

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle Fusion AI Agent Studio Foundations Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Oracle Fusion AI Agent Studio Foundations Associate

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10 practice questions for the Oracle Fusion AI Agent Studio Foundations Associate exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/oracle/oracle-fusion-ai-agent-studio-foundations-associate. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which situation calls for updating an agent's knowledge source rather than its instructions?
 - A The agent uses a tone that is too formal for customers and sounds stiff in every reply
 - B The agent should ask for the cost center first
 - C The return policy changed last week and the agent still quotes the old version
 - D The agent should refuse to discuss pricing

Answer: C

Facts that change, such as a policy version, belong in the knowledge source so the agent quotes the current text. Tone and questioning order are behavior rules, which belong in the instructions. Confusing those two is the most tempting mistake for teams that treat every change as a prompt edit.

2. The standing rules that set an agent's purpose, tone and limits are written as its _____.

Answer: instructions (also accepted: system prompt)

Instructions set the agent's purpose, scope, tone and boundaries, and they apply to every conversation the agent handles. A single user request does not change these standing rules. Instructions and system prompt are accepted names for the same element.

3. An agent may create purchase requests above a set amount only after a manager approves them. Which design enforces this?
 - A Allowing the agent to approve its own requests so the workflow never waits for a person
 - B A bold warning in the agent's reply that asks the user to confirm
 - C A sentence in the agent's greeting that says managers are important
 - D A human approval step in the workflow before the high-value action runs

Answer: D

An approval step places a person in the loop before the sensitive action completes, so the control is enforced. A message or greeting cannot enforce anything, which makes a warning in the reply a poor substitute. Letting the agent approve its own requests is the most tempting distractor, since it sounds automated, but it removes the control entirely.

4. Test scenarios should include unusual and failure cases, such as missing data and tool errors, not only the typical path.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. Most production failures happen at the edges, such as missing data, slow tools and unexpected wording, so a test set limited to the typical path gives false confidence. Edge cases should be part of every release check.

5. Which two statements about multi-agent designs are correct? (Choose two.)
- A Specialist agents work best with narrower instructions and tools than a generalist
 - B Every specialist should receive the same full tool set so routing is simpler
 - C A supervisor routes requests and combines the results from specialists
 - D Specialists should be granted administrator rights so they never fail
 - E Adding more agents always improves answer quality

Answer: A, C

Narrow specialists are easier to test and to govern, and a supervisor's core job is routing and combining results. Shared full tool sets are the most tempting distractor, because identical tools look simpler, but they blur responsibility and widen access. Administrator rights and automatic quality gains from more agents are both false.

6. Why would a company use a supervisor agent with specialist agents rather than one large agent?
- A The supervisor routes each request to a specialist with narrower instructions and tools
 - B The supervisor replaces the need for tools altogether
 - C Specialist agents never need instructions
 - D Specialist agents can only be used by the supervisor's owner and never by any other team or system

Answer: A

Splitting work among specialists keeps each agent's instructions and tools focused, which makes behavior easier to test. A supervisor that removes the need for tools is the most tempting distractor, since routing feels like the whole job, but specialists still need tools to act. The other two options contradict how delegation works.

7. Which instruction is written in a way an agent can act on?
- A Be good and helpful at all times, using whatever judgment seems best to keep every customer satisfied
 - B When a user asks for a refund, confirm the order number and check the refund policy before answering
 - C Use the best possible judgment
 - D Make customers happy

Answer: B

Specific, checkable steps tell the agent what to do and in what order. Vague goals such as being helpful are the most tempting distractor, because they sound complete, but they give the model nothing concrete to follow. Each of the vague options leaves the agent to guess what success looks like.

8. An agent action that retrieves information without creating, updating or deleting any record is called a _____ action.

Answer: read-only (also accepted: read only)

A read-only action only returns information, which makes it a safer starting point for agents than actions that change records. Read-only actions still need access control, because the data they return can be sensitive. Read only is an accepted spelling of the same term.

9. A tool returns a field named status with the value ON_HOLD, and the agent reports that the order is complete. What is the most likely cause?
- A The database has run out of storage
 - B The user's browser is too old to display the tool's status field correctly for the agent
 - C The instructions or tool description do not explain how to interpret the status value
 - D The agent has too many knowledge sources

Answer: C

The agent needs to know what each status value means, and that meaning belongs in the instructions or the tool description. Storage limits are the most tempting distractor for an unexpected result, but the tool returned data successfully. Browser version has no effect on how the agent interprets returned values.

10. Which metric best shows whether an agent is completing tasks correctly in production?

- A Task success rate measured against reviewed outcomes
- B Number of words the agent generated across all of its replies in the reporting period
- C Share of chats opened from the mobile app
- D Average load time of the admin console

Answer: A

Task success measured against reviewed outcomes shows whether the agent did the right thing. Word count is the most tempting distractor, since it is easy to collect, but longer output does not mean better results. Mobile chat share and console load time are unrelated to task quality.