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ValidTorrent would give you access to Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1196-25) exam questions that are factual and unambiguous, as well as information that is important for the preparation of the 1z0-1196-25 exam. You won't be anxious because the available Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1196-25) exam dumps are structured instead of distributed. Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1196-25) certification exam candidates have specific requirements and anticipate a certain level of satisfaction before buying a Oracle 1z0-1196-25 practice exam. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1196-25) practice exam applicants can rest assured that ValidTorrent's round-the-clock support staff will answer their questions.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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.
Topic 9	• 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.
Topic 10	• 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.

Topic 11	• 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.
Topic 12	• 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.

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
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. High/Low Check Validation
- B. Sum Check Validation
- C. Multiplier Check Validation
- D. Critical Validation

Answer: D

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about service points?

- A. A service point's status indicates if the installed device is turned off.

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, aservice pointrepresents 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 areAandB, 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

NEW QUESTION # 47
A bill is used to communicate changes in the financial obligations to a customer. For which entity is a bill produced?

- A. Person
- B. Landlord Agreement
- C. Account
- D. Customer
- E. Service Agreement

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, abillis generated to communicate financial obligations, such as charges for services consumed, to a customer. The Oracle UtilitiesCustomer to Meter Billing Guide explicitly states that bills are produced for anAccount. An account is the central entity that aggregates financial transactions, including charges from service agreements, and serves as the billing entity for a customer. The bill reflects the total financial obligations associated with the account for a specific billing period.
The other options are incorrect:
Option A: A service agreement defines the terms of service and generates bill segments, but the bill itself is produced for the account, not the service agreement.
Option B: A person represents an individual or business, but bills are not produced directly for persons; they are tied to accounts.
Option C: A landlord agreement manages service reversion preferences, not billing.
Option E: The term "Customer" is not a specific entity in the system; accounts are used to represent customers for billing purposes.
Thus, the correct answer isD, as bills are produced for accounts.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Bill Creation and Account Management Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Billing Processes

NEW QUESTION # 48
At what stage in the processing related to initial measurement data (IMD) will meter multipliers be applied to measurements?

- A. Critical Validation
- B. Post-VEE

- C. Prepare for VEE
- D. VEE

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,meter multipliersare factors applied to raw meter readings to account for device-specific scaling (e.g., a multiplier of 10 for a meter that records in tens of kWh). The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that meter multipliers are applied during theVEE (Validation, Editing, and Estimation)stage of initial measurement data (IMD) processing. The VEE stage involves a series of rules and algorithms to validate, edit, and estimate measurement data, including the application of meter multipliers to convert raw readings into accurate consumption values.
During the VEE process, the system retrieves the multiplier defined in the device's configuration (e.g., in the Measuring Component or Device Configuration) and applies it to the raw measurement. This ensures that the resulting consumption data is correctly scaled for usage calculations and billing. For example, if a raw reading is 50 units and the meter multiplier is 100, the VEE process applies the multiplier to yield a consumption of
5,000 units.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Prepare for VEEinvolves preliminary steps like data formatting or staging but does not include applying multipliers.
Option C: Critical Validationchecks basic data integrity (e.g., format, device ID) and does not involve multiplier application.
Option D: Post-VEEoccurs after VEE processing and focuses on finalizing measurements or triggering downstream processes, not applying multipliers.
Practical Example:A utility receives an IMD with a raw reading of 10 kWh from a meter with a multiplier of
10. During the VEE stage, the system applies the multiplier, resulting in a corrected measurement of 100 kWh, which is then used for billing calculations. If the multiplier were applied incorrectly, the VEE rules could flag the measurement for further review.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide highlights that the VEE stage is critical for ensuring measurement accuracy, as it integrates device-specific configurations like multipliers into the data processing pipeline, preventing errors in billing or reporting.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: VEE Processing and Meter Multipliers Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Measurement Processing

NEW QUESTION # 49
A customer is regularly billed for consumption charges. What must exist before a customer's usage can be calculated for billing purposes?

- A. Usage Request
- B. Usage Subscription
- C. Usage Calculation Request
- D. Usage Transaction
- E. Usage Subscription Quantity

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, calculating a customer'susagefor billing purposes requires a framework to process meter readings or other measurement data into service quantities (bill determinants).
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide explicitly states that aUsage Subscriptionmust exist before a customer's usage can be calculated. The Usage Subscription is a record that links a service agreement to aUsage Calculation Group, which defines the rules for calculating usage based on measurement data.
The Usage Subscription serves as the bridge between the service agreement (which defines the billing terms) and the usage calculation process, ensuring that the system knows which calculations to apply and how to process the resulting quantities for billing. For example, a Usage Subscription for an electric service agreement might specify a Usage Calculation Group that calculates kWh consumption based on meter readings, which is then used to generate bill segments.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide further explains that the Usage Subscription is a prerequisite for initiating usage calculations, as it provides the context and configuration needed to process measurement data accurately. Without a Usage Subscription, the system cannot determine how to calculate usage or associate it with the correct service agreement for billing.
The other options are incorrect:
Option A: Usage Calculation Requestis not a standard term in the system; it may be confused with Usage Request.

Option B: Usage Requestinitiates a specific usage calculation but is created after the Usage Subscription is established.
Option C: Usage Subscription Quantityis not a defined entity; it may refer to the output of usage calculations but is not a prerequisite.
Option E: Usage Transactionis the result of the usage calculation process, not a prerequisite for it.
Practical Example:A residential customer has an electric service agreement. A Usage Subscription is created, linking the agreement to a Usage Calculation Group that processes scalar meter readings into kWh consumption. When a meter reading is received, a Usage Request triggers the calculation, but the Usage Subscription ensures the correct rules are applied, resulting in a Usage Transaction that feeds into the billing process.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide emphasizes that Usage Subscriptions are foundational for automated billing, enabling utilities to process large volumes of usage data efficiently and accurately.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Usage Subscriptions and Billing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Usage Subscription Configuration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Usage for Billing

NEW QUESTION # 50
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