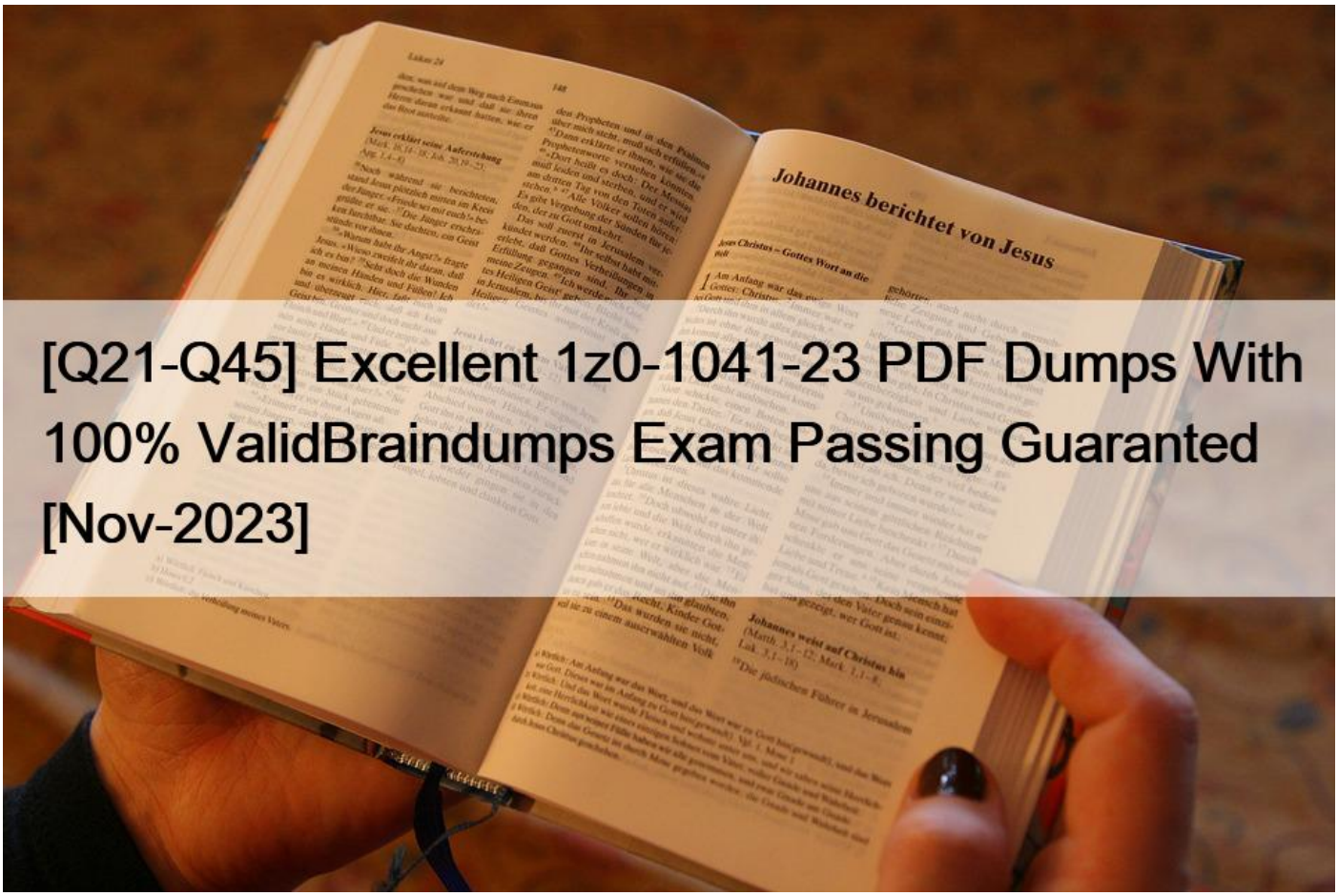
[Q21-Q45 Excellent 1z0-1041-23 PDF Dumps With 100% ValidBraindumps Exam Passing Guaranted [Nov-2023



Excellent 1z0-1041-23 PDF Dumps With 100% ValidBraindumps Exam Passing Guaranted [**Nov-2023**]
100% Pass Your 1z0-1041-23 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2023 Enterprise Analytics Professional at First Attempt with ValidBraindumps

Oracle 1z0-1041-23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Explain OAC 'best visualization' for a data set- Oracle Analytics Cloud Answers, Dashboards, and BI PublisherTopic 2- Use Data Flows to curate a Data Set- Navigate from a Data Visualization into a Publisher Report using Data ActionsTopic 3- Using Oracle Applications Connector and EPM Connector- Create Prompts, Dashboards, and CalculationsTopic 4- Oracle Analytics Cloud Provisioning and Lifecycle- Describe and Create Oracle Analytic Cloud SolutionsTopic 5- Describe self service data preparation- Administer Analysis, Dashboards, and ReportsTopic 6- Describe the Advanced Analytics capabilities in OAC- Create a flexible layout of multiple visualizations to present data as a story

Q21. Which two are supported on the home page of a BI Ask visualization?
* opening visualizations in the Oracle Analytics Cloud home page to customize and add to a project
* Drilling down on the visualizations.

* saving visualizations displayed on the Oracle Analytics Cloud home page
* View data from multiple data sets n a single query.

Drilling down and viewing data from multiple data sets in a single query are two features that are supported on the home page of a BI Ask visualization in Oracle Analytics Cloud. BI Ask is a natural language interface that allows you to ask questions and get answers in the form of visualizations. You can drill down on the visualizations to explore the data at different levels of detail. You can also view data from multiple data sets in a single query by using keywords such as “and”, “or”, and “with”. The other features, such as opening and saving visualizations, are not supported on the home page of a BI Ask visualization, but rather require you to open the visualization in a project or data visualization. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q22. You have the Bl Service Administrator application role and you are notified that a user cannot get answers when using Day by Day with Oracle Analytics Cloud Professional Edition.

They asked a question related to an existing data set and the language was English.

Which three statements are valid about investigating this issue?

* Verify that the user has been assigned the BI Content Author and Bl Data Load Author roles.
* Inspect the data set and check the access control.
* Verify that the user is assigned the BI Content Author and DV Consumer roles.
* Day by Day does not work with Oracle Analytics Cloud Professional Edition.
* Inspect the data set and make sure that it is certified, indexed for searching, and English language is selected.

To investigate why a user cannot get answers when using Day by Day with Oracle Analytics Cloud Professional Edition, you can do the following steps:

Verify that the user has been assigned the BI Content Author and Bl Data Load Author roles. These roles are required to access and use Day by Day features, such as asking questions using natural language or voice, or getting personalized insights based on usage patterns.

Inspect the data set and check the access control. You need to make sure that the user has sufficient permissions to view and query the data set that they asked a question about.

Inspect the data set and make sure that it is certified, indexed for searching, and English language is selected. These are some of the criteria that make a data set eligible for Day by Day queries. You can use the Manage menu in Data Sets to check and modify these settings. Reference: [Oracle Day By Day User’s Guide], [Oracle Day By Day User’s Guide], [Oracle Day By Day User’s Guide]

Q23. Your client wants to implement a custom plug in from Oracle Analytics Library. Vou just finished uploading the extension to Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC).

What action do you need to take before the extension is available for use in projects?

* No additional action is needed.
* Restart the OAC instance.
* Refresh the page.
* Enable the plug-in from the Plug-in menu.

Refreshing the page is the action that you need to take before the extension is available for use in projects after uploading it to Oracle Analytics Cloud. An extension is a custom plug-in that adds new functionality or enhances existing functionality in Oracle Analytics Cloud. You can download extensions from Oracle Analytics Library, which is a repository of extensions created by Oracle and the community. You can also create your own extensions using the Extension SDK, which is a software development kit that provides tools and resources for developing extensions. To upload an extension to Oracle Analytics Cloud, you need to go to the Console page and select Plug-ins from the menu. Then you need to click on Upload and browse for the extension file (.zip) that you

want to upload. After uploading the extension, you need to refresh the page to see the extension in the list of available plug-ins. You can then enable or disable the extension as needed. The other actions, such as enabling the plug-in from the Plug-in menu, restarting the OAC instance, or taking no additional action, are not required or correct before the extension is available for use in projects. Reference: Oracle Help Center, Oracle Help Center, Oracle Help Center

Q24. Which two steps do you perform to create a Relative Time filter?
* Add a date column to the Filter bar.
* Select Relative Time as the filter type.
* Select Date Range as the filter type.
* Select Relative Time as the filter type and set the Relative To property.

To create a relative time filter, you need to perform two steps:

Select Relative Time as the filter type: A relative time filter allows you to filter your data based on a relative time period, such as last week, next month, or current year. You can select Relative Time as the filter type from the drop-down menu of the filter bar.

Select Relative Time as the filter type and set the Relative To property: The Relative To property allows you to specify the reference point for your relative time period. For example, if you want to filter your data for the last quarter relative to today, you can set the Relative To property to Today. You can set the Relative To property from the filter dialog box after selecting Relative Time as the filter type. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q25. Your Oracle Analytics client asks you to shape a story and story and share it as a file.

Which are three valid file types for sharing a story?
* image (.png)
* AutoCad (.dxf)
* Acrobat (.pdf)
* Word (.docx)
* Package (.dva)

Image (.png), Acrobat (.pdf), and Package (.dva) are three valid file types for sharing a story in Oracle Analytics Cloud. A story is a feature that allows you to create and present a narrative based on your data using various elements, such as visualizations, text boxes, images, videos, and more. You can use a story to communicate your findings and recommendations to your audience in an engaging and interactive way. You can share a story as a file by exporting it to one of the supported file formats, such as image (.png), Acrobat (.pdf), or Package (.dva). An image file (.png) allows you to save a snapshot of your story as an image that you can view or print using any image viewer application. An Acrobat file (.pdf) allows you to save your story as a document that you can view or print using any PDF reader application. A Package file (.dva) allows you to save your story along with its associated data sets and projects as a compressed file that you can import into another Oracle Analytics Cloud instance or application. The other file types, such as AutoCad (.dxf) and Word (.docx), are not valid file types for sharing a story in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q26. What does a single transaction mean in a sequence of data flows?
* Multiple data flows in a sequence run one after the other. However, if any now falls, all the changes made in the sequence are rolled back.
* A sequence can have only one data flow to save data to multiple data storage.
* If any flow within a sequence fails, all the changes made in the sequence remain as is.
* A data flow can load to a single data set at one point.

A single transaction means that all the data flows in a sequence are executed as a unit of work. If any data flow fails, the entire sequence is aborted and the changes made by the previous data flows are rolled back to ensure data consistency and integrity. Reference: Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide

Q27. Which two statements are true about Action Links?

* Navigation from one analysis to another is not possible if they reside in different folders.
* A column’s navigation option can be enabled conditionally.
* Presentation variables can be used while navigating from one analysis to another.
* Navigation from one analysis to another works only when both analyses are created from a single subject area.

A column’s navigation option can be enabled conditionally and presentation variables can be used while navigating from one analysis to another are two true statements about Action Links in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Action Links are a feature that allows you to create interactive links in your analyses that perform actions when clicked, such as navigating to another analysis, opening a web page, sending an email, or running a script. You can create Action Links for columns or measures in your analyses and configure them to suit your needs. You can enable a column’s navigation option conditionally by using a conditional expression that determines whether the Action Link is active or not based on the value of the column or another column in the same row. You can also use presentation variables while navigating from one analysis to another by passing the value of the presentation variable as a parameter to the target analysis. Presentation variables are variables that capture user input and store it in a session variable that can be referenced by other analyses or filters. The other statements, such as navigation from one analysis to another is not possible if they reside in different folders and navigation from one analysis to another works only when both analyses are created from a single subject area, are not true about Action Links in Oracle Analytics Cloud. You can navigate from one analysis to another regardless of where they reside in the catalog, as long as you have access to them. You can also navigate from one analysis to another even if they are created from different subject areas, as long as they have compatible columns or measures that can be used for filtering or drilling. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q28. Which relational database schema consists than in single-dimension tables?

* Network
* Star schema
* Sun Snowflake schema
* Leaf

Leaf is the relational database schema that consists of single-dimension tables in Oracle Analytics Cloud. A leaf schema is a type of schema that consists of one fact table and one dimension table for each dimension in the data model. A leaf schema simplifies the data model by eliminating the need for multiple tables or joins for each dimension. However, a leaf schema may result in data redundancy and inconsistency, as the same dimension values may be repeated across different tables. The other types of schemas, such as network, star, and snowflake, consist of more than one dimension table per dimension. A network schema consists of multiple fact tables and multiple dimension tables that are interconnected by foreign keys. A star schema consists of one fact table and multiple dimension tables that are directly related to the fact table by foreign keys. A snowflake schema consists of one fact table and multiple dimension tables that are related to each other by foreign keys. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q29. The Order page of the Sales dashboard contains a report.

When a user clicks the value of the States column, the report is displayed in the click event drilled down in the same window.

How can you achieve this requirement?

* You can set publish page to dashboard in dashboard properties.
* You can set the drill in place option in section properties.
* You can set Link – Within the dashboard in report properties.
* It is not possible to open the drill in the report in the same window.

To display the report in the click event drilled down in the same window, you can set the drill in place option in section properties. This option allows you to replace the original report with the drilled report in the same section of the dashboard page. You can also use breadcrumbs to navigate back to the original report. Reference: Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide, Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide

Q30. You are creating a data model for a healthcare provider Patient information is contained in related tables for contact information, primary physician, insurance information, and billing details.

For management and personal information reasons, the project owner requires that these table not be merged.

What is the correct relational topology to model the patient dimension?
* Distributed tree
* Universe
* Balance tree
* Start

Balance tree is the correct relational topology to model the patient dimension for a healthcare provider in Oracle Analytics Cloud. A balance tree is a type of schema that consists of one or more dimension tables that are related to each other by foreign keys. A balance tree schema allows you to model a dimension that has multiple attributes that are organized into different levels of detail. For example, you can model a patient dimension that has attributes such as contact information, primary physician, insurance information, and billing details. Each attribute can be stored in a separate table that is linked to a parent table by a foreign key. A balance tree schema enables you to perform drill-down analysis on your dimension without having to merge all the tables into one. The other types of schemas, such as distributed tree, universe, and star, are not suitable for modeling a patient dimension with multiple related tables. A distributed tree schema consists of one or more dimension tables that are not related to each other by foreign keys. A universe schema consists of one or more fact tables that are related to each other by foreign keys. A star schema consists of one fact table that is related to multiple dimension tables by foreign keys. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q31. As part of an analysis, you have the following set of data:

Assuming, you have entered the Aggregate function SUM (Revenue) in the second column.
* Row 1: 2000 Row 2: 3000
* Row 1: 1000 Row 2: 3000
* Row 1: 1000 Row 2: 2000
* Row 1; 3000 Row 2: 3000

Based on the image of the chart, the aggregate function SUM (Revenue) will calculate the sum of revenue for each product category. The chart shows that Product A has two rows with revenue values of 500 and 500, so the sum is 1000. Product B has two rows with revenue values of 1000 and 1000, so the sum is 2000. Reference: Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide

Q32. Which are two use-cases for Data Flow?
* To curate data sets that can be used for visualizations.
* Create a custom Python Machine Learning model.
* Perform some lightweight transformation within the Project.
* Train and test the Machine Learning model.

Data Flow is a feature of Oracle Analytics Cloud that enables you to create and run data flows to transform and enrich your data. You can use Data Flow for various use-cases, such as:

To curate data sets that can be used for visualizations. You can join, filter, aggregate, pivot, and perform other operations on your data sets to prepare them for analysis.

To train and test the Machine Learning model. You can use Data Flow to apply machine learning algorithms to your data and create predictive models. You can also evaluate the performance of your models and compare them with different parameters. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q33. Which three statements are true about usage tracking in Oracle Analytics Cloud?
* It is available only for Enterprise Edition.
* You create a new connection pool in Data Modeler.
* You create a new connection pool in the Oracle Analytics Developer Client tool.
* After a change has been made to the Usage Tracking Connection Pool setting in the console, a restart is required.
* It is available for both Professional and Enterprise Edition.

Usage tracking is a feature of Oracle Analytics Cloud that enables you to collect and analyze information about how users interact with your analytics content and resources. Usage tracking is available only for Enterprise Edition, as this is a more advanced and scalable edition than Professional Edition. To enable usage tracking, you need to create a new connection pool in the Oracle Analytics Developer Client tool, which is a desktop application that allows you to create and manage data models for Oracle Analytics Cloud. You also need to configure the Usage Tracking Connection Pool setting in the console, which is a web-based interface that allows you to administer Oracle Analytics Cloud instances and services. After making any change to this setting, you need to restart your Oracle Analytics Cloud instance for the change to take effect. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q34. Which application role must you grant to the user?
* Bl Content Author
* DV Content Author
* Bl Data Model Author
* Bl Dataload Author

DV Content Author is the application role that you must grant to the user who wants to create and edit data visualizations in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Data Visualization is a feature that allows you to explore, analyze, and visualize your data using various types of charts, graphs, maps, and more. You can also apply filters, calculations, aggregations, and other functions to your data. To access Data Visualization, you need to have the DV Content Author role, which gives you the permission to create and edit data sets, projects, and data flows. The other roles, such as BI Content Author, BI Data Model Author, and BI Dataload Author, are not required for Data Visualization, but rather for other features such as Business Intelligence, Data Modeler, and Data Loader. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q35. Which service do you need to subscribe for creating an Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) instance?
* Oracle Back Storage
* Oracle Autonomous Database
* Oracle Analytics Cloud
* Oracle Big Data Cloud Storage

To create an Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) instance, you need to subscribe to the Oracle Analytics Cloud service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Oracle Analytics Cloud is a comprehensive analytics platform that provides a range of analytics capabilities, such as data visualization, augmented analytics, machine learning, enterprise reporting, and more. You do not need to subscribe to other services such as Oracle Back Storage, Oracle Autonomous Database, or Oracle Big Data Cloud Storage to create an OAC instance, although you can use them as data sources for your analytics projects. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q36. Which two maps use an API key to add as Map Background?
* Google Map
* Tiled Web Map
* WMS Map
* Baidu Map
* Oracle Map

Google Map and Baidu Map are two examples of maps that use an API key to add as map background in Oracle Analytics Cloud. An API key is a unique identifier that allows you to access and use these map services in your projects. You need to obtain an API key from the map provider and configure it in Oracle Analytics Cloud before you can use these maps as background layers. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q37. You have created a line chart visualization of revenue data at the day level. The chart display the last 365 days of data.
* Add a forecast and change the Period value to 3.
* Add 3 Relative Time filter for the next 3 months.
* Add a trend line and change the Method value to polynomial.
* Add a trend line and change the Method value to Exponential.
* Add a forecast and change the Period value to 90.

To create a line chart visualization of revenue data at the day level that displays the last 365 days of data and the next 90 days of forecast, you need to add a forecast and change the Period value to 90. A forecast is a feature that allows you to predict future values of a measure based on historical data using various methods, such as linear, exponential, or seasonal. The Period value specifies how many future values you want to forecast. For example, you can add a forecast to your line chart and set the Period value to 90 to see the projected revenue for the next 90 days. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q38. You want to create a Sales Amount by Month report for a product. The report should display sales amount from all cities in the South region with sales amount more than 1 million USD.

Which two Alters can be applied for Region and Sales Amount
* Range filter ‘or Region and Date filter for sales Amount
* List filter for Region and List filter for Sales Amount
* List filter for Region and Expression filter for Sales Amount
* List filter for Region and Range filter for Sales Amount

Two filters that can be applied for Region and Sales Amount are:

Range filter for Region and Date filter for sales Amount. A range filter allows you to specify a range of values for a column using operators such as greater than, less than, between, or not between. A date filter allows you to specify a date or a date range for a column using operators such as before, after, on, or between. For example, you can use a range filter to select only the South region and a date filter to select only the months with sales amount more than 1 million USD.

List filter for Region and List filter for Sales Amount. A list filter allows you to select one or more values from a list of values for a column using operators such as equals, not equals, in, or not in. For example, you can use a list filter to select only the South region and another list filter to select only the sales amounts that are more than 1 million USD. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q39. You are building a model that will be used for a sales report.

Which two statements are the about hierarchy and levels?
* Each level is based on one or multiple columns.
* Hierarchies enable drilling in reports.
* A hierarchy must have one to many relationships between attributes.
* Skipped levels and unbalanced hierarchies can be enabled for all the dimension tables.
* A hierarchy shows relationships among a group of columns in a fact table.
* A dimension table must have only one hierarchy.
* When defining a level. Key Columns must be the same as Display Columns.

Two statements that are true about hierarchy and levels are:

Each level is based on one or multiple columns. A level is a logical grouping of one or more columns that represent a certain granularity or detail of data. For example, a level can be based on a single column, such as Year, or multiple columns, such as Year and Quarter.

Hierarchies enable drilling in reports. A hierarchy is a logical structure that defines the relationships among levels and shows how data can be aggregated or disaggregated from one level to another. For example, a hierarchy can show how Year, Quarter, Month, and Day are related in a time dimension. Hierarchies allow users to drill down or drill up in reports to see different levels of detail or summary of data. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q40. You need to curate data for Country Dimension and dependent Sales Facts that store country sales data.

How do you design the data flow and load data for these two separate data sets in data storage?
* Create a single data flow that loads data to the Country data storage in the first step and then loaders data storage in the seconds the flows for the Country and Sales data sets.
* Create two separate data flows for the Country and Sales data sets. Then call one data flow from another.
* Create two separate data flows for the Country and Sales data sets. Then create a sequence “low for Country is called first followed by the data flow for Sales.
* Create data flows for the Country and Sales data sets. Then create a sequence where the data flow for Sales is called first followed by the data flow for Country.

There are two possible ways to design the data flow and load data for these two separate data sets in data storage:

Create two separate data flows for the Country and Sales data sets. Then call one data flow from another using a Call Data Flow step. This will allow you to execute one data flow after another in a single run.

Create data flows for the Country and Sales data sets. Then create a sequence that defines the order of execution of these data flows using a Sequence step. This will allow you to run multiple data flows sequentially or in parallel. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q41. How should you determine the accuracy of a Machine Learning Model created in Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC)?
* Run the Machine earning model with various filter values applied.
* Open the inspect dialog for given Machine i earning model and review the F1 score.
* Open the inspect dialog for a given Machine Learning model and review the p score.
* Use the Debug option in the Data Flow where the model was created. Create Data Flow that includes a histogram.

To determine the accuracy of a machine learning model created in Oracle Analytics Cloud, you can open the inspect dialog for the given machine learning model and review the F1 score. The F1 score is a metric that measures the balance between precision and recall of a machine learning model, especially for binary classification problems. The F1 score ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 means perfect accuracy and 0 means no accuracy. Reference: [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide], [Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide]

Q42. In which two layers can you use Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) to determine which values of a given data set may provide the greatest opportunity due to their outlier qualities?
* Add an outlier visualization to your canvas. This will highlight data points that stand out and may justify further investigation.
* Modify the color palette to highlight unique values.
* Use a combination of Max/Min value reference lines.
* Create a box plot visualization of your data set.

Oracle Analytics Cloud (OAC) provides various ways to identify and analyze outliers in your data set. Outliers are data points that deviate significantly from the rest of the data and may indicate errors, anomalies, or opportunities. Two layers that you can use to determine which values of a given data set may provide the greatest opportunity due to their outlier qualities are:

Add an outlier visualization to your canvas. This will highlight data points that stand out and may justify further investigation. An outlier visualization is a type of scatter plot that automatically detects and labels outliers in your data using machine learning algorithms. You can use the outlier visualization to explore the characteristics and causes of the outliers and compare them with the normal data points.

Create a box plot visualization of your data set. A box plot is a type of graph that shows the distribution of a numerical variable using quartiles and whiskers. A box plot can also identify outliers as data points that lie beyond the whiskers or outside a certain range. You can use the box plot to see how the outliers affect the overall distribution and variation of your data.

Q43. What does a fact table use to reference dimension tables?
* Dimension attribute
* Primary key
* Aggregate type
* Foreign key
* Master key

A fact table uses a foreign key to reference dimension tables in a relational database schema. A fact table is a table that contains numerical measures or facts that are related to a business process or event, such as sales, orders, or transactions. A dimension table is a table that contains descriptive attributes or dimensions that provide context to the facts, such as product, customer, time, or location. A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that refers to the primary key of another table. A primary key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in the table. A foreign key establishes a relationship between the fact table and the dimension tables, and allows you to join them for analysis. The other options, such as dimension attribute, aggregate type, and master key, are not used by a fact table to reference dimension tables. A dimension attribute is a column in a dimension table that contains a specific level or detail of the dimension, such as product name, customer name, or month. An aggregate type is a property of a measure column that specifies how the measure should be aggregated or calculated, such as sum, average, count, or minimum. A master key is not a valid term in relational database schema. Reference: Oracle Help Center, Oracle Help Center

Q44. Which type of report is an example of the bursting feature in Pixel Perfect Reporting?
* Ad hoc reporting
* Customized regional marketing reports
* Interactive data exploration
* Bar codes
* Government PDF forms

Government PDF forms is an example of the bursting feature in Pixel Perfect Reporting in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Pixel Perfect Reporting is a feature that allows you to create and publish highly formatted reports that meet specific layout and design requirements, such as invoices, statements, receipts, labels, and more. You can use Pixel Perfect Reporting to create reports using various tools and options, such as templates, layouts, components, expressions, parameters, and more. You can also use Pixel Perfect Reporting to publish reports using various methods and formats, such as email, printer, file system, FTP server, PDF, HTML, RTF, Excel, PowerPoint, and more. The bursting feature is a feature that allows you to distribute reports to multiple recipients based on certain criteria or conditions. You can use the bursting feature to create personalized reports for each recipient that contain only relevant information for them. You can also use the bursting feature to deliver reports to each recipient using their preferred method and format. Government PDF forms is an example of the bursting feature in Pixel Perfect Reporting in Oracle Analytics Cloud. You can use this feature to create and distribute government PDF forms that comply with specific standards and regulations for each recipient based on their location or status. The other options, such as ad hoc reporting, customized regional marketing reports, interactive data exploration, and bar codes are not examples of the bursting feature in Pixel Perfect Reporting in Oracle Analytics Cloud. These options are either not related to Pixel Perfect Reporting or describe other types of reports or features that can be created or used in Oracle Analytics Cloud. Reference: [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Help Center]

Q45. You have a Historical Sales data set, which you use to train a model in Oracle Anatytics Cloud (OAC) Your products have an

attribute named Profitability, which has one of the three values: high, medium, c This is the property you set as the target.

Which train data step is required to train a model in
* Train Clustering
* Train Text Prediction
* Train Multi-Classifier
* Train Multi-Value
* Train Numeric Prediction
* Train Binary-Classifier

A multi-classifier is a machine learning model that can predict one of several possible classes for a given input. In this case, the target attribute Profitability has three possible values: high, medium, or low. Therefore, a multi-classifier is the appropriate model to train on this data set. Reference: Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide, Oracle Analytics Cloud – Data Visualization User’s Guide