1z0-1196-25合格率書籍、1z0-1196-25資格関連題

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>> 1z0-1196-25合格率書籍 <<

1z0-1196-25資格関連題 & 1z0-1196-25試験概要

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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	• 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 2	• Creating and Managing Payments: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Payments Administrator and covers the processing of payments from start to finish. It includes understanding different payment components and configuring systems to accept and reconcile payments from various sources.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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 5	• Creating and Managing Bills: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Billing Analyst and covers the lifecycle of billing, including how bills, segments, and off-cycle bills are created and maintained. It also reviews usage calculation entities, rule configurations, and how meter read changes affect billing adjustments.
トピック 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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.

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
A severance process is a series of events (for example, letters, To Do entries, field activities, and so on) to strongly encourage a customer to make a payment for their outstanding debt. How many service agreements are linked to a severance process?

- A. All service agreements that are connected to the initiating collection process
- B. None
- C. One
- D. Any number defined by the business user
- E. All service agreements that are connected to the initiating overdue process

正解：C

解説：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, aseverance processis a collection mechanism designed to encourage payment for outstanding debts, typically involving actions like sending letters or initiating field activities. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide specifies that a severance process is linked toone service agreement. This is because the severance process targets a specific service agreement with an outstanding balance, ensuring focused collection efforts.
The other options are incorrect:
Option A: The number of service agreements is not defined by the business user; it is system-defined as one per severance process.
Option B: The severance process is not linked to all service agreements in an overdue process; it targets a single service agreement.
Option C: A severance process is always linked to a service agreement, so "none" is incorrect.
Option D: Similarly, it does not include all service agreements in a collection process; it is specific to one.
Thus, the correct answer isE, as a severance process is associated with exactly one service agreement.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Credit and Collections Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Severance Process Configuration

質問 # 11
Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about persons?

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

正解：A、B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, thepersonentity 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 ofidentification (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 areCandD, 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
An implementation has imported initial measurement data, measurement data in its initial (or raw) form, and it can be viewed through the Measuring Component portal; however, it is not in the "Final" measurement status. What validation has the initial measurement data passed at a minimum?

- A. Critical Validation
- B. High/Low Check Validation
- C. Sum Check Validation
- D. Multiplier Check Validation

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,initial measurement data (IMD)represents raw meter readings or data imported into the system before undergoing full validation, editing, and estimation (VEE) processing. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide explains that for IMD to be viewable in the Measuring Component portal, it must have passedCritical Validationat a minimum. Critical Validation ensures that the data meets basic integrity requirements, such as correct format, valid device ID, and non-null values, allowing the system to store and display the data.
Critical Validation is the first step in the VEE process and is mandatory for all imported measurements. If the data fails this validation (e.g., due to a missing device ID or invalid timestamp), it is rejected and not stored in the Measuring Component portal. Once Critical Validation is passed, the measurement is stored with an initial status (e.g., "Pending" or "Initial"), awaiting further VEE processing to reach the "Final" status, which involves additional validations like High/Low Check, Multiplier Check, or Sum Check.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option B: High/Low Check Validationverifies that the measurement falls within expected ranges, but this is a subsequent step in VEE and not required for initial storage.
Option C: Multiplier Check Validationensures that meter multipliers are correctly applied, but it occurs later in the VEE process.
Option D: Sum Check Validationconfirms that aggregated measurements match expected totals, but it is not a minimum requirement for initial data storage.
Practical Example:Suppose a utility imports a meter reading of 150 kWh for a specific device. During import, the system performs Critical Validation to confirm that the device ID exists, the reading is numeric, and the timestamp is valid. If these checks pass, the measurement is stored in the Measuring Component portal with an initial status, viewable by users, but it awaits further VEE checks (e.g., High/Low Check) to achieve "Final" status for billing.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide underscores that Critical Validation is a foundational step to ensure data integrity, enabling the system to handle large volumes of imported measurements efficiently while flagging errors early.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Initial Measurement Data and VEE Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Meter Data Validation

質問 # 13
Why would an implementation use eligibility criteria in relation to usage calculations for calculating service quantities (often referred to as bill determinants) for billing calculations?

- A. To determine whether a usage transaction gets generated for a usage subscription
- B. To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription type
- C. To configure an optional usage calculation rule on a usage calculation group
- D. To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription
- E. To configure an optional usage validation group on a usage subscription type

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,eligibility criteriaare used in the context of usage calculations to control whether certain conditions are met before processing usage data for billing. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that eligibility criteria are usedto determine whether a usage transaction gets generated for a usage subscription. A usage subscription links a service agreement to a usage calculation group, which calculates service quantities (bill determinants) for billing. Eligibility criteria ensure that a usage transaction is only created when specific conditions are satisfied, such as the presence of valid meter readings, active service agreements, or specific customer attributes.
For example, eligibility criteria might check whether a service point has an active meter installed or whether the billing period falls within the service agreement's active dates. If the criteria are not met, no usage transaction is generated, preventing incorrect or incomplete billing calculations.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further explains that eligibility criteria provide a gatekeeping function, enhancing the accuracy of usage calculations by filtering out ineligible scenarios. This is particularly important in complex billing environments where usage data must be validated before processing.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option B: To configure an optional usage validation group on a usage subscription typeis incorrect, as eligibility criteria are not used to configure validation groups; they control transaction generation.
Option C: To configure an optional usage calculation rule on a usage calculation groupis incorrect, as eligibility criteria are applied at the subscription level, not the calculation rule level.
Option D: To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription typeis incorrect, as usage calculation groups are mandatory for usage subscriptions, not optional.

Option E: To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscriptionis incorrect for the same reason; usage calculation groups are required, and eligibility criteria focus on transaction generation.
Practical Example:A usage subscription for a residential electric service includes eligibility criteria requiring an active meter and a billing period within the service agreement's dates. If a customer's meter is temporarily disconnected, the eligibility criteria prevent a usage transaction from being generated, avoiding erroneous billing until the meter is reactivated.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide underscores that eligibility criteria are a critical control mechanism, ensuring that only valid usage data is processed for billing, reducing disputes and operational errors.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Usage Subscription and Eligibility Criteria Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Usage Calculation Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Usage Subscriptions

質問 # 14
The adjustment transaction is a convenient mechanism to transfer monies between two service agreements.
Which two statements are true for transfer adjustments?

- A. A credit adjustment and debit adjustment for a transfer can be linked to separate approval profiles when using a single adjustment transaction.
- B. Transfer adjustments cannot be used to transfer monies between two service agreements that are linked to different accounts.
- C. Each adjustment involved in the transfer can be created independently using a single adjustment transaction.
- D. Both adjustments are created together and frozen together.
- E. The GL details for both adjustments can be posted to the GL together.

正解：B、D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, atransfer adjustmentis a type of adjustment transaction used to move money between two service agreements, typically to correct billing errors or reallocate funds. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide provides detailed insights into the characteristics of transfer adjustments:
Statement A: "Transfer adjustments cannot be used to transfer monies between two service agreements that are linked to different accounts." This is correct. The system restricts transfer adjustments to service agreements within the same account to maintain financial integrity and simplify reconciliation.
Transferring funds across accounts requires alternative mechanisms, such as payments or manual adjustments.
Statement C: "Both adjustments are created together and frozen together." This is also correct. A transfer adjustment involves a pair of adjustments-a debit adjustment to one service agreement and a credit adjustment to another. These are created as a single transaction to ensure balance and are frozen together to prevent partial processing, ensuring that the financial impact is consistent.
The other statements are incorrect:
Statement B: Each adjustment cannot be created independently using a single adjustment transaction, as transfer adjustments are inherently paired (debit and credit) and created together.
Statement D: The credit and debit adjustments in a transfer cannot be linked to separate approval profiles within a single transaction, as they are part of the same adjustment process with unified approval logic.
Statement E: While the General Ledger (GL) details for both adjustments are related, they are not necessarily posted together; the posting depends on the GL configuration and timing.
Practical Example:Suppose a customer has two service agreements under one account: one for electricity ($50 balance) and one for water ($0 balance). A billing error incorrectly charged $20 to the electricity agreement instead of the water agreement. A transfer adjustment is created, debiting $20 from the electricity agreement and crediting $20 to the water agreement. Both adjustments are created and frozen together, and the system ensures they are linked to the same account, updating the balances to $30 (electricity) and $20 (water).
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide notes that transfer adjustments are a streamlined way to correct financial allocations within an account, reducing the need for manual interventions and ensuring auditability through paired transactions.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Adjustment Transactions and Transfers Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Financial Adjustments

質問 # 15

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