

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle Fusion AI Agent Studio Foundations Associate

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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. What does it mean that an agent runs in a loop?

- A It repeats the same answer until the user leaves
- B It can plan a step, call a tool, check the result and decide the next step
- C It restarts after each message with no memory of the task, so it must be reminded of every step
- D It runs only once every 24 hours

Answer: B

An agentic loop lets the agent work toward a goal across several steps and react to each result. Repeating the same answer is the most tempting distractor, but that is just repetition of text rather than goal-directed action. Restarting with no memory and running once a day describe different behavior entirely.

2. Tool inputs and outputs do not need to be defined, because the agent can infer what to pass and what to expect from a result.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

This is false. Clear input and output definitions reduce failed calls and make results predictable, and ambiguous tool inputs are a common cause of wrong actions. Defined schemas let the agent check whether a result is complete.

3. A customer asks for a discount the agent is not allowed to grant. What should the instructions tell it to do?

- A Grant a small discount to keep the customer happy
- B Ignore the request and say nothing
- C Explain the limit and offer to route the request to a person with approval authority
- D Invent a discount code to test the checkout flow and then tell the customer it works

Answer: C

The agent should state the boundary, avoid promises it cannot keep, and hand off to an authorized person. Granting a small discount is the most tempting distractor, since it seems harmless, but it acts outside the agent's authority. Silence and invented codes both fail the customer and create risk.

4. Recording each step an agent took, with its tool calls and results, so reviewers can reconstruct its behavior is called _____.

Answer: tracing (also accepted: tracing logs)

Tracing captures the sequence of steps, tool calls and results, which supports debugging and audit reviews. Trace and tracing logs are accepted variants. A final answer alone does not show how the agent reached it.

5. Which two controls help protect sensitive data an agent can reach? (Choose two.)

- A Restrict the agent's data access to the records its role needs
- B Mask or omit sensitive fields that the answer does not require
- C Give the agent an unrestricted export tool for convenience
- D Post full customer records into the public chat log
- E Trust the model to ignore fields it should not show

Answer: A, B

Narrow data scope and masking limit exposure at the source. An unrestricted export tool is the most tempting distractor for teams that want fewer blocked answers, but it lets data leave the system. Publishing records and trusting the model to self-censor provide no real protection.

6. Which role separation keeps agent configuration and business approvals independent?

- A One administrator both configures and approves all agent actions
- B Every user can edit agent instructions in production without any review or record of the change
- C Agents approve their own configuration changes
- D Different people own agent setup and approval of high-impact actions

Answer: D

Separating configuration from approval reduces the chance that one person can change the rules and also approve the results. One administrator holding both powers is the most tempting distractor, because it is faster, but it removes the independent check. Open editing and self-approval are clear control failures.

7. An agent cites an outdated policy document. Which practice would have caught this before users saw it?

- A Versioning knowledge sources and testing answers against the current policy text
- B Increasing the agent's response length
- C Turning off the agent's citations so that answers look more fluent and confident to users
- D Deleting all previous policy versions without review

Answer: A

Versioned sources, tested against the current policy text, reveal stale answers before release. Longer responses are the most tempting distractor, since users sometimes assume more detail is more accurate, but length does not check currency. Turning off citations hides the source, and deleting versions without review loses history.

8. Retrieved passages from a knowledge source should be shown to users as citations when they support an answer, so that the answer can be checked.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. Citations let users and reviewers verify statements against approved text, which makes an answer far easier to trust or challenge. Uncited answers are harder to audit when they turn out to be wrong.

9. Which statement about agent logs is most accurate?

- A Logs are unnecessary once an agent has been tested
- B Logs help reviewers see what the agent did, but they must be protected because they can contain sensitive data
- C Logs should be shared publicly so anyone can review them
- D Logs record only the agent's final message, which is enough to reconstruct every step it took during a conversation

Answer: B

Logs and traces support debugging and audit, and they often contain business or personal data, so access must be restricted. Skipping logs after testing is the most tempting distractor, since teams want less data kept, but production behavior still needs review. Public sharing and final-message-only logs are both wrong.

10. Which action most needs human confirmation before an agent runs it?

- A Summarizing an open ticket for the user
- B Reading a product's public description, including its prices, specifications and warranty terms
- C Cancelling a customer's active subscription
- D Listing the available support hours

Answer: C

Cancelling a subscription changes a business record with direct customer impact, so a person should confirm it. Read-only actions carry little risk, and they are the most tempting distractor if teams confirm everything, but confirmation there slows work without adding control. Summaries and support hours do not change records.