

# 1z0-1196-25 Schulungsangebot, 1z0-1196-25 Dumps Deutsch



Um Ihnen bei der Vorbereitung der Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu helfen, haben wir umfassende Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen. Die von uns bearbeiteten Fragenkataloge werden Ihnen helfen, das Zertifikat leicht zu erhalten. Die Schulungsunterlagen von PrüfungFrage umfassen die freie Tests, Fragen und Antworten, Übungen sowie Lerntipps zur Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

Wenn Sie finden, dass unsere 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsmaterialien Qualitätsproblem hat oder wenn Sie die Prüfung nicht bestanden haben, zahlen wir Ihnen bedingungslos die gesamte Summe zurück. Die Fragen und Antworten zur Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage umfassen fast alle Wissensgebiete der Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

>> 1z0-1196-25 Schulungsangebot <<

## 1z0-1196-25 Dumps Deutsch & 1z0-1196-25 Praxisprüfung

Sie wissen unbedingt die Wichtigkeit der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen, wenn Sie in IT-Industrie arbeiten. Es gibt verschiedene IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen. Davon sind einige sehr beliebt, z.B 1z0-1196-25. Wenn Sie keine Zertifizierung besitzen, sollen Sie sich an der Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Prüfung melden. Wir PrüfungFrage können Ihnen die Prüfungsunterlagen bieten und wir PrüfungFrage sind auch Ihre Garantie, Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen.

## Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q38-Q43):

### 38. Frage

Which three statements are true regarding Financial Transaction creation algorithms?

- A. They control when a Financial Transaction's details are ready to be posted to the General Ledger.
- B. They control how the current balance is affected.
- C. They control when a Financial Transaction is to be swept onto a bill.

- D. They control if and how the General Ledger entries are created.
- E. They control how the payoff balance is affected.

**Antwort: A,B,D**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, Financial Transaction creation algorithms govern how financial transactions are generated and processed. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide specifies:

Statement C: "They control when a Financial Transaction's details are ready to be posted to the General Ledger." This is correct, as algorithms determine the timing of General Ledger (GL) posting based on transaction status.

Statement D: "They control if and how the General Ledger entries are created." This is also correct, as algorithms define whether GL entries are generated and the structure of those entries (e.g., debit/credit accounts).

Statement E: "They control how the current balance is affected." This is correct, as financial transactions directly impact the account's current balance, and algorithms dictate how these updates occur.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement A: The payoff balance is typically managed by payment algorithms, not financial transaction creation algorithms.

Statement B: The sweeping of financial transactions onto a bill is controlled by bill completion processes, not financial transaction creation algorithms.

Thus, the correct answers are C, D, and E, as they align with the role of financial transaction creation algorithms.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Financial Transactions and General Ledger Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Financial Transaction Processing

### 39. Frage

What is redundant data that summarizes the number and value of financial transactions in the system called?

- A. Deposit Control
- B. Balance Control
- C. Account Control
- D. Business Control
- E. Tender Control

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, Balance Control refers to the redundant data that summarizes the number and value of financial transactions in the system. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide explains that Balance Control is a mechanism used to maintain a summary of financial transactions for reconciliation and auditing purposes. It aggregates data such as the total number of transactions and their monetary value, providing a high-level view of financial activity without needing to query individual transaction records.

Balance Control is particularly important for ensuring the integrity of financial data, as it allows the system to verify that the summarized data matches the detailed transaction records. For example, if a utility processes thousands of payments daily, Balance Control summarizes the total payment amounts and transaction counts, enabling quick checks for discrepancies.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Deposit Control relates to managing customer deposits, not summarizing financial transactions.

Option C: Business Control is not a defined term in the system for this purpose.

Option D: Account Control may refer to account-level financial management but does not specifically summarize transaction data across the system.

Option E: Tender Control manages payment tenders (e.g., cash, check) but does not summarize financial transaction data.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide highlights that Balance Control is a critical feature for financial reporting and system performance, as it reduces the need to process large volumes of transaction data for summary reports. For instance, a monthly financial report might use Balance Control data to confirm total revenue without querying every bill segment or payment.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Financial Transaction Summarization Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Financial Management

#### 40. Frage

Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about service points?

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

**Antwort: B,C**

Begründung:

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

#### 41. 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 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.**
- 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.
- C. 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.
- 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: A**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the requirement to measure both import (energy received from the grid) and export (energy sent to the grid from solar generation) using a single scalar device with separate registers requires careful configuration of measuring component types. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that the correct solution is to 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.

A measuring component is 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:

The subtractive import measuring component type processes import readings by subtracting the previous reading from the current reading to calculate consumption (e.g., grid energy used).

The consumptive export measuring component type processes 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

## 42. Frage

Bills can be generated via background processing for all accounts that belong to open bill cycles. Which three options also allow bills to be created via background processing using application-owned batch controls?

- A. Subset of accounts not belonging to a specific open bill cycle or cycles
- **B. A user-defined list of accounts**
- **C. A specific account**
- D. Subset of accounts belonging to a specific open bill cycle or cycles
- **E. Subset of accounts belonging to an open bill cycle or cycles for a specific customer class**

**Antwort: B,C,E**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, bills are typically generated through background processing for accounts in open bill cycles. However, the system also supports additional batch processing options for flexibility. According to the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide:

Option B: "A specific account" can be targeted for bill generation via background processing using batch controls, allowing for individual account billing outside of a standard bill cycle.

Option C: "Subset of accounts belonging to an open bill cycle or cycles for a specific customer class" is supported, enabling targeted billing for specific customer classes within open bill cycles.

Option E: "A user-defined list of accounts" can be processed via batch controls, allowing business users to specify a custom list of accounts for billing.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A: Accounts not belonging to a specific open bill cycle cannot be processed via standard batch controls for bill generation, as bill cycles are a prerequisite for most billing processes.

Option D: While similar to Option C, this option is less specific and redundant, as the system typically requires additional criteria (e.g., customer class) to define the subset, making Option C the more accurate choice.

Thus, the correct answers are B, C, and E, reflecting the system's capabilities for targeted bill generation.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Batch Processing for Billing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter

### 43. Frage

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Unser PrüfungFrage ist eine fachliche IT-Website. Ihre Erfolgsquote beträgt 100%. Viele Kandidaten haben das schon bewiesen. Weil wir ein riesiges IT-Expertenteam hat, das nach ihren fachlichen Erfahrungen und Kenntnissen die Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten bearbeitet, um die Interessen der Kandidaten zu schützen und zugleich ihren Bedürfnisse abzudecken. Nach den Bedürfnissen der Kandidaten haben sie zielgerichtete und anwendbare Schulungsmaterialien entworfen, nämlich die Schulungsunterlagen zur Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung, die Fragen und Antworten enthalten.

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