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It has a lot of advantages. Giving yourself more time to prepare for the Oracle 1z0-1196-25 exam questions using it will allow you to obtain your 1z0-1196-25 certification. It is one of the major reasons many people prefer buying Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 1z0-1196-25 Exam Dumps preparation material. It was designed by the best Oracle Exam Questions who took the time to prepare it.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

There are various searching capabilities that a business user can use to locate customer and device-related information. What can be used to find devices, measuring components, service points, or usage subscriptions using a variety of search criteria?

- A. Unified Search
- **B. Control Central Search**
- C. Customer 360 Search
- D. 360 Search

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, theControl Central Searchis the primary tool used by business users to locate devices,

measuring components, service points, or usage subscriptions using a variety of search criteria. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide describes Control Central as a centralized dashboard that provides comprehensive search capabilities, allowing users to find customer and device-related information by entering criteria such as account numbers, device IDs, service point addresses, or usage subscription details.

Control Central Search is designed to streamline access to critical data, presenting results in a unified view that includes customer accounts, associated service points, devices, and usage subscriptions. For example, a user can search for a specific meter by its serial number and view its associated service point, measuring components, and billing history within the Control Central interface. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Unified Search is not a specific feature in Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter; it may be confused with general search functionalities in other systems.

Option B: Customer 360 Search is not a defined term in the system, though it resembles the concept of a 360-degree customer view provided by Control Central.

Option D: 360 Search is also not a recognized feature; it may be a misnomer for Control Central's comprehensive search capabilities. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide emphasizes that Control Central Search is a key feature for customer service representatives, enabling them to quickly resolve inquiries by accessing all relevant data in one place. For instance, if a customer calls about a billing issue, the representative can use Control Central Search to locate the customer's account, review the associated service point, and check the meter's measurement data.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Control Central Search
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Searching and Viewing Data

NEW QUESTION # 19

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 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.
- **B. 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.**
- C. Create two service points, one for subtractive import measuring component 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).

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 20

Meters are a type of device, which can be physical or virtual objects, that can produce data to be handled by the system. Which two statements are true regarding meters?

- A. Only one device configuration can be associated with a meter.
- **B. One or more measuring components can be associated with a meter's device configuration.**
- C. A meter can only have scalar or interval measuring components associated with it.
- **D. One or more device configurations can be associated with a meter over time.**
- E. Only one measuring component can be associated with a meter's device configuration.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Meters in Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter are devices that generate measurement data, and their configurations are critical for accurate data processing. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter documentation provides the following insights:

Statement A: "One or more measuring components can be associated with a meter's device configuration." This is true because a meter's device configuration can include multiple measuring components to capture different types of data (e.g., consumption, demand, or time-of-use readings).

Statement D: "One or more device configurations can be associated with a meter over time." This is also true, as a meter may have different configurations applied at different times, such as when a meter is reconfigured or upgraded.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement B: "Only one measuring component can be associated with a meter's device configuration" is false because, as noted, multiple measuring components can be linked to a single device configuration.

Statement C: "Only one device configuration can be associated with a meter" is false because a meter can have multiple device configurations over its lifecycle.

Statement E: "A meter can only have scalar or interval measuring components associated with it" is false because meters can also support other types of measuring components, such as register or profile components, depending on the system configuration.

Thus, the correct answers are B and D, as they align with the system's flexibility in associating measuring components and device configurations with meters.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Device Configuration and Measuring Components
 Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Meter Management

NEW QUESTION # 21

Where would an implementation configure the system to prevent duplicate persons from being added?

- A. Person

- B. Installation Options
- C. Person Contact Type
- D. Person Type
- E. Person Identifier Type

Answer: E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, preventing the addition of duplicate person records is a critical function to maintain data integrity and avoid redundancy in customer information. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide explicitly states that the system can be configured to prevent duplicate persons through the Person Identifier Type. The Person Identifier Type defines the types of identifiers (e.g., Social Security Number, Tax ID, Driver's License) that can be associated with a person record and includes settings to enforce uniqueness for specific identifiers.

By configuring a Person Identifier Type to require uniqueness, the system checks whether an identifier (e.g., a specific SSN) already exists before allowing a new person record to be created. If a duplicate identifier is detected, the system prevents the creation of the new record and prompts the user to review the existing record. This functionality is essential for ensuring that each individual or business is represented by a single person record, reducing errors in billing, communication, and account management.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further elaborates that the uniqueness check is implemented through validation rules defined in the Person Identifier Type, which can be customized to align with business requirements. For example, a utility might configure the SSN identifier type to be unique, ensuring that no two person records can share the same SSN.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Person refers to the individual record itself, not a configuration point for preventing duplicates.

Option B: Person Contact Type defines how contact information (e.g., phone, email) is stored but does not control duplicate prevention.

Option D: Installation Options manage global system settings, such as default parameters, but do not specifically handle duplicate person checks.

Option E: Person Type categorizes persons (e.g., residential, commercial) but does not include settings for duplicate prevention.

Practical Example: A utility configures the Person Identifier Type for "Social Security Number" to enforce uniqueness. When a customer service representative attempts to create a new person record with an SSN that already exists in the system, the system displays an error message, preventing the duplicate record and directing the representative to the existing person record. This ensures accurate customer data and avoids confusion in billing or service delivery.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide highlights that configuring duplicate prevention via Person Identifier Type is a best practice for data quality, particularly in large utilities with millions of customers, where manual checks are impractical.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Person Identifier Type Configuration
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Customer Information Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Person Records

NEW QUESTION # 22

Bill segment calculation lines are the source of some details that can be printed on a customer's bill. These lines are a snapshot of how the system calculated the bill segment amount. What can cause multiple bill segment calculation lines to be produced for a rate calculation rule for a bill segment calculation header?

- A. Nothing - there can be only one bill segment calculation line
- B. Change of prorable rate schedule during a billing period
- C. Change in prorable bill factor value in rate version calculation group for rate schedule during a billing period
- D. Change of prorable rate version calculation group for rate schedule and prorable bill factor value in rate version calculation group during a billing period
- E. Change of prorable rate version calculation group for rate schedule during a billing period

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, bill segment calculation lines detail how a bill segment's amount is calculated based on the rate calculation rules. Multiple calculation lines can be generated when there are changes in the rate structure during a billing period that affect proration. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that a change in the prorable rate version calculation group for a rate schedule and a prorable bill factor value in the rate version calculation group during a billing period (Option D) can cause multiple bill segment calculation lines. This occurs because the system must prorate the charges for

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