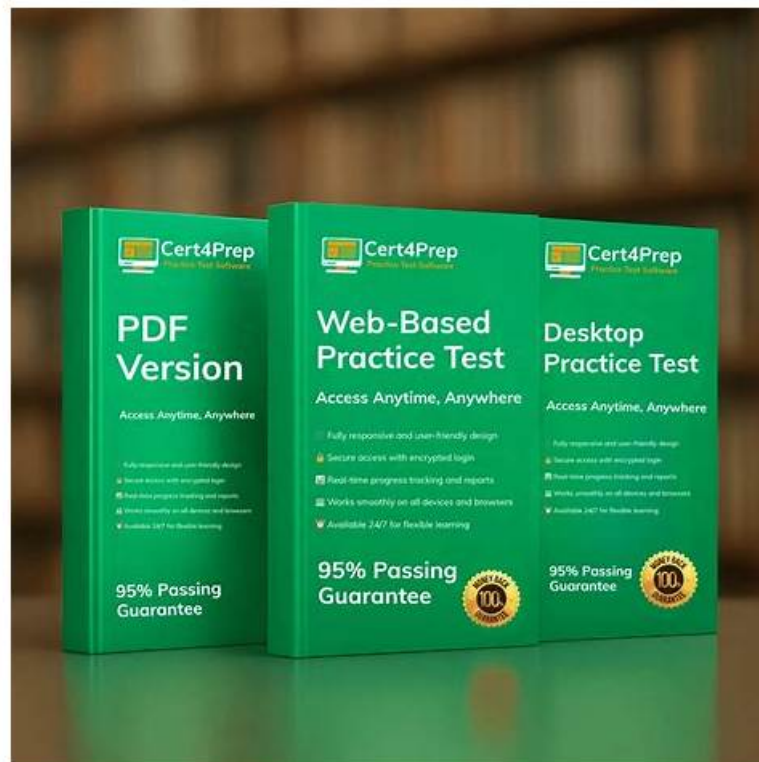


# 1z0-1080-25 Exam Collection | Valid 1z0-1080-25 Exam Simulator



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## Oracle 1z0-1080-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain the benefits of using Groovy Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and explains how Groovy scripting enhances rule flexibility and performance.</li></ul>   |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>                                     |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain required and user-defined dimensions; how dimension hierarchies impact Planning</li></ul>  |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and run data integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and involves building data integration flows between different data sources and Planning.</li></ul>  |

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| Topic 7  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                     |
| Topic 8  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Reports: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves creating reports that summarize planning activities and outcomes.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 9  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import and export data into Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers the process of moving planning data into and out of the system.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and includes understanding how standard and custom dimensions are used, and how dimension hierarchies affect planning structure and outcomes.</li> </ul>                                    |
| Topic 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>          |
| Topic 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                       |
| Topic 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe Planning modules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and includes identifying different modules like Financials, Workforce, Projects, and Capital.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 16 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify metadata and data load options: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and introduces options available for importing and managing metadata and data within the system.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up and run data maps: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and focuses on configuring and executing data maps to move data across plan types or applications.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design business rules and rulesets: This 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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 21 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                       |
| Topic 23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 24 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |

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| Topic 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build validation rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and includes creating rules that validate data entry in forms.</li> </ul>                               |
| Topic 26 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage Metadata and Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers methods for loading and maintaining metadata and data in Planning.</li> </ul>       |
| Topic 27 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 28 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>    |

## >> 1z0-1080-25 Exam Collection <<

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### Oracle Planning 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

#### NEW QUESTION # 73

Which card in the Application cluster allows you to enable modules?

- **A. Configure**
- B. Settings
- C. Enable Features
- D. Tools
- E. Cube Editor

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, the Application cluster in the navigator includes cards for managing application settings and features. The card that allows you to enable modules (e.g., Workforce, Projects) is:

\* A. Settings: Incorrect. Settings is not a card in the Application cluster; it's typically a broader system-level option, not specific to module enablement.

\* B. Configure: Correct. The Configure card in the Application cluster provides access to the Enable Features page, where administrators can turn on modules like Financials, Workforce, or Projects.

\* C. Tools: Incorrect. The Tools card offers utilities (e.g., diagnostics, job scheduling), not module enablement.

\* D. Enable Features: Incorrect. While "Enable Features" is the specific action/page, it is accessed via the Configure card, not a standalone card in the Application cluster.

\* E. Cube Editor: Incorrect. Cube Editor is for managing cube structures (e.g., dimensions), not enabling modules.

The Oracle documentation specifies that the Configure card is the entry point for enabling modules, making B the correct answer.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Enabling Modules in Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-08-30).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Application Cluster Navigation" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-05, updated for 2024).

#### NEW QUESTION # 74

You want to include Named Assets in Capital.

Which two tasks can you perform when enabling Named Assets?

- A. Increase the number of named assets after enabling Named Assets.
- B. Add the names of assets to plan at the detail level.
- C. Specify the likely number of tangible and intangible assets that you want to add in a planning cycle.
- D. Decrease the number of named assets after enabling Named Assets.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024's Capital module, enabling Named Assets allows planning for specific, individually tracked assets (e.g., equipment, buildings) rather than generic asset categories. The two tasks you can perform when enabling Named Assets are:

\* A. Add the names of assets to plan at the detail level: Correct. When enabling Named Assets, you can specify the names of individual assets (e.g., "Truck A," "Building 1") to plan their costs, depreciation, and other details at a granular level.

\* B. Specify the likely number of tangible and intangible assets that you want to add in a planning cycle:

Incorrect. While you estimate a maximum number of Named Assets during enablement, you don't specify them by tangible/intangible categories-the distinction is managed later in asset planning, not at enablement.

\* C. Decrease the number of named assets after enabling Named Assets: Incorrect. Once Named Assets is enabled with a maximum number, you cannot decrease this limit directly; it requires reconfiguration or disabling/re-enabling the feature, which is not a standard task.

\* D. Increase the number of named assets after enabling Named Assets: Correct. After enablement, you can increase the maximum number of Named Assets (e.g., from 100 to 150) via the Configure card, allowing more assets to be added as needed.

The Oracle documentation confirms that A (adding asset names) and D (increasing the count post- enablement) are supported tasks for Named Assets, making them the correct answers.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Enabling Named Assets in Capital" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-20).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Capital Named Assets Configuration" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-10, updated for 2024).

## NEW QUESTION # 75

You want to analyze past data and predicted data to help you find patterns and insights into data that you might not have found on your own. To accomplish this, you configure Insights with Auto Predict.

Which two are Oracle EPM guidelines for implementing Insights and Auto Predict?

- A. For future data, create a new insight by leveraging templates that include insight definitions.
- B. For historical data, create the Insights job using the lowest level of Period members possible so that the greatest amount of historical data can be used.
- C. For historical data, there should be at least twice the amount of historical data as the number of prediction periods.
- D. For future data, first run predictions in a test environment to ensure there is no impact on production data.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, configuring Insights with Auto Predict allows users to analyze past and predicted data to uncover patterns and insights. Oracle provides specific guidelines to ensure effective implementation:

\* A. For future data, create a new insight by leveraging templates that include insight definitions:

Incorrect. While templates can be used to set up Insights, this is not a specific Oracle guideline for implementing Auto Predict. Auto Predict relies on historical data and predictive algorithms, not predefined insight templates for future data.

\* B. For historical data, there should be at least twice the amount of historical data as the number of prediction periods: Correct.

Oracle recommends having sufficient historical data-specifically, at least twice the number of periods you intend to predict-to ensure the accuracy of Auto Predict's machine learning algorithms. For example, predicting 12 months requires at least 24 months of historical data.

\* C. For historical data, create the Insights job using the lowest level of Period members possible so that the greatest amount of historical data can be used: Incorrect. While granularity matters, Oracle does not mandate using the lowest level of Period members (e.g., days instead of months) as a guideline. The focus is on the quantity of historical data, not necessarily the lowest level of aggregation.

\* D. For future data, first run predictions in a test environment to ensure there is no impact on production data: Correct. Oracle advises testing Auto Predict in a non-production environment to validate results and avoid unintended impacts on live data, aligning with best practices for predictive analytics deployment.

The two guidelines-B and D-are explicitly outlined in Oracle's documentation for Insights and Auto Predict to ensure reliable predictions and safe implementation.

References:

### NEW QUESTION # 76

Which two features can help users create business rules?

- A. Design sophisticated rules that solve use cases that normal business rules cannot solve by using Groovy business rules.
- B. Rules are represented graphically in a flow chart into which you can drag and drop components to design the rule.
- C. Add calculations in calculation script syntax by switching to Script Mode.
- D. Add calculations by using preformed system templates, such as clearing data, copying data, aggregating data, and so on.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation, business rules are essential for automating calculations, data manipulations, and complex logic within the application. The platform provides multiple features to assist users in creating these rules efficiently, as outlined in the Oracle documentation. The two features that directly help users create business rules are:

\* A. Add calculations by using preformed system templates, such as clearing data, copying data, aggregating data, and so on: Oracle Planning offers predefined system templates that simplify rule creation. These templates enable users to quickly implement common operations like clearing data, copying data between dimensions, or aggregating data without writing complex code from scratch. This feature is particularly useful for users who may not have advanced scripting skills, as it provides a guided, template-driven approach to rule design.

\* C. Design sophisticated rules that solve use cases that normal business rules cannot solve by using Groovy business rules: Groovy business rules extend the capabilities of standard business rules by allowing users to write custom logic using the Groovy scripting language. This feature is designed for advanced use cases, such as dynamic calculations based on runtime conditions or complex data manipulations that go beyond the scope of traditional rules. It empowers users to address specialized business requirements efficiently.

\* B. Add calculations in calculation script syntax by switching to Script Mode: While Script Mode exists and allows users to write calculations using a script-based syntax (e.g., Essbase calc scripts), it is not highlighted as a primary "feature" for creating business rules in the Oracle Planning 2024 context. It is more of a mode of operation rather than a distinct feature assisting rule creation.

\* D. Rules are represented graphically in a flow chart into which you can drag and drop components to design the rule: Although graphical rule design was a feature in older Hyperion Planning versions (e.g., Calculation Manager's graphical interface), Oracle Planning 2024 documentation does not emphasize a drag-and-drop flowchart interface as a current primary method for rule creation. Instead, it focuses on templates and Groovy scripting.

References

\* Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Documentation: "Working with Business Rules" (docs.oracle.com, updated 2024). This section details the use of "system templates for calculations" and "Groovy business rules" as key features for rule creation.

\* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: Confirms that predefined templates (e.g., for clearing or aggregating data) and Groovy rules are core features to assist users in designing business rules.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

How do you add custom dimensions when you enable features?

- A. By renaming a dimension in Map/Rename Dimensions
- B. By adding a new dimension to the cube in Create and Manage Dimensions
- C. By adding a new dimension with the Data Management
- D. By creating a new dimension in Application Overview

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 78

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