.” How must you proceed? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Go to Security, assign the NG DESIGNER profile to user “A.” Next, drag project “P1” to user “A” and finally set View privileges to Active for the Mapping objects.

B. Go to Security, assign the DESIGNER profile to user “A.” Next, drag project “P1” to user “A” and finally set View privileges to Active for the Mapping objects.

C. Go to Security, assign the NG DESIGNER profile to user “A.” Next, drag project “P1” to user “A” and finally set View privileges to Active for the Project, Folder, and Mapping objects.

D. Go to Security, assign the DESIGNER profile to user “A.” Next, drag project “P1” to user “A” and finally set View privileges to Active for the Project, Folder, and Mapping objects.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Go to Security, assign the DESIGNER profile to user “A.” Next, drag project “P1” to user “A” and finally set View privileges to Active for the Project, Folder, and Mapping objects. This is the appropriate configuration because ODI security combines a user’s assigned profile with object-instance privileges. The DESIGNER profile gives the user access to the Designer functionality required to browse design-time artifacts. Assigning the project instance to the user then scopes access to the specific project rather than granting visibility across every project in the repository.

View must be active at each applicable level of the project hierarchy. The Project authorization permits visibility of the project container, Folder authorization permits navigation through the project’s folders, and Mapping authorization permits opening and viewing the mappings themselves. Applying these instance-level privileges to P1 provides the intended targeted access for the named user while preserving repository security boundaries. Oracle documents that ODI uses profiles for functional permissions and object authorization for access to individual repository objects and their instances. See the Oracle Data Integrator Developer’s Guide: Security and the ODI security documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

You need to create a package that automatically sends an alert to users in case the third step fails.

Which option represents the steps to accomplish this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link t h e My Third Package step to it by using a green OK arrow.

B. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Last Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

C. Add an OdiReadMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

D. Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Add an OdiSendMail step to My Package and link the My Third Package step to it by using a red KO arrow. In an Oracle Data Integrator package, steps are connected by transitions that control which action runs after the preceding action completes. A red KO transition is the failure path: ODI follows it when the source step finishes in error. Therefore, connecting the third package step to an `OdiSendMail` tool through a KO transition ensures that the email alert is invoked specifically when that third step fails. The `OdiSendMail` tool is designed to send an email using the configured mail parameters, so it is the appropriate package tool for notifying users or support staff about the failure. The mail step can be configured with recipients, a subject, and a message containing useful run or error information. This design keeps the normal successful path independent while providing an explicit error-handling branch for the required step. Oracle documents package sequencing and transitions in its ODI development guidance, and documents `OdiSendMail` in the ODI tools reference: Creating Packages and Oracle Data Integrator Tools Reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

You want to modify the code generated by a failed Task and restart the session. How must you proceed? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Edit, modify the generated code, and save it.

B. It is not possible to modify the code once it has been generated.

C. Open the Step in Operator, edit the code, and save it.

D. Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Query/Execution Plan to edit the code, and save it.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Edit, modify the generated code, and save it. is correct. Oracle Data Integrator Operator lets an operator examine a session's hierarchy, including its steps and individual tasks. When a task has failed, opening that task exposes the generated command on its *Code* tab. Selecting *Edit* opens the task code for modification, allowing a targeted correction to the generated statement or command before saving the revised task definition for that session. The saved change is associated with the failed session task, so the session can then be restarted and ODI can continue processing using the corrected task code. This capability is particularly useful for operational recovery when an execution-specific generated command needs a controlled adjustment without redesigning the mapping or regenerating the scenario. The task must be selected beneath the failed session in Operator; editing is performed at the task level because that is where ODI retains the generated executable code. Oracle's documentation describes Operator as the interface for monitoring sessions, drilling into steps and tasks, and managing execution details. See the Oracle Data Integrator guide to monitoring scenarios and sessions and the Oracle Data Integrator Developer's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two statements are true about big data support in ODI? (Choose two.)

A. ODI uses its own transformation engine to process data in a Hadoop cluster.

B. ODI performs data transformations inside a Hadoop cluster.

C. ODI must perform data transformations outside Hadoop in an Oracle database.

D. ODI allows moving data in and out of a Hadoop cluster.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

ODI performs data transformations inside a Hadoop cluster because its Big Data integration support uses Hadoop-oriented knowledge modules to generate and execute the appropriate native processing code on the Hadoop platform. Rather than extracting all data for transformation by a separate ODI processing engine, ODI orchestrates the processing and pushes transformation work to the Big Data environment. This approach lets transformations take advantage of the distributed storage and processing capabilities available in the cluster.

ODI also allows moving data in and out of a Hadoop cluster. Its Hadoop and Hive integration capabilities support loading and unloading data between Hadoop-related technologies and other enterprise data stores. ODI can therefore participate in end-to-end integration flows in which data is staged or transformed in Hadoop and then delivered to downstream targets, or in which source data is loaded into Hadoop for Big Data processing. Oracle describes this architecture as code generation and orchestration through ODI, with execution performed by the relevant Hadoop technologies. See the Oracle Data Integrator guide for Hadoop and the Oracle ODI Big Data documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements are true about ODI mappings? (Choose two.)

A. They provide a declarative design for data integration.

B. They include a Physical Design for execution details.

C. They can be executed by an agent without generating a scenario.

D. They can contain only one source datastore.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An ODI Mapping is a declarative design object for defining the flow and transformation of data between source and target datastores. Its logical design contains components such as datastores, joins, filters, expressions, lookups, and reusable mappings. This design specifies what the integration must accomplish without requiring the developer to hand-code all generated statements.

A Mapping also has a physical design that specifies execution-related details, including the deployment context, staging location, selected Knowledge Modules, and physical topology. ODI uses this information to generate native code for the relevant technologies. The Mapping does not itself execute as an agent runtime object; a scenario generated from it is executed by an agent. See Creating and Using Mappings.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true about ODI web-based components? (Choose two.)

A. ODI Console allows administrators to edit users' information.

B. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control provides access to ODI data servers' settings.

C. ODI sessions can be monitored in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

D. ODI Console provides access to project and mapping details.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

ODI Console allows administrators to edit users' information because it is the browser-based Oracle Data Integrator interface that exposes repository content and administrative capabilities according to the authenticated user's ODI security permissions. Authorized administrators can use its security-oriented functionality to maintain user-related information and access controls, without requiring a separate desktop-only interface for that task.

ODI Console provides access to project and mapping details because its Design area presents design-time ODI artifacts held in the work repository. This includes projects and their implementation objects, such as mappings, packages, scenarios, models, and related metadata. Providing browser access to these artifacts enables suitably authorized developers and administrators to inspect and work with ODI design content from a web client. Access remains governed by ODI's repository security model, so the available objects and permitted actions depend on the privileges assigned to the logged-in user.

Oracle's ODI documentation describes ODI Console as the web interface for accessing and working with ODI repository objects and operational capabilities. See the Oracle Data Integrator Developer's Guide and the Oracle Data Integrator product documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 9

How should you define the Work Schema of a Physical Schema? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Use a dedicated schema such as ODI_STAGING.

B. Use TEMP.

C. Use the same schema as the Data Schema.

D. Use SYSTEM.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use a dedicated schema such as ODI_STAGING. In Oracle Data Integrator, the work schema is the location where ODI creates and manages temporary integration objects during execution, such as staging tables, intermediate data sets, and work tables used by knowledge modules. A dedicated work schema keeps these transient objects separate from the source or target application schema, reducing clutter and preventing temporary-object naming conflicts with application tables. It also supports better security administration because the ODI execution account can receive only the privileges required to create, use, and remove its work objects in that controlled schema. The schema must be associated with the same data server as the relevant physical schema and must be available to the agent that runs the scenario or mapping. Naming it something explicit, such as ODI_STAGING, makes its operational purpose clear and helps database administrators monitor space consumption, manage cleanup, and apply appropriate permissions. Oracle's topology documentation describes the work schema as the schema used by ODI to create temporary objects while processing integrations. See the Oracle Data Integrator Developer's Guide: Creating Topology and the Oracle Data Integrator Developer's Guide for physical-schema and staging concepts.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are true about ODI topology objects? (Choose two.)

A. A physical schema identifies an actual data and work location for a data server.

B. A logical schema is mapped to physical schemas through contexts.

C. A context is used to store generated scenario code.

D. A data server is a design-time container for projects and packages.

E. A logical schema contains the JDBC driver used by an Agent.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **physical schema** identifies the actual schema or equivalent physical location accessed through a data server. For database technologies, its data schema identifies where application data resides, while its work schema can identify where ODI creates temporary integration objects.

A **logical schema** provides an environment-independent name used by ODI design objects. Context mappings associate that logical schema with the appropriate physical schema for each environment, such as development, test, or production. This abstraction allows the same Mapping to be promoted between environments without changing its logical source and target definitions. See the Oracle Data Integrator documentation on creating topology.

QUESTION NO: 11

Identify two correct Restart values for parallel steps in load plans. (Choose two.)

A. Restart from new session.

B. Restart from failure.

C. Restart from failed children.

D. Restart all children.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

For a parallel step in an Oracle Data Integrator load plan, the applicable restart values are *Restart from failed children* and *Restart all children*. A parallel step controls several child steps that can execute concurrently, so its restart behavior is defined in terms of those children. *Restart from failed children* preserves the work already completed successfully and reruns only the child steps that did not complete successfully. This is useful when the successful branches do not need to be repeated and the failure can be corrected independently.

Restart all children restarts every child step belonging to that parallel step, including children that previously completed successfully. This behavior is appropriate when the parallel branches must be rerun as a consistent set, such as when the recovery process requires all related processing to begin again. Oracle documents these restart settings specifically for parallel load-plan steps and distinguishes them from restart behavior available for other step types. See Oracle's Load Plans documentation and the restart and recovery guidance.

QUESTION NO: 12

You want to modify the code generated by a failed Task and restart the session. How must you proceed? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Edit, use Pre-execution Code to edit the code, and save it.

B. It is not possible to modify the code once it has been generated.

C. Open the Step in Operator, edit the code, and save it.

D. Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Query/Execution Plan to edit the code, and save it.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Open the Task in Operator, go to Code, click Edit, use Pre-execution Code to edit the code, and save it. ODI Operator retains the generated code associated with each task execution in a session. For a failed task, the Code tab is the appropriate place to inspect that generated command and invoke the task-code editor. The editor lets an operator adjust the command used for the task and, where needed, add or modify code that is run before the task's main execution. Saving the edited task code stores the session-level override, so that when the session is restarted ODI uses the updated task definition rather than requiring the entire mapping or package design to be changed first. This is particularly useful for controlled operational recovery, such as correcting a generated statement or adding a preparatory command needed to allow the failed task to complete. The restart should be performed only after validating the change and ensuring that rerunning the task is safe for the target system. Oracle's ODI documentation describes Operator as the navigator used to monitor sessions, inspect their steps and tasks, and manage execution details: Oracle Data Integrator documentation. Additional Oracle product documentation and release resources are available through Oracle Data Integrator.