

Oracle 1z0-1196-25最新な問題集 & 1z0-1196-25試験対応

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ORACLE

A
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";

B
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" : else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

C
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";

D
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

2026年Xhs1991の最新1z0-1196-25 PDFダンプおよび1z0-1196-25試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LaAcyesAMUSfH_tnWurRYgZH8hzIg49n

1z0-1196-25学習教材は、試験にすばやく合格し、希望する証明書を取得するのに役立ちます。その後、あなたは良い仕事を得るためにもう一つのチップを持っています。1z0-1196-25学習教材を使用すると、より高い出発点に立って、1z0-1196-25試験に他の人よりも一歩早く合格し、他の人よりも早くチャンスを活用できます。このペースの速い社会では、あなたの時間はとても貴重です。1人の力だけに頼る場合、あなたが優位に立つことは困難です。1z0-1196-25の学習に関する質問は、最も満足のいくアシスタントになります。

1z0-1196-25練習資料には、オンラインでPDF、ソフトウェア、APPの3つの異なるバージョンがあります。Oracleそして、1z0-1196-25学習教材は、その高い効率のために多くの時間を節約できます。地下鉄またはバスで1z0-1196-25の実際のテストのオンラインバージョンを学習できます。食事の準備をしているときに確認できます。寝る前に勉強することができます。同時に、APPバージョンの1z0-1196-25学習教材はオフライン学習をサポートしているため、ネットワークなしではOracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional学習する方法がない状況を回避できます。なぜあなたはまだためらっていますか？来て買ってください！

>> Oracle 1z0-1196-25最新な問題集 <<

Oracleの1z0-1196-25の試験問題集

Oracleの1z0-1196-25認定試験に受かる勉強サイトを探しているのなら、Xhs1991はあなたにとって一番良い選択です。Xhs1991があなたに差し上げられるのはIT業種の最先端のスキルを習得したとOracleの1z0-1196-25認定試験に合格したことです。この試験は本当に難しいことがみんなは良く知っていますが、試験に受かるのは不可能ではありません。自分に向いている勉強ツールを選べますから。Xhs1991のOracleの1z0-1196-25試験問題集と解答はあなたにとって一番良い選択です。Xhs1991のトレーニング資料は完全だけでなく、カバー率も高く、高度なシミュレーションを持っているのです。これはさまざまな試験の実践の検査に合格したもので、Oracleの1z0-1196-25認定試験に合格したかったら、Xhs1991を選ぶのは絶対正しいことです。

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initiating and Managing Service Orders and Field Activities: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Field Operations Coordinator and covers the full process of handling orchestrated service orders and field activities, from creation to completion. It focuses on extending configurations to support various customer-related field operations.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching and Viewing Customer and Device Related Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Customer Service Representative and covers how to navigate the application screens, use advanced search features, and configure portals so users can access specific customer or device-related data efficiently.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Rates: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Rate Designer and covers the structure of rate schedules, including the setup of charges and configuration of rules that influence billing results. It ensures understanding of how each rate component impacts the final bill.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing the Customer to Meter Product: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Functional Consultant and covers the overall scope of the Customer to Meter product, including its core purpose and how it operates across different utility functions. It also evaluates understanding of how various components share transactional functions and how shared objects are managed across the system.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Measurements and Performing Validation Editing Estimation (VEE) Processing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Metering Analyst and covers the process of loading and processing measurement data, including how validations are applied and the role of VEE groups and rules in managing initial measurements and ensuring data integrity.
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting and Stopping Service: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Customer Service Representative and covers the process of initiating and terminating service agreements. It explores how the system manages service transitions and supports customer service flows through guided interactions and system actions.
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining Asset Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Asset Administrator and covers the setup and tracking of assets, including asset types, components, and specifications. It ensures understanding of how assets are classified and managed within the system using appropriate configurations.
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining Device Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Device Management Specialist and covers the structure and function of measuring components and their connection to devices. It includes configuring device and measuring component types and managing them through their lifecycle.
トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Credit and Collections Capabilities: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Collections Officer and covers how the system uses automated processes to prompt debt recovery. It explains key concepts such as payment arrangements and pay plans, which help manage overdue balances.
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Financial Transactions: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Billing Analyst and covers how customer balances are calculated and maintained through service agreements and financial transactions. It includes how different transactions are generated and verified to ensure financial accuracy.
トピック 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining Customer Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Functional Consultant and covers how to manage customer records, particularly their demographic and geographic data. It also includes how service points are linked with devices, how installation details are tracked, how customers set notification preferences, and how service agreements and usage subscriptions are used in billing.
トピック 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Adjustment: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Billing Analyst and covers how different types of adjustments work, the control mechanisms they use, and how they impact account balances. It includes the different methods for initiating and applying adjustments within the system.

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 認定 1z0-1196-25 試験問題 (Q10-Q15):

質問 # 10

Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about service points?

- A. A premise may have zero, one, or more service points linked to it.
- B. A service point's status indicates if the installed device is turned off.

- C. Over time, different metered devices may be installed at a service point.
- D. A service point may have one or more metered devices installed at the same time.
- E. One service point exists for a property where multiple metered services are delivered.

正解: A、C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a service point represents a location where a utility service is delivered, such as a meter installation point. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide explains:

Statement A: "Over time, different metered devices may be installed at a service point." This is correct, as service points can have different devices (e.g., meters) installed or replaced over time due to upgrades or maintenance.

Statement B: "A premise may have zero, one, or more service points linked to it." This is also correct, as a premise (e.g., a property) can have multiple service points for different services (e.g., electric, water) or none if no services are active.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement C: A service point's status indicates its operational state (e.g., active, inactive), not specifically whether the installed device is turned off.

Statement D: A service point typically has one metered device installed at a time, though multiple measuring components may be associated with that device.

Statement E: Multiple service points can exist for a property with multiple metered services, not just one service point.

Thus, the correct answers are A and B, reflecting the system's service point management.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Service Point Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Device and Service Point Configuration

質問 # 11

Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about persons?

- A. A person can only be linked to another person via an account record.
- B. A person's status indicates if they are a current customer.
- C. A person exists for every individual or business.
- D. A person may have zero, one, or more forms of identification recorded.
- E. A person record is always linked to an account record.

正解: C、D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the person entity represents an individual or business interacting with the utility. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide clarifies:

Statement C: "A person exists for every individual or business." This is correct, as the system creates a person record for each entity (individual or business) that interacts with the utility, such as customers, vendors, or landlords.

Statement D: "A person may have zero, one, or more forms of identification recorded." This is also correct. The system allows for multiple forms of identification (e.g., Social Security Number, Tax ID) to be associated with a person, or none at all, depending on the configuration.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement A: A person's status does not directly indicate if they are a current customer; instead, it reflects their relationship status (e.g., active, inactive) with the system, which may not be tied to customer status.

Statement B: A person record is not always linked to an account record; for example, a person could be a contact or landlord without an account.

Statement E: Persons can be linked to other persons through relationships (e.g., household members) without requiring an account record.

Thus, the correct answers are C and D, as they accurately describe the person entity in the system.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Customer Information Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Person Configuration

質問 # 12

Operational devices can be assets or components such as smart meters, analog meters, communication components, or

communication relays. Which two statements are true about components?

- A. Components cannot be thought of as a class of assets.
- **B. Components have a disposition that tracks their location and status.**
- **C. Components are attached to assets.**
- D. Components cannot have specifications.
- E. Components can be installed at locations.

正解: B、C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, operational devices include both assets (e.g., meters) and components (e.g., registers, communication modules). The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide provides clarity on the characteristics of components:

Statement C: Components have a disposition that tracks their location and status. This is correct.

Components have a disposition record that tracks their current location (e.g., installed at a service point, in storage) and status (e.g., active, inactive), enabling precise asset management and lifecycle tracking.

Statement D: Components are attached to assets. This is also correct. Components are sub-elements attached to primary assets, such as a communication module attached to a smart meter, enhancing the asset's functionality.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide elaborates that components are integral to asset configurations, particularly for complex devices like smart meters, which may include multiple components (e.g., registers for measuring consumption, communication modules for data transmission). The disposition of components ensures that utilities can track their whereabouts and operational status, which is critical for maintenance, replacement, and inventory management.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement A: Components cannot be thought of as a class of assets. This is incorrect, as components are considered a class of assets in the system, albeit subordinate to primary assets like meters.

Statement B: Components can be installed at locations. This is incorrect, as components are attached to assets, which are installed at locations (e.g., service points), not directly installed themselves.

Statement E: Components cannot have specifications. This is incorrect, as components can have specifications defining their manufacturer, model, and technical details, similar to primary assets.

Practical Example: A smart meter (asset) has a communication module (component) attached to it. The communication module's disposition record indicates it is installed at a service point with the meter and is active. If the module fails, the disposition is updated to "in repair," and the system tracks its movement to a repair facility. The module's specification details its model and compatibility with the meter, ensuring proper replacement.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide emphasizes that component tracking via disposition and attachment to assets is essential for managing complex metering infrastructures, particularly in utilities adopting advanced metering technologies.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Asset and Component Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Operational Device Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Components

質問 # 13

A payment must be distributed to one or more service agreements for its financial impact to be realized. This is controlled by the logic in the payment distribution algorithm. Which entity is this algorithm plugged into?

- A. Installation Options
- B. Customer Class
- **C. Payment Segment Type**
- D. Tender Type
- E. Service Agreement (SA) Type

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a payment received from a customer must be distributed to one or more service agreements to update their balances and realize the financial impact. This distribution is governed by a payment distribution algorithm, which determines how the payment amount is allocated (e.g., to specific service agreements based on priority, balance, or other criteria).

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide explicitly states that the payment distribution algorithm is plugged into the Payment Segment Type.

The Payment Segment Type defines the characteristics of payment segments, which are the individual allocations of a payment to specific service agreements. The payment distribution algorithm, configured in the Payment Segment Type, contains the logic for how payments are split or applied. For example, the algorithm might prioritize paying off older balances, allocate payments proportionally across all service agreements, or apply payments to a specific agreement based on customer instructions.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide further elaborates that the Payment Segment Type serves as a plug-in spot for algorithms that control payment distribution, ensuring flexibility for utilities to customize allocation rules. This is critical for accurate financial tracking and customer satisfaction, as incorrect distribution could lead to disputes or misreported balances.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Service Agreement (SA) Type defines the terms and conditions of a service agreement but does not control payment distribution logic.

Option B: Customer Class categorizes customers for billing or service purposes but is not a plug-in spot for payment distribution algorithms.

Option D: Installation Options contain global system settings, such as default parameters, but do not directly manage payment distribution logic.

Option E: Tender Type specifies the payment method (e.g., cash, check) and does not govern how payments are allocated to service agreements.

Practical Example: Suppose a customer with two service agreements (electricity with a \$100 balance and water with a \$50 balance) makes a \$120 payment. The Payment Segment Type's distribution algorithm might be configured to allocate the payment proportionally, resulting in \$80 applied to the electricity agreement and

\$40 to the water agreement. This logic is defined in the Payment Segment Type, ensuring the payment reduces the correct balances.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide highlights that configuring the Payment Segment Type correctly is essential for automating payment processing, reducing manual interventions, and ensuring compliance with utility policies.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Payment Distribution and Payment Segments
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Payment Segment Type Configuration
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Payment Processing

質問 # 14

How many frozen bill segments are on a bill for a customer with one or more payment arrangements?

- A. Depends on the number of payments that are part of the payment arrangement
- B. None
- C. Depends on the number of bills that will contain the customer's payment arrangement details
- **D. One**
- E. Depends on the number of active payment arrangements

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a frozen bill segment is a finalized segment of a bill that is ready for inclusion in the billing process. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide clarifies that for a customer with one or more payment arrangements, the bill typically includes one frozen bill segment. This segment represents the consolidated charges for the billing period, including any payment arrangement amounts due, unless the system is configured otherwise for specific scenarios.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A: The number of frozen bill segments is not dependent on the number of bills containing payment arrangement details; each bill has its own segment(s).

Option C: The number of payments in the arrangement does not determine the number of frozen bill segments.

Option D: The number of active payment arrangements does not directly affect the number of frozen bill segments on a single bill.

Option E: A bill for a customer with a payment arrangement typically includes at least one frozen bill segment, so "none" is incorrect. Thus, the correct answer is B, as a single frozen bill segment is standard for a bill with payment arrangements.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Bill Segments and Payment Arrangements
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Billing with Payment Arrangements

質問 # 15

Xhs1991のOracleの1z0-1196-25の試験問題と解答は実践されて、当面の市場で最も徹底的な正確な最新のな模擬テストです。Xhs1991は広い研究と実際に基づいている経験及び正確な学習教材を提供できます。私たちは君の最も早い時間でOracleの1z0-1196-25試験に合格するように頑張ります。もし私たちのOracleの1z0-1196-25問題集を購入したら、Xhs1991は一年間無料で更新サービスを提供することができます。

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