1z0-1196-25 Online Tests - 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsaufgaben

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Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• 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.
Thema 9	• 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.
Thema 10	• 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.
Thema 11	• 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.
Thema 12	• 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.

1z0-1196-25 Neuesten und qualitativ hochwertige Prüfungsmaterialien bietet - quizfragen und antworten

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Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q15-Q20):

15. Frage

Usage calculations calculate service quantities (often referred to as bill determinants) for bill calculation purposes. Which option correctly specifies the valid entity or entities related to usage calculations?

- A. Pre-Processing Usage Calculation Group, Usage Version Calculation Group, and Post-Processing Usage Calculation Group
- B. Usage Calculation Group and Post-Processing Usage Calculation Group
- C. Pre-Processing Usage Calculation Group and Usage Calculation Group
- D. Usage Version Calculation Group
- E. Usage Calculation Group

Antwort: E

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, usage calculations are responsible for determining service quantities, also known as bill determinants, which are used in billing processes. The primary entity associated with these calculations is theUsage Calculation Group. This group defines the rules and logic for calculating service quantities based on meter readings or other measurement data.
According to the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter documentation, the Usage Calculation Group is the central entity that orchestrates the calculation process, including applying validation, editing, and estimation (VEE) rules as needed.
The other options include entities that are either incorrect or not directly related to usage calculations:
Usage Version Calculation Group(Option A) is not a standard term in the Oracle Utilities framework and does not exist as a defined entity for usage calculations.
Pre-Processing Usage Calculation Group and Post-Processing Usage Calculation Group(Options B, C, D) are also not recognized entities within theOracle Utilities Customer to Meter system. These terms may be confused with preprocessing or post-processing steps in other contexts, but they do not apply to usage calculations in this system.
The correct entity,Usage Calculation Group(Option E), is explicitly mentioned in the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide as the entity that governs the calculation of service quantities for billing.
Thus, the correct answer isE, as it accurately identifies the Usage Calculation Group as the valid entity for usage calculations.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Usage Calculation Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Billing and Usage Calculations

16. Frage
When a request for usage is initiated for billing calculations, the system subsequently uses available meter reading data to calculate service quantities (often referred to as bill determinants). If these reads are later corrected (or replacement reads added), a Corrected Read Notification is instantiated. Which entity represents a Corrected Read Notification?

- A. Measurement
- B. Correction Note
- C. Usage Request
- D. Usage Transaction
- E. Off Cycle Bill Generator

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the process of calculating service quantities (bill determinants) for billing relies on meter reading data processed through usage calculations. When meter reads are corrected or replaced (e.g., due to errors or manual adjustments), the system generates aCorrected Read Notificationto ensure that the updated data is reflected in subsequent processes, such as billing or usage calculations.
According to the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, the entity that represents a Corrected Read Notification is aMeasurement.
TheMeasuremententity in the system captures the actual meter reading data, including initial, corrected, or replacement reads. When a read is corrected, the Measurement record is updated, and this update serves as the Corrected Read Notification, triggering downstream processes like recalculating usage or adjusting bill segments. For example, if a meter reading was initially recorded as 100 kWh but later corrected to 120 kWh, the Measurement record is updated to reflect the corrected value, and this update notifies the system to reprocess the associated usage transaction for accurate billing.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further explains that Measurements are central to the Validation, Editing, and Estimation (VEE) process, as they store both raw and validated data. A Corrected Read Notification, as a

Measurement, ensures that all dependent processes, such as usage subscriptions orbill calculations, use the most accurate data. This is critical for maintaining billing integrity and customer trust.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Correction Noteis not a defined entity in Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter for this purpose; it may be confused with documentation or audit notes but does not represent a Corrected Read Notification.
Option B: Off Cycle Bill Generatoris used to create bills outside regular billing cycles and is unrelated to meter read corrections.
Option D: Usage Transactionrepresents the result of usage calculations (e.g., service quantities) but does not capture the corrected read itself; it relies on the Measurement for input data.
Option E: Usage Requestinitiates the calculation of usage but does not represent the notification of a corrected read.
Practical Example:Suppose a customer's meter reading for a billing period is initially incorrect due to a data entry error. The utility corrects the reading in the system, updating the Measurement record. This update acts as the Corrected Read Notification, prompting the system to recalculate the usage transaction and generate a corrected bill segment, ensuring the customer is billed accurately.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Measurement Management and VEE Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Meter Data Management and Corrections

17. Frage
A Rate Schedule contains the calculation rules that perform specific types of calculations. Which three options are controlled by a Rate Schedule's configuration?

- A. Which Usage Calculation Group to initiate for usage calculations
- B. The General Ledger (GL) account impacted by each bill segment calculation line
- C. The method used to calculate each bill segment calculation line's value
- D. The contents of each bill segment calculation line
- E. The SA Types that are valid for the rate schedule

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, aRate Scheduledefines the rules and calculations used to determine charges for services, forming the backbone of the billing process. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide details the components controlled by a Rate Schedule's configuration:
Option A: The method used to calculate each bill segment calculation line's value.This is correct, as the Rate Schedule specifies the calculation methods (e.g., flat rate, tiered rate, time-of-use) for determining the monetary value of each bill segment calculation line based on usage or other factors.
Option B: The SA Types that are valid for the rate schedule.This is also correct, as the Rate Schedule defines which Service Agreement Types (SA Types) can use the rate, ensuring that only applicable services are billed under the schedule.
Option E: The General Ledger (GL) account impacted by each bill segment calculation line.This is correct, as the Rate Schedule configuration includes the GL accounts to which charges are posted, ensuring accurate financial reporting.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide explains that Rate Schedules are highly configurable, allowing utilities to tailor billing calculations to diverse customer needs and regulatory requirements. For instance, a Rate Schedule for residential electricity might include tiered pricing, specify eligible SA Types (e.
g., residential electric service), and map charges to a revenue GL account.
The other options are incorrect:
Option C: The contents of each bill segment calculation line.While the Rate Schedule influences the calculation, the actual contents (e.g., description, quantity) are determined by the bill segment generation process, not directly by the Rate Schedule.
Option D: Which Usage Calculation Group to initiate for usage calculations.The Usage Calculation Group is defined by the usage subscription, not the Rate Schedule, which focuses on billing calculations rather than usage processing.
Practical Example:A Rate Schedule for a commercial water service might define a tiered rate structure (e.g.,
$2 per unit for 0-100 units, $3 per unit above 100 units), restrict its use to commercial SA Types, and post charges to a specific GL account (e.g., "Water Revenue"). When a customer uses 150 units, the Rate Schedule calculates the bill segment line values ($200 for the first 100 units + $150 for the next 50 units = $350) and directs the charge to the designated GL account.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide underscores that Rate Schedules are critical for aligning billing with business and regulatory requirements, providing flexibility to handle complex pricing models.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Rate Schedule Configuration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Rate Calculations and GL Integration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Rate Management

18. Frage
An implementation has the following requirements: Many customers are installing their own solar electrical generation equipment. When these customers generate more electricity than required for their own use, the surplus can be exported back to the power grid. To measure this generation, the utility has installed special scalar devices at customers' premises. These devices have separate registers to measure the energy generated (export) and the energy received (import) from the power grid. Both types of read will be stored in kWh, but the import is subtractive and export is consumptive. Which solution should an implementation choose to configure the measuring component types for these specific requirements?

- A. Create two service points, one for subtractive import measuring component and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.
- B. Create one new measuring component type for creating two measuring components, one measuring component for subtractive import and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.
- C. Create two new measuring component types, one for subtractive import and the other for consumptive export, to enable the creation of two measuring components that will be linked to one scalar device.
- D. Create one new measuring component type for creating a new measuring component that will be linked to two different scalar devices (one device for import and the other for export).

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the requirement to measure bothimport(energy received from the grid) andexport(energy sent to the grid from solar generation) using a single scalar device with separate registers requires careful configuration ofmeasuring component types. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that the correct solution is tocreate two new measuring component types, one for subtractive import and the other for consumptive export, to enable the creation of two measuring components that will be linked to one scalar device.
Ameasuring componentis a point that captures and stores measurement data, and its type defines how the data is processed (e.g., subtractive or consumptive). In this scenario:
Thesubtractive import measuring component typeprocesses import readings by subtracting the previous reading from the current reading to calculate consumption (e.g., grid energy used).
Theconsumptive export measuring component typeprocesses export readings as direct measurements of energy generated and sent to the grid.
By creating two distinct measuring component types, the system can link two measuring components to a single scalar device (the meter), each corresponding to a separate register (one for import, one for export).
This configuration ensures accurate tracking of both import and export energy in kWh, with the appropriate calculation logic applied.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide highlights that this approach is ideal for net metering scenarios, as it allows utilities to bill customers for net consumption (import minus export) while accurately reporting exported energy for credits or grid management.
The other options are incorrect:
Option A: Create one new measuring component type for creating a new measuring component that will be linked to two different scalar devices.This is incorrect, as the requirement specifies a single scalar device with separate registers, not two devices.
Option B: Create two service points, one for subtractive import measuring component and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.This is incorrect, as a single service point is sufficient, and multiple service points would unnecessarily complicate the configuration.
Option D: Create one new measuring component type for creating two measuring components, one measuring component for subtractive import and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.This is incorrect, as a single measuring component type cannot support both subtractive and consumptive calculations simultaneously; separate types are needed.
Practical Example:A customer with solar panels has a scalar meter with two registers: one for import (subtractive) and one for export (consumptive). The utility configures two measuring component types:
"Import kWh" (subtractive) and "Export kWh" (consumptive). Two measuring components are created and linked to the meter, capturing import readings (e.g., 500 kWh - 400 kWh = 100 kWh used) and export readings (e.g., 200 kWh generated). The system uses these measurements for net metering, billing the customer for net consumption and crediting export.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide notes that this configuration supports renewable energy integration, enabling utilities to manage distributed generation while maintaining billing accuracy.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Measuring Component Types and Net Metering Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Device Configuration for Renewable Energy Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Measuring Components

19. Frage
A Landlord Agreement maintains a landlord's service reversion preferences. Which two statements are correct for landlord agreements?

- A. Different reversion terms can be defined for each type of service.
- B. The Landlord Agreement Type defines the reversion terms for a landlord agreement.
- C. Reversion terms are always applied to all types of service at a premise.
- D. The Landlord Agreement check box on the tenant's service agreement being stopped indicates if a service agreement may be created against the landlord's account.
- E. Reversion terms can be seasonal.

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, aLandlord Agreementspecifies how utility services at a premise revert to the landlord's account when a tenant's service is stopped, ensuring continuity of service and accurate billing. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide provides clarity on the characteristics of landlord agreements:
Statement B: Different reversion terms can be defined for each type of service.This is correct. The system allows landlord agreements to specify unique reversion terms for different service types (e.g., electricity, water, gas) at a premise, enabling tailored handling based on the service's characteristics or landlord preferences.
Statement D: The Landlord Agreement check box on the tenant's service agreement being stopped indicates if a service agreement may be created against the landlord's account.This is also correct. When a tenant's service agreement is stopped, a check box on the service agreement indicates whether a new service agreement should be created for the landlord's account, based on the landlord agreement's reversion rules.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide explains that landlord agreements are designed to automate service transitions in rental properties, reducing administrative overhead and ensuring that services remain active under the landlord's account when a tenant vacates. The flexibility to define service- specific reversion terms (Statement B) and the use of a check box to trigger landlord account actions (Statement D) are key features that support this process.
The other statements are incorrect:
Statement A: Reversion terms are always applied to all types of service at a premise.This is incorrect, as reversion terms can be service-specific, as noted in Statement B.
Statement C: The Landlord Agreement Type defines the reversion terms for a landlord agreement.This is incorrect, as reversion terms are defined within the landlord agreement itself, not the Landlord Agreement Type, which specifies general characteristics.
Statement E: Reversion terms can be seasonal.This is incorrect, as the system does not support seasonal reversion terms; terms are typically static or service-specific.
Practical Example:A landlord owns a multi-unit building with electric and water services. The landlord agreement specifies that electricity reverts to the landlord's account immediately upon tenant departure, while water remains off until the landlord requests reactivation. When a tenant's electric service agreement is stopped, thesystem checks the Landlord Agreement check box and creates a new service agreement for the landlord's account, ensuring uninterrupted electricity billing.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide underscores that landlord agreements streamline property management for utilities, particularly in high-turnover rental markets, by automating service reversion and reducing service interruptions.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Landlord Agreement Configuration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Service Reversion and Landlord Agreements Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Landlord Agreements

20. Frage
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