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Oracle 1z0-1080-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Manage Forms, Dashboards, and Navigation Flows: This section of the exam measures the skills of dashboard designers and covers designing forms, dashboards, and validation rules. It also includes creating and managing navigation flows to streamline user experience within Planning applications.
Topic 2	• Introduction to Planning Modules: This section of the exam measures the skills of module planners and introduces Planning modules. It includes integrating modules, leveraging best practices for module planning, and configuring Financials, Workforce, Capital, and Projects.
Topic 3	• Manage Metadata and Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of data integration specialists and covers metadata and data management in Planning. It includes identifying metadata and data load options, importing and exporting metadata and data, setting up and running data maps, creating data integrations, and mapping data across applications.
Topic 4	• Maintain Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of system administrators and focuses on monitoring maintenance tasks for Planning applications. It includes scheduling jobs, managing EPM Automate for automation tasks, backing up data, migrating metadata, cloning environments, and maintaining system updates.
Topic 5	• Report on Planning Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of reporting analysts and covers creating reports on Planning data. It includes reporting on EPM data to provide insights into organizational performance.

Latest 1z0-1080-24 Reliable Braindumps Questions - Find Shortcut to Pass 1z0-1080-24 Exam

Every day we are learning new knowledge, but also constantly forgotten knowledge before, can say that we have been in a process of memory and forger, but how to make our knowledge for a long time high quality stored in our minds? This requires a good memory approach, and the 1z0-1080-24 study braindumps do it well. The 1z0-1080-24 prep guide adopt diversified such as text, images, graphics memory method, have to distinguish the markup to learn information, through comparing different color font, as well as the entire logical framework architecture, let users on the premise of grasping the overall layout, better clues to the formation of targeted long-term memory, and through the cycle of practice, let the knowledge more deeply printed in my mind. The 1z0-1080-24 Exam Questions are so scientific and reasonable that you can easily remember everything.

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which two can be used to push data between cubes?

- A. Data Integration
- B. Data Maps
- C. Import Data
- D. Copy Data

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In Oracle Planning 2024, pushing data between cubes (e.g., from one cube to another within the same application) can be accomplished using specific tools. The two methods that facilitate this are:
* A. Data Integration: Incorrect. Data Integration is used to import data from external sources (e.g., files, other systems) into Planning, not to push data between cubes within the same application.
* B. Data Maps: Correct. Data Maps allow you to define mappings and push data between cubes (or applications) using Smart Push or manual execution. This is a primary method for intra-application data movement.

* C. Copy Data: Correct. The Copy Data feature enables administrators to copy data from one cube to another within the same Planning application, specifying dimensions and members to transfer.
* D. Import Data: Incorrect. Import Data is designed to bring external data into a cube from a file, not to push data between existing cubes.
Both Data Maps (with Smart Push for real-time updates) and Copy Data (for batch-style transfers) are explicitly supported for moving data between cubes, as per Oracle's documentation, making B and C the correct answers.
References:
* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Moving Data Between Cubes" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-05).
* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Data Maps and Copy Data Features" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-25, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 44
What two levels of workforce detail granularity would you need to perform Merit-Based Planning?

- A. Job
- B. Employee
- C. Merit
- D. Employee and Job

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In Oracle Planning 2024's Workforce module, Merit-Based Planning involves planning salary increases or adjustments based on employee performance (merit). To perform this, you need workforce data at a level of granularity that includes individual employee details. The two levels required are:
* A. Merit: Incorrect. "Merit" is not a granularity level; it's a planning concept or assumption applied to employee data, not a structural level of detail.
* B. Employee and Job: Correct. This level combines employee-specific data (e.g., individual identity) with job-specific data (e.g., role, grade), enabling merit-based adjustments tailored to both the person and their position.
* C. Job: Incorrect. Job-level granularity (e.g., aggregated data for a role) lacks individual employee details, which are necessary for merit-based planning.
* D. Employee: Correct. Employee-level granularity provides the individual data (e.g., current salary, performance rating) needed to calculate merit increases for specific employees.
Merit-Based Planning requires at least Employee-level detail, and often Employee and Job for more precise planning (e.g., tying merit to job roles or grades). The Oracle documentation confirms these as the key granularity levels for this functionality, making B and D the correct answers.
References:
* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Merit-Based Planning in Workforce" (docs.oracle. com, Published 2024-10-10).
* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Workforce Granularity Levels" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-15, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which two statements are true about using anchor and nonanchor dimensions with cell-level security?

- A. Anchor dimensions are never required in the cube that is used in the cell-level security definition.
- B. By default, nonanchor dimensions are required. You can change this setting later.
- C. Anchor dimensions are always required in the cube that is used in the cell-level security definition.
- D. By default, nonanchor dimensions are not required.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In Oracle Planning 2024, cell-level security restricts access to specific data intersections using anchor and nonanchor dimensions. The two true statements are:
* A. Anchor dimensions are always required in the cube that is used in the cell-level security definition:
Correct. Anchor dimensions (e.g., Entity, Scenario) are mandatory in the security definition to specify the primary scope of access control within the cube.
* B. Anchor dimensions are never required in the cube that is used in the cell-level security definition:

Incorrect. Anchor dimensions are always required, contradicting this statement.
* C. By default, nonanchor dimensions are not required: Correct. Nonanchor dimensions (e.g., Account, Period) are optional by default in cell-level security definitions, allowing flexibility in granularity unless explicitly included.
* D. By default, nonanchor dimensions are required. You can change this setting later: Incorrect.
Nonanchor dimensions are not required by default, and there's no setting to make them mandatory-it's an optional inclusion.
The Oracle documentation specifies that A (anchor necessity) and C (nonanchor optional) align with cell-level security behavior, making them the correct answers.
References:
* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Cell-Level Security Configuration" (docs.oracle.
com, Published 2024-09-30).
* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Anchor and Nonanchor Dimensions" (docs.oracle.com, Published
2023-12-05, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 46
You want to Input data into Financials. For Financials, there is a predefined navigation flow with cards listed for both Revenue and Expenses. What is the sequence of the cards for Revenue and Expenses?

- A. Overview,Assumptions, Allocations, Detailed Bottom-Up, Driver and/or Trend based. Direct Input
- B. Overview, Driver and Trend Based, Rolling Forecast, Direct Entry, Income Statement
- C. Assumptions, Direct Input, Driver and/or Trend Based, High Level Overview, Detailed Overview, Summary
- D. Assumptions, Allocations, Detailed Bottom Up, Strategic Top-Down, Direct Input, Overview, Summary

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Oracle Planning 2024, Financials provides a predefined navigation flow for entering data, organized into cards that guide users through the planning process for Revenue and Expenses. The navigation flow is designed to streamline data input and analysis, starting with high-level views and moving into detailed entry methods. According to the Oracle documentation, the default sequence of cards for Revenue and Expenses in Financials is: Overview, followed by Driver and Trend Based, Rolling Forecast, Direct Entry, and concluding with Income Statement.
* Overview: Provides a high-level summary of financial data, setting the context for planning.
* Driver and Trend Based: Allows users to input data based on drivers (e.g., units sold) or trends (e.g., historical patterns), a key method for revenue and expense planning.
* Rolling Forecast: Enables continuous forecasting over a defined period, integrating with driver-based inputs.
* Direct Entry: Permits manual data input for specific accounts or line items, offering flexibility.
* Income Statement: Consolidates all inputs into a financial statement view for review.
Option A accurately reflects this sequence as outlined in the Oracle Planning 2024 predefined navigation flow for Financials. Option B includes irrelevant cards like "Allocations" and "Strategic Top-Down," which are not part of the default Financials Revenue and Expenses flow. Option C introduces "High Level Overview" and
"Detailed Overview," which are not standard card names in this context. Option D includes "Allocations" and
"Detailed Bottom-Up," which are more aligned with custom flows or other modules, not the default Financials sequence.
This sequence is part of the out-of-the-box Financials navigation flow, ensuring users follow a logical progression from overview to detailed input and final reporting.
References:
* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Working with Navigation Flows in Financials" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-10).
* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Planning Revenue and Expenses in Financials" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-15, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which three form validation rules options are supported in Planning?

- A. Validate only for cells and pages to which a user has access
- B. Validate for all page combinations and all existing or potential blocks
- C. Validate only for users with access to this form
- D. Validate rules as Service Administrator, regardless of logged-in user, when the form is loaded or saved
- E. Validate only for pages with existing blocks

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
In Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation, form validation rules ensure data integrity and usability by defining how forms are validated when loaded or saved. The platform supports multiple validation options tailored to performance, security, and user access, as outlined below:
* A. Validate only for cells and pages to which a user has access: This option restricts validation to the data cells and form pages that the logged-in user has permission to view or edit, based on security settings. It enhances performance by limiting the validation scope and ensures users only interact with relevant data.
* C. Validate for all page combinations and all existing or potential blocks: This comprehensive validation option checks all possible page combinations and data blocks (both existing and potential) within the form. It is useful for ensuring complete data consistency across the application, though it may impact performance due to its extensive scope.
* E. Validate only for pages with existing blocks: This option limits validation to pages that already contain data blocks, ignoring potential blocks that could be created. It strikes a balance between performance and thoroughness, focusing validation efforts on existing data.
* B. Validate rules as Service Administrator, regardless of logged-in user, when the form is loaded or saved: While Service Administrators have elevated privileges, this is not a distinct form validation rule option. Validation rules are applied based on form settings and user access, not specifically tied to the Service Administrator role overriding the logged-in user's context.
* D. Validate only for users with access to this form: This option overlaps withAbout is less precise.
Validation is tied to cell-level and page-level access rather than a broad "users with access to this form" criterion, makingAthe more accurate choice per Oracle's terminology.
References
* Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Documentation: "Designing Forms - Validation Rules" (docs.oracle.com, updated 2024). Describes validation options including "cells and pages a user has access to," "all page combinations and blocks," and "pages with existing blocks."
* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: Lists the three supported validation options (A, C, E) under form design and validation settings, aligning with security and performance optimization features.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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