

Oracle Guided Learning Project Management Foundations AssociateRel 1

Oracle 1z0-1126-1

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which Oracle Fusion business processes are outlined in the training?

- A. SCM and P6
- B. OPC and Unifier
- C. HCM and ERP

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

HCM and ERP are the Oracle Fusion business processes outlined in the training. Oracle Fusion Cloud Human Capital Management covers core people-related processes, such as managing workforce records, talent, recruiting, payroll, and employee experiences. Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning covers essential finance and operational-management processes, including general ledger, payables, receivables, procurement, expenses, projects, and risk management. These broad, business-critical application areas are appropriate examples for a foundations-level Oracle Guided Learning curriculum because Guided Learning provides in-application guidance that helps users complete recurring tasks and adopt enterprise workflows within Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications. The training therefore uses HCM and ERP to establish how guided content can support users across major Oracle Fusion business processes, from employee-oriented activities to finance and operational transactions. Oracle describes its Fusion Cloud HCM capabilities at [Oracle Fusion Cloud HCM](#) and its finance and operational capabilities at [Oracle Fusion Cloud ERP](#). These product areas represent the foundational Fusion business-process domains identified by the training.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is not an OGL console role?

- A. Owner
- B. Viewer
- C. Analyst
- D. Developer
- E. Editor

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Analyst is the correct answer because it is not one of the standard Oracle Guided Learning Console roles. OGL Console roles are used to control access to OGL content and administration functions according to a user's responsibilities in the guided-learning implementation. The available roles include Owner, Viewer, Developer, and Editor. These roles support activities such as managing the OGL account, accessing console information, creating guided-learning content, and editing existing content. Although "Analyst" is a common job title in many organizations and may describe someone who reviews adoption data or business processes, it is not an OGL Console permission role. Role assignment should therefore use the defined OGL roles so that each user receives the intended level of access and governance is maintained. Oracle Guided Learning is designed to provide contextual, in-application guidance, and its administrative model relies on these established console roles for content management and operational control. See Oracle's [Oracle Guided Learning overview](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#) for product and administration resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which applications are eligible to receive the OGL Included offering?

- A. Any Oracle applications
- B. Oracle Fusion SaaS applications
- C. Third-party applications

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Fusion SaaS applications is correct. Oracle Guided Learning (OGL) Included is an entitlement provided with eligible Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications subscriptions. It supplies in-application guidance capabilities—such as guided processes, messages, and other contextual help—to support users while they work in Oracle Fusion SaaS environments. Because it is designed as an included service for qualifying Fusion Cloud Application customers, eligibility is tied to the applicable Oracle Fusion SaaS subscription rather than to Oracle products broadly. Oracle describes Oracle Guided Learning as a digital-adoption platform that delivers contextual guidance within business applications, and its Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications materials identify OGL as available for eligible Fusion Cloud customers. The included offering enables organizations to create and deliver guidance in their Fusion application environment, helping users adopt processes and complete tasks accurately without needing to leave the application. Details of Oracle Guided Learning and its use with Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications are available from [Oracle Guided Learning](#) and [Oracle Fusion Cloud ERP](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

What action might you take based on results from the Search Terms dashboard?

- A. Unpublish a guide.
- B. Remove a guide.
- C. Add a display group.
- D. Remove a display group.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Add a display group. The Search Terms dashboard provides insight into the words and phrases users enter when looking for Guided Learning content. Reviewing these terms can reveal common topics, terminology, or business tasks that users expect to find. When the results indicate a recurring area of interest, creating a display group is a practical content-management action: it lets an administrator organize related guides together and present them in a more discoverable, user-oriented grouping. For example, guides associated with a frequently searched process can be collected under a clearly named display group that reflects the users' vocabulary. This improves navigation and helps make relevant content easier to locate without requiring users to rely solely on search. The action is therefore driven by observed user behavior in analytics and supports a better content-discovery experience within Oracle Guided Learning. Oracle describes Guided Learning as a tool for delivering contextual, in-application guidance and managing that guidance for end users; analytics can be used to refine how that guidance is organized and delivered. See the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

What can information from the Application dashboard be used for?

- A. Identify high-usage days to launch messages.
- B. Deliver a full picture on the types of content.
- C. Show decision-makers' feedback from end users.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Identify high-usage days to launch messages. is correct because the Oracle Guided Learning Application dashboard provides analytics about how users interact with an application, including application activity and usage trends over time. Project and application owners can use these trends to identify periods when the greatest number of users are active. That information supports better communication planning: messages, announcements, and other in-application guidance can be scheduled for high-usage days so they have the best opportunity to be seen by the intended audience.

This is a practical use of application-level analytics rather than merely reporting activity. By aligning a launch with known periods of higher user traffic, teams can improve the reach of important change-management communications, release notices, or adoption campaigns. It also helps administrators make more informed decisions about when to publish guidance for a broad user population, especially when a message is time-sensitive or intended to support a new business process. Oracle Guided Learning documentation describes the product's analytics and reporting capabilities as tools for understanding adoption and engagement and for informing optimization of guided-learning experiences. See the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

For which type of documentation would you need a training needs analysis?

- A. Change Management
- B. Learning and Development
- C. Organizational Impact
- D. Cloud Application Implementation

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Learning and Development is the correct documentation type because a training needs analysis provides the evidence needed to define an effective learning strategy. It systematically identifies the gap between the knowledge, skills, and behaviors people currently possess and those they need to perform successfully after a new process, system, or organizational change is introduced. The analysis helps document target audiences, role-specific learning objectives, delivery methods, required learning materials, timing, and any prerequisite training. In a project context, these findings allow the Learning and Development documentation to align training content with the actual work users will perform, rather than offering generic instruction. It also supports prioritization of training effort by identifying which user groups need deeper enablement, practice opportunities, or performance support. Oracle Guided Learning is designed to deliver contextual, in-application guidance that can reinforce these defined learning needs at the point of work. Consequently, a training needs analysis is a core input for planning and documenting learning and development activities that promote user adoption and proficiency. See Oracle's overview of [Oracle Guided Learning](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which permissions are associated with the Viewer security role in the OGL Console?

- A. Read-only access for content libraries, OGL content, and analytics
- B. Edit OGL content item text and create messages
- C. Create, edit, and publish OGL content
- D. Configure OGL application settings and deployment to the host application

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Read-only access for content libraries, OGL content, and analytics is the permission set associated with the Viewer role. This role is intended for stakeholders who need visibility into Guided Learning resources and their performance without being able to alter the learning experience. A Viewer can inspect the available content libraries and OGL content, and can review analytics to understand adoption, engagement, and related outcomes. This supports appropriate separation of duties: project stakeholders, reviewers, and reporting consumers can access the information they need while content governance remains with users assigned roles that permit authoring, publishing, administration, or deployment activities. Read-only access also helps preserve the integrity of published guidance and reporting by preventing unapproved changes to content or console configuration. Oracle Guided Learning is designed to deliver contextual in-application assistance and provide insights into user interaction; access to those insights can therefore be granted independently of authority to manage the underlying content. See Oracle's [Oracle Guided Learning overview](#) and the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#) for product and administration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

Base item testing, customization, and final review and sign-off are the three steps in preparing what type of content?

- A. New content
- B. Oracle Content
- C. Base content
- D. Customized content

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Customized content is correct because it follows a controlled preparation process that starts with an existing base item and adapts it for an organization's specific users, business processes, terminology, and application configuration. First, the base item is tested to confirm that its steps and behavior align sufficiently with the target environment. It is then customized so that guidance, wording, and workflow details accurately reflect the organization's implementation. Finally, the completed item is reviewed and formally approved before it is made available to learners. This sequence helps ensure that user guidance remains accurate, relevant, and ready for production use while taking advantage of Oracle-provided starting content rather than creating every item from scratch. Oracle Guided Learning supports the creation and management of contextual in-application guidance, including content that can be tailored to an organization's needs. See the [Oracle Guided Learning documentation](#) and Oracle's [Guided Learning product overview](#) for information on Guided Learning content and adoption guidance.

QUESTION NO: 9

A business stakeholder needs to review the available OGL content and adoption reporting but must not be able to edit, publish, or configure anything. Which OGL Console role is most appropriate?

- A. Developer
- B. Viewer
- C. Owner
- D. Editor

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Viewer is the appropriate role because it provides read-only access to content libraries, OGL content, and analytics. It allows the stakeholder to review the information needed for oversight without granting authority to change guidance or console configuration.

An Editor can make changes to OGL content. A Developer has broader content-creation and publishing responsibilities. An Owner has account-level responsibilities and should not be assigned when read-only access is required.