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Quiz 1z0-1196-25 - Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional –High Pass-Rate Download Fee

In today's competitive industry, only the brightest and most qualified candidates are hired for high-paying positions. Obtaining Oracle Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional is a wonderful approach to be successful because it can draw in prospects and convince companies that you are the finest in your field. Pass the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional exam to establish your expertise in your field and receive certification. However, passing the Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 1z0-1196-25 Exam is challenging.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Maintaining Customer Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Functional Consultant and covers how to manage customer records, particularly their demographic and geographic data. It also includes how service points are linked with devices, how installation details are tracked, how customers set notification preferences, and how service agreements and usage subscriptions are used in billing.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
A Landlord Agreement maintains a landlord's service reversion preferences. Which two statements are correct for landlord agreements?

- A. Reversion terms are always applied to all types of service at a premise.
- B. 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.
- C. Different reversion terms can be defined for each type of service.
- D. Reversion terms can be seasonal.
- E. The Landlord Agreement Type defines the reversion terms for a landlord agreement.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 18
What is the recommended way an adjustment can be levied when a service agreement is created?

- A. Plug-in an Enter or Exit algorithm on the Active state of the service agreement's business object to create an adjustment.
- B. Define an Adjustment Type on the service agreement's start option.
- C. Plug-in an algorithm into the SA Activation plug-in spot to create an adjustment on the service agreement's SA Type.
- D. Define an Adjustment Type on the service agreement's SA Type.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,adjustmentsare financial transactions used to modify a service agreement's balance, such as applying credits or charges. When aservice agreementis created, an adjustment may be needed to account for initial fees, promotional credits, or other financial considerations. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide recommends that the best way to levy an adjustment at service agreement creation is toplug-in an algorithm into the SA Activation plug-in spot to create an adjustment on the service agreement's SA Type.
TheSA Activation plug-in spot, defined in the Service Agreement Type (SA Type), is a configuration point where algorithms can be attached to execute specific actions when a service agreement is activated (i.e., transitions from "Pending Start" to "Active"). By plugging in an adjustment creation algorithm, the system automatically generates the appropriate adjustment transaction as part of the activation process. This approach ensures that the adjustment is consistently applied, auditable, and aligned with the SA Type's business rules.
For example, a utility might configure an SA Activation algorithm to create a $50 setup fee adjustment for new residential electric service agreements. When the service agreement is activated, the algorithm triggers the adjustment, updating the service agreement's balance and posting the transaction to the General Ledger (GL).
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide emphasizes that using the SA Activation plug- in spot is the recommended method because it integrates seamlessly with the service agreement lifecycle, reduces manual intervention, and supports complex logic (e.g., conditional adjustments based on customer class or service type).
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Define an Adjustment Type on the service agreement's SA Type.An Adjustment Type defines the characteristics of an adjustment (e.g., GLaccount, approval rules) but does not specify when or how it is levied during service agreement creation.
Option C: Define an Adjustment Type on the service agreement's start option.Start options control initial settings for service agreements (e.g., billing frequency) but are not used to define adjustments.
Option D: Plug-in an Enter or Exit algorithm on the Active state of the service agreement's business object to create an adjustment.While business object state transitions can trigger algorithms, this is not the recommended approach, as it is less specific

to the activation process and may complicate lifecycle management.
Practical Example:A utility offers a $25 welcome credit for new gas service agreements. They configure an SA Activation algorithm in the SA Type for gas services to create a credit adjustment of $25 when the service agreement is activated. When a customer signs up and the agreement activates, the algorithm automatically applies the credit, reducing the service agreement's balance and notifying the billing system.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide highlights that the SA Activation plug-in spot provides a robust, automated solution for adjustments, ensuring consistency and scalability across large customer bases.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Service Agreement Type and SA Activation Plug-in Spot Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Adjustments and Service Agreement Management Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Service Agreement Activation

NEW QUESTION # 19
An implementation needs to set up a configuration that allows a service point to be used with various metered devices. This configuration should support interval, digital scalar, and analog scalar devices. How could this requirement be met?

- A. Configure one service point type, three device configuration types, and thenconfigure the three valid device configuration types on the service point type.
- B. Configure one service point type, three device types, and then configure the three valid device types on the service point type.
- C. Configure one service point type, one device type, three device configuration types, and then define these as valid options on the service point type.
- D. Configure one service point type, three measuring component types, and then configure the three valid measuring component types on the service point type.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, aservice pointrepresents the location where utility services are delivered, and it must be configured to support variousmetered devices(e.g., interval, digital scalar, analog scalar). The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide explains that this requirement is met by configuringone service point type, three device configuration types, and then configuring the three valid device configuration types on the service point type.
TheService Point Typedefines the characteristics of service points, including which types of devices can be installed.Device Configuration Typesspecify the setup for devices, such as the number and type of measuring components (e.g., interval for smart meters, digital scalar for electronic meters, analog scalar for mechanical meters). By associating multiple Device Configuration Types with a Service Point Type, the system ensures that a service point can accommodate different device configurations over time, supporting the required flexibility.
For example, a Service Point Type for residential electric service might be linked to three Device Configuration Types: one for interval meters (smart meters with time-based readings), one for digital scalar meters (electronic meters with cumulative readings), and one for analog scalar meters (mechanical meters with cumulative readings). This configuration allows the service point to support any of these device types as needed, such as during meter upgrades or replacements.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide emphasizes that Device Configuration Types provide the granularity needed to support diverse metering technologies, while the Service Point Type ensures compatibility with the service delivery requirements.
The other options are incorrect:
Option A: Configure one service point type, three device types, and then configure the three valid device types on the service point type.This is incorrect, as Device Types define general device categories (e.g., electric meter) but lack the specific configuration details provided by Device Configuration Types.
Option C: Configure one service point type, three measuring component types, and then configure the three valid measuring component types on the service point type.This is incorrect, as Measuring Component Types definedata collection points (e.g., kWh, demand) but do not encompass the full device configuration.
Option D: Configure one service point type, one device type, three device configuration types, and then define these as valid options on the service point type.This is incorrect, as limiting to one Device Type reduces flexibility, and the correct approach focuses on Device Configuration Types.
Practical Example:A utility upgrading to smart meters configures a Service Point Type for electric service, linking it to three Device Configuration Types: interval (for smart meters), digital scalar (for existing electronic meters), and analog scalar (for older mechanical meters). When a smart meter is installed at a service point, the system references the interval Device Configuration Type, ensuring compatibility with the service point's requirements.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide notes that this configuration supports seamless meter transitions, enabling utilities

to manage diverse metering technologies without reconfiguring service points.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Service Point Type and Device Configuration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Device Management Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Configuring Service Points

NEW QUESTION # 20
An implementation can use agent-assisted process flows for processing start/stop/transfer service requests.
Which life-cycle state on a parent Customer Service Request business object should be used to process any prerequisites to starting service for processing start or transfer service requests?

- A. Waiting for Completion
- B. Waiting for Additional Actions
- C. Pending
- D. Start Service Set Up
- E. Start Service Processing

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,agent-assisted process flowsfor start, stop, or transfer service requests rely on theCustomer Service Request (CSR)business object to manage the lifecycle of the request. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that theWaiting for Additional Actionslife- cycle state on a parent CSR is used to process any prerequisites to starting service for start or transfer service requests. This state indicates that the CSR is awaiting the completion of prerequisite tasks, such as field activities (e.g., meter installation), customer information updates, or verification of payment arrangements, before proceeding to activate the service.
TheWaiting for Additional Actionsstate is designed to pause the process flow, allowing the system or user to complete necessary actions while keeping the CSR active. Once all prerequisites are met (e.g., a field technician confirms meterinstallation), the CSR transitions to the next state, such as service activation. This ensures that all required conditions are fulfilled before service is started or transferred, preventing errors or incomplete setups.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Start Service Processingis not a standard life-cycle state in the CSR business object and does not apply.
Option C: Waiting for Completiontypically indicates that the CSR is in its final stages, awaiting finalization, not processing prerequisites.
Option D: Pendingis an initial state where the CSR is created but not yet actively processing prerequisites.
Option E: Start Service Set Upis not a defined state in the CSR lifecycle.
Practical Example:A customer requests to start electric service at a new premise. The parent CSR enters the Waiting for Additional Actionsstate while the system initiates a field activity to install a meter and a child CSR to verify the customer's credit history. Once the meter is installed and the credit check is complete, the CSR moves to the next state to activate the service agreement, ensuring all prerequisites are met.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide emphasizes that theWaiting for Additional Actionsstate is critical for coordinating complex service requests, as it allows the system to track and manage multiple dependencies, ensuring a smooth service initiation process.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Customer Service Request Lifecycle Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Service Request Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Service Start and Transfer Workflows

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 and Usage Calculation Group
- B. Usage Calculation Group and Post-Processing Usage Calculation Group
- C. Usage Version Calculation Group
- D. Pre-Processing Usage Calculation Group, Usage Version Calculation Group, and Post-Processing Usage Calculation Group

- E. Usage Calculation Group

Answer: E

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 22
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