

Boost up Your Certification Score

Oracle

1Z0-1177-26

Governed Analytics Professional with Oracle Analytics Cloud



For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

Product Version

- ✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
- ✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

What happens when a user drills on an attribute column in the Analysis Editor?

- A. Filters are created, and more columns are added to the Criteria tab
- B. The query is aggregated before the drill filter is evaluated
- C. The underlying query remains unchanged in every drill scenario
- D. Named filters are saved to the catalog for reuse in other analyses
- E. Drill operations automatically create dashboard prompts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Drilling on an attribute column performs what Oracle describes as a filter drill . When the user clicks a drillable attribute value, Oracle adds the next lower level to the displayed analysis and creates a filter corresponding to the member on which the user drilled.

Oracle's documentation states that drilling in an attribute column affects all relevant views. After the value is clicked, a column is added to the analysis and a filter is automatically created and listed on the Criteria tab . This distinguishes attribute-column drilling from drilling in hierarchical columns, where expanding or collapsing hierarchy members generally affects only the particular hierarchy view without creating the same analysis-wide filter drill behavior.

The drill operation therefore modifies the analytical context; the underlying criteria don't simply remain unchanged. Oracle also doesn't automatically save the resulting drill filter as a reusable named filter, nor does a drill operation create a dashboard prompt. Those are separate authoring operations.

Consequently, the specific outcome described by Oracle is exactly option A: drilling an attribute column automatically introduces the corresponding filter and adds the lower-level column to the analysis criteria.

Managing and Creating Analyses, Views, and Content — Drilling in Analysis Results

Question: 2

A developer is using Template Builder for Microsoft Word to create a translation file from an existing Oracle Analytics Publisher template. Which action creates the XLIFF translation file?

- A. Set the Report Locale in My Account before opening the template
- B. Select Export XLIFF from the Catalog folder
- C. Upload the translated RTF file to Template Manager
- D. Click Translation in the Tools menu, then click Extract Text
- E. Select Preview Translation after loading sample XML data

Answer: D

Explanation:

Template Builder for Microsoft Word provides dedicated translation tools for extracting translatable text from an RTF template into an XLIFF (.xlf) file . Oracle's documented procedure is to open the template with Template Builder installed and, from the Template Builder tools, choose Translation → Extract Text . Publisher then extracts the template's translatable boilerplate strings and creates an XLIFF file.

Typical translatable strings include report titles, table headers, field labels, and static textual content intended to appear in generated output. Data supplied dynamically at runtime isn't extracted as template translation text.

The resulting XLIFF file can then be provided to a translator or edited with an XLIFF-compatible tool. After translation, it is associated with the original report template for the appropriate locale. Preview Translation is used later to test an already-created translation; it doesn't generate the initial XLIFF file. Uploading a localized RTF file represents a different localization strategy. Changing the user's report locale also doesn't perform text extraction.

Thus, Translation → Extract Text is the specific Template Builder command that creates the XLIFF translation file.

Building and Formatting Reports Using Layout Editor and Template Builder — XLIFF Translation

Question: 3

A user created a dashboard and wants to prevent other users from modifying it. What should the user do?

- A. Add the dashboard to Favorites so it appears with a gold star
- B. Open Properties for the dashboard and set it as Read-Only
- C. Assign ownership of the dashboard to another catalog user
- D. Rename the dashboard and clear the old-name reference option
- E. Archive the dashboard to prevent editing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The appropriate Catalog control is to set the dashboard object to Read-Only . Oracle Analytics allows administrators—and owners for objects they control—to open a catalog item's Properties and modify its access-related attributes. Oracle specifically gives setting an analytics object to read-only as an example of preventing other users from modifying the content.

This setting addresses the requirement directly because the dashboard remains available for consumption while modifications are restricted according to the object's permissions and ownership configuration. It is therefore preferable to mechanisms that would alter discoverability or content organization without enforcing edit protection.

Adding an object to Favorites merely creates a personal shortcut and has no security effect. Transferring ownership doesn't inherently prevent the new owner or other permitted users from modifying the dashboard. Renaming affects catalog references and naming, not write permissions. Archiving creates an archive representation for migration or backup purposes and doesn't constitute the normal method for protecting an active dashboard against edits.

Thus, the correct procedure is to locate the dashboard in the Catalog, open Properties , and configure the item as Read-Only .

Managing Administration, Security, and Performance — Catalog Object Properties and Read-Only Content

Question: 4

A developer must create a SQL query data set but is not comfortable writing SQL manually. What should the developer use to build the SQL statement graphically?

- A. Layout Editor
- B. Catalog Manager
- C. Report Wizard
- D. Parameter Editor
- E. Query Builder

Answer: E

Explanation:

Query Builder is specifically designed to construct SQL queries graphically with minimal requirement for manually written SQL. Within the Publisher Data Model Editor, a developer creating a SQL Query data set can launch Query Builder, browse available database objects, add tables or views to the design area, select columns, define relationships between objects, apply query conditions, inspect the generated SQL, and execute the query to review results.

Oracle describes Query Builder as a mechanism for building SQL queries without coding. Its interface separates object selection from query design and output functions, making it suitable for developers or report authors who understand the required data but do not want to manually construct SQL syntax. Layout Editor serves a different stage of report development: it controls the visual presentation of the report after data has been retrieved. Catalog Manager is concerned with catalog content rather than SQL construction. The Report Wizard assists with creating reports and layouts but is not the graphical relational query-design tool. Parameter configuration defines runtime input values rather than the complete SQL statement.

Consequently, Query Builder precisely satisfies the requirement for graphical SQL development. Exploring and Creating Reports and Data Models in Oracle Analytics Publisher — SQL Query Data Sets and Query Builder

Question: 5

A dashboard author wants users to see one visible link on the dashboard. When users click it, they should choose from several actions, each navigating to a web page. Which two configuration steps meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a Menu Label that users click to see the menu options
- B. Use the More icon because it shows menu options
- C. Use one Inline Action Link for each action and avoid grouping them
- D. Use only a Named Action Link for each action and avoid grouping them
- E. Use an Action Link Menu to group several actions together
- F. Create separate dashboard pages for each web link

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

An Action Link Menu is designed specifically for grouping several dashboard actions behind one visible menu. Instead of displaying multiple independent links, the author places an Action Link Menu object on the dashboard and adds the individual action links to that menu. Each contained action can navigate to another analytics object, external web page, or other supported destination.

The Menu Label supplies the text displayed to the user for that grouped menu. Oracle's configuration workflow explicitly instructs authors to enter a value in the Menu Label field and then add individual action links to the Action Link Menu. When the consumer uses the menu, the available actions are presented as selectable options.

Standalone inline or named links would expose multiple separate links and therefore violate the requirement for one visible entry point. The More icon is not the dashboard design mechanism required here, and creating separate dashboard pages introduces unnecessary navigation and maintenance. Therefore, the correct design is to use an Action Link Menu as the container and configure its Menu Label as the visible menu text.

Designing, Creating, and Enhancing Dashboards — Action Links and Action Link Menus

Question: 6

Which two statements describe form fields in Template Builder?

- A. Form fields can reference data fields from the report definition
- B. Form fields can embed instructions that control how data fields are laid out in a table
- C. Form fields replace the need for XML sample data in offline mode
- D. Form fields are used only for native Microsoft Word charts
- E. Form fields are available only in Excel templates
- F. Form fields cannot contain BI Publisher commands

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Microsoft Word form fields are a fundamental mechanism used by Oracle Analytics Publisher Template Builder to associate an RTF layout with the report's XML data and Publisher processing instructions. A form field can reference an element from the report data definition so that the associated value is placed dynamically into generated output.

Form fields can also contain BI Publisher processing instructions. For example, Template Builder uses form fields to represent constructs such as for-each processing, grouping, repeating rows, conditional processing, and other layout directives. Oracle's Template Builder configuration documentation specifically describes generating form fields for processing instructions and supports descriptive or abbreviated representations to make the RTF template easier to understand.

Form fields don't eliminate the value of sample XML data; Template Builder uses sample data to expose the available data structure and support previewing. They aren't limited to Word charts, nor are they an Excel-only technology. Option F is directly contrary to their purpose because Publisher commands and processing instructions are precisely what many form fields contain.

Therefore, form fields serve both data-field mapping and layout/processing-instruction embedding, making A and B correct.

Building and Formatting Reports Using Layout Editor and Template Builder — RTF Form Fields

Question: 7

Which action creates a reusable calculated metric that remains available within the current analysis?

- A. Creating a Dashboard Prompt
- B. Importing a BAR file
- C. Adding a Calculated Column
- D. Creating an Application Role

Answer: C

Explanation:

Adding a Calculated Column allows an analysis author to derive a new analytical value from existing columns or expressions without changing the underlying physical source data. The calculation becomes part of the current analytical definition and can be referenced throughout the analysis where supported. Calculated expressions are useful for metrics such as profit percentage, variance, adjusted revenue, unit price, ratios, and other values derived from existing measures or attributes. This provides flexibility at the content-authoring layer while leaving centrally governed semantic-model objects unchanged. The scope described in the question is important: the calculation must remain reusable within the current analysis. If the organization needed the metric governed and reusable across many analyses, defining the calculation centrally in the semantic model would normally provide stronger enterprise consistency.

A Dashboard Prompt supplies runtime values and filtering rather than creating calculated metrics. BAR files are migration artifacts and don't constitute an analysis calculation mechanism. Application Roles control authorization and permissions.

Therefore, among the available choices, Adding a Calculated Column is the function that creates the required derived metric in the analysis. The uploaded question explicitly associates this behavior with a calculated column.

Managing and Creating Analyses, Views, and Content — Calculated Columns and Derived Metrics

Question: 8

A security administrator wants to assign analytics privileges to multiple users without configuring permissions individually. What is the recommended approach?

- A. Assign users to Application Roles
- B. Create separate catalogs for every user
- C. Use only database accounts
- D. Create duplicate dashboards for each user

Answer: A

Explanation:

The recommended Oracle Analytics security model is to manage permissions through Application Roles. An application role represents a set of permissions determining what its members can see and do in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Administrators can assign users, groups, and even other application roles as members, allowing authorization to be administered centrally.

This is considerably more scalable than granting permissions individually. For example, an administrator can create or use an application role for Finance Analysts, assign the required analytics privileges and

content permissions to that role, and then add all qualifying users to it. When staffing changes occur, administrators modify membership rather than repeatedly redesigning permissions. Oracle's current guidance explicitly states that it is a best practice to assign permissions through application roles. Predefined roles such as BI Content Author and BI Consumer provide standard capabilities, while user-defined application roles can be created for organization-specific requirements. Separate catalogs and duplicate dashboards would create unnecessary management overhead. Database accounts don't replace Oracle Analytics application-layer authorization. Therefore, assigning users to Application Roles is the correct scalable approach. Managing Administration, Security, and Performance — Application Roles

Question: 9

Which statement best describes a Repository Variable in Oracle Analytics Cloud?

- A. It stores values entered by dashboard users at runtime.
- B. It stores user-specific values that change at login.
- C. It stores centrally managed values that can be shared across analyses.
- D. It exists only while an analysis is executing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Semantic Model (Repository) Variable stores a centrally defined value that can be referenced by analyses, dashboards, filters, expressions, and other semantic-model logic. Oracle defines repository variables as values maintained within the semantic model rather than supplied interactively by individual report consumers.

Repository variables can be static or dynamic . A static repository variable retains its configured value until an administrator changes it. A dynamic repository variable is refreshed from data returned by an initialization query. Typical shared values include organizational constants, current reporting periods, or other centrally managed values that should be applied consistently.

Option A instead describes a Presentation Variable, which can be populated by a user's prompt selection. Option B more closely describes a Session Variable, whose value is specific to a user's session and is commonly initialized when the user logs in. Option D doesn't describe repository-variable scope because a repository variable can persist across many analysis executions.

Oracle's current documentation calls these Semantic Model (Repository) Variables , preserving the repository terminology used in Classic Analytics. Therefore, the most accurate description is a centrally managed value reusable across analytical content .

Formatting Data and Managing Filters, Selection Steps, and Variables — Repository Variables

Question: 10

A global enterprise is implementing Oracle Analytics Cloud and wants executives to view the same dashboard while automatically seeing only data for their own business unit. Which implementation best follows Oracle best practices?

- A. Create a separate dashboard for every business unit.
- B. Apply dashboard prompts that users must configure manually each time.
- C. Implement data security using application roles and row-level security within the semantic model.

D. Store separate copies of the subject area for each executive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recommended architecture is to maintain a single governed dashboard and enforce data visibility through application roles and row-level security in the semantic model . Oracle Analytics allows semantic-model data filters to be assigned to specific application roles. When a user queries an object protected by those filters, Oracle Analytics incorporates the applicable security predicates into the generated query, restricting results to the rows that user's roles are authorized to access.

For example, executives can all open the same Revenue dashboard while a Business Unit data filter automatically restricts each executive to the appropriate organizational data. This approach centralizes dashboard maintenance and security policy while avoiding duplicated content.

Dashboard prompts are useful for interactive filtering, but user-controlled prompts are not a substitute for authorization. Separate dashboards or subject areas for every executive create unnecessary maintenance and introduce the risk of inconsistent logic.

Oracle specifically recommends applying data filters to application roles rather than individual users for scalable row-level security. Therefore, C is the correct governed implementation.

Managing Administration, Security, and Performance — Application Roles and Row-Level Security

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – **Visit link below:**

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ **90 Days Free Updates**
- ✓ **Money Back Pass Guarantee**
- ✓ **Instant Download or Email Attachment**
- ✓ **24/7 Live Chat Support**
- ✓ **PDF file could be used at any Platform**
- ✓ **50,000 Happy Customer**



Visit us at: <https://www.examsboost.com/test/1z0-1177-26>