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Oracle 1z0-1080-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and covers designing and managing business logic using rules and rulesets to automate calculations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage Dimensions: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers how to manage essential dimensions and hierarchies that organize planning data.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and covers the general features of Planning. It includes how Planning works, its core capabilities, and how it fits into enterprise performance management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set Up Planning Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and includes provisioning user roles and assigning appropriate access rights across Planning artifacts and data.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain required and user-defined dimensions; how dimension hierarchies impact Planning
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design business rules and rulesets"his section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on creating logic structures to perform calculations and automate processes in Planning.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating System Reports: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and focuses on system-generated reports that provide insights into application activity.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Planning Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and focuses on generating reports to analyze and present Planning data effectively.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe Planning features: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on recognizing key Planning features that help organizations manage and analyze financial data efficiently.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import and export metadata into Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves understanding how to bring metadata in and out of Planning applications.
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up valid and invalid intersections and cell-level security: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on defining valid data intersections and applying security controls to limit data access at the cell level.
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision users and groups. This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers how to manage user access by assigning them to appropriate roles and groups.
Topic 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign access permissions to artifacts and cells in Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves granting permissions to users for accessing specific Planning objects and data.
Topic 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design forms and dashboards: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and covers designing planning input forms and visual dashboards to support decision-making.
Topic 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map data across applications: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and includes how to map and align data structures between Planning and other connected applications.
Topic 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and manage navigation flows: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and involves organizing navigation flows to simplify user interaction in Planning.
Topic 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on EPM data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers using reporting tools to analyze data stored in EPM applications.
Topic 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Planning and FreeForm Applications: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves setting up Planning applications, including FreeForm apps, to support flexible planning and modeling needs.
Topic 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Planning Modules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and introduces the available Planning modules, their integration, and use cases.

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Oracle Planning 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 37

Which three are benefits of using Groovy rules?

- A. You can use Groovy rules to dynamically generate calculations scripts at run time based on contexts defined in the Groovy script.
- B. You can use Groovy rules to define member formulas that combine operators, calculations on members in Dimension Editor.
- C. You can use Groovy rules to perform complex procedural calculations in memory before submitting the results to the database.
- D. You can use Groovy rules to dynamically calculate data and add validation checks before saving data on custom composite forms.
- E. You can use Groovy rules to add validation checks for runtime prompt value before running calculations, add data validation checks before submitting data, and add error handling.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which three application types can you create and edit Groovy Rules?

- A. Custom
- B. Reports
- C. Module (Enterprise)
- D. FreeForm
- E. Hybrid

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which configuration task is NOT mandatory in Workforce?

- A. Planning and Forecast Preparation
- B. Employee Type
- C. Benefits and Taxes
- D. Workforce Assumptions

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024's Workforce module, certain configuration tasks are mandatory to enable basic functionality, while others are optional depending on the organization's needs. The task that is not mandatory is:

- * A. Employee Type: Incorrect. Defining Employee Type (e.g., full-time, part-time) is mandatory because it establishes the categories of employees to be planned, forming the foundation of workforce data.
- * B. Planning and Forecast Preparation: Incorrect. This task is mandatory as it sets up the planning periods, scenarios, and versions, which are essential for Workforce to function within the broader Planning application.
- * C. Benefits and Taxes: Correct. Configuring Benefits and Taxes is optional. While Workforce provides predefined options to calculate benefits (e.g., health insurance) and taxes (e.g., payroll taxes), organizations can choose not to configure these if they do not need detailed compensation planning beyond salaries.
- * D. Workforce Assumptions: Incorrect. Workforce Assumptions (e.g., hiring rates, salary increases) are mandatory to drive calculations and populate employee data over time.

The Oracle documentation specifies that while Benefits and Taxes enhance Workforce planning, they are not required for core functionality, making C the non-mandatory task.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Configuring Workforce Module" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-01).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Workforce Configuration Tasks" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-20, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 40

In Strategic Modeling, you have a deficit and want to balance the model.

Which two statements describe funding options you can take when you have a deficit and want to balance the model?

- A. You can decrease Dividends or Assets to balance the model.
- B. You can decrease Preferred to balance the model.
- C. You can increase Debt or Equity to balance the model.
- D. You can increase Contra-Equity to balance the model.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024's Strategic Modeling module, balancing a model with a deficit involves adjusting funding options to ensure cash flow or balance sheet equilibrium. When there's a deficit (e.g., insufficient cash), you can either increase inflows or decrease outflows. The two valid statements are:

- * A. You can decrease Preferred to balance the model: Incorrect. "Preferred" typically refers to preferred stock (an equity component), but decreasing it (e.g., reducing preferred equity) would not directly increase available funds to cover a deficit—it might even worsen it by reducing capital.
- * B. You can increase Debt or Equity to balance the model: Correct. Increasing Debt (e.g., issuing loans) or Equity (e.g., issuing stock) provides additional funds to cover a deficit, a common strategy in Strategic Modeling to balance cash needs.
- * C. You can decrease Dividends or Assets to balance the model: Correct. Decreasing Dividends reduces cash outflows, retaining more funds, while decreasing Assets (e.g., selling assets) generates cash inflows, both helping to balance the model.
- * D. You can increase Contra-Equity to balance the model: Incorrect. Contra-Equity (e.g., treasury stock) reduces total equity when increased (e.g., buying back shares), which decreases available funds, not helping to balance a deficit.

The Oracle documentation highlights that increasing Debt/Equity or decreasing Dividends/Assets are standard funding options in Strategic Modeling to address deficits, making B and C the correct statements.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Balancing Models in Strategic Modeling" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-15).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Funding Options in Strategic Scenarios" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-10, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 41

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