

1z0-1196-25인기자격증시험덤프최신자료 & 1z0-1196-25덤프자료



참고: PassTIP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Oracle 1z0-1196-25 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FPeVjIFywrAY-1N90cqxxpPi5NvUrIg2>

PassTIP Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25시험덤프 구매전 구매사이트에서 무료샘플을 다운받아 PDF버전 덤프내용을 우선 체험해보실수 있습니다. 무료샘플을 보시면 PassTIP Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25시험대비자료에 믿음이 갈것입니다. 고객님의 이익을 보장해드리기 위하여 PassTIP는 시험불합격시 덤프비용전액환불을 무조건 약속합니다. PassTIP의 도움으로 더욱 많은 분들이 멋진 IT전문가로 거듭나기를 바라는바입니다.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 덤프는 Oracle 1z0-1196-25 시험문제변경에 따라 주기적으로 업데이트를 진행하여 저희 덤프가 항상 가장 최신버전이도록 보장해드립니다. 고객님들에 대한 깊은 배려의 마음으로 고품질 Oracle 1z0-1196-25 덤프를 제공해드리고 디테일한 서비스를 제공해드리는것이 저희의 목표입니다.

>> 1z0-1196-25인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료 <<

최근 인기시험 1z0-1196-25인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료 덤프자료

이 글을 보시게 된다면 Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25시험패스를 꿈꾸고 있는 분이라고 믿습니다. Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25 시험공부를 아직 시작하지 않으셨다면 망설이지 마시고 PassTIP의 Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25덤프를 마련하여 공부를 시작해 보세요. 이렇게 착한 가격에 이정도 품질의 덤프자료는 찾기 힘들것입니다. PassTIP의 Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25덤프는 고객님께서 Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25 시험을 패스하는 필수품입니다.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

주제 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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<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.
주제 6	<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.
주제 7	<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.

최신 Oracle Cloud 1z0-1196-25 무료샘플문제 (Q19-Q24):

질문 #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 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).
- C. 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.
- D. Create two service points, one for subtractive import measuring component and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.

정답: C

설명:

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

질문 # 20

Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about service points?

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

정답: A,D

설명:

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

질문 # 21

Accounts are the entities for which bills are created. There must be at least one account for every customer.

What is the valid status for an account when the customer has moved out of all their properties and paid off all their debt?

- A. Stopped
- B. Inactive
- C. **Closed**
- D. Account does not have a status
- E. Pending Stop

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, an account is the entity used for billing and financial tracking, and every customer must have at least one account. When a customer moves out of all their properties and pays off all their debt, the account's status is updated to reflect that it is no longer active. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide clearly states that the valid status for such an account is **Closed**. The "Closed" status indicates that the account has no outstanding balances, no active service agreements, and no further activity is expected, effectively terminating the account's lifecycle.

The process of closing an account typically involves stopping all service agreements, ensuring all financial obligations are settled (e.g., final bills paid), and updating the account status to "Closed." This status prevents any new transactions or services from being linked to the account, ensuring accurate financial reporting and system integrity.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further explains that the "Closed" status is a final state in the account lifecycle, used when the customer relationship is fully terminated. This is distinct from other statuses that reflect temporary or transitional states.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Account does not have a status is incorrect, as all accounts in the system have a defined status to track their lifecycle.

Option B: Stopped is not a standard account status; it may apply to service agreements but not accounts.

Option C: Inactive indicates an account with no active services but potentially outstanding balances or future activity, not a fully settled account.

Option E: Pending Stop is a transitional status used when an account is in the process of being stopped, not when all debts are paid and services are terminated.

Practical Example: A customer moves out of their apartment, stops their electric and water services, and pays their final bills, resulting in a zero balance. The utility updates the account status to "Closed," preventing any new charges or services from being associated with the account. If the customer later returns as a new customer, a new account would be created rather than reactivating the closed one.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide highlights that the "Closed" status is essential for managing customer churn, ensuring that inactive accounts are properly archived while maintaining historical data for audits or reporting.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Account Status Management
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Account Lifecycle
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Customer Accounts

질문 # 22

Which two statements correctly describe important concepts about persons?

- A. A person record is always linked to an account record.
- B. **A person exists for every individual or business.**
- C. A person's status indicates if they are a current customer.
- D. A person can only be linked to another person via an account record.
- E. **A person may have zero, one, or more forms of identification recorded.**

정답: B,E

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the person entity represents an individual or business interacting with the utility. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide clarifies:

Statement C: "A person exists for every individual or business." This is correct, as the system creates a person record for each entity

(individual or business) that interacts with the utility, such as customers, vendors, or landlords.

Statement D: "A person may have zero, one, or more forms of identification recorded." This is also correct. The system allows for multiple forms of identification (e.g., Social Security Number, Tax ID) to be associated with a person, or none at all, depending on the configuration.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement A: A person's status does not directly indicate if they are a current customer; instead, it reflects their relationship status (e.g., active, inactive) with the system, which may not be tied to customer status.

Statement B: A person record is not always linked to an account record; for example, a person could be a contact or landlord without an account.

Statement E: Persons can be linked to other persons through relationships (e.g., household members) without requiring an account record.

Thus, the correct answers are C and D, as they accurately describe the person entity in the system.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Customer Information Management Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Person Configuration

질문 # 23

On which page/portal tab are a customer's communication preferences displayed for push-based and subscription-based notifications?

- A. Account - Communication Preferences tab
- B. Account - Account Portal tab
- C. Person - Person Portal tab
- D. Person - Main tab
- E. Account - Persons tab

정답: A

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a customer's communication preferences for push-based and subscription-based notifications are managed at the account level. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that these preferences are displayed and configured on the Account - Communication Preferences tab. This tab allows users to define how notifications (e.g., billing alerts, outage updates) are delivered to the customer, including methods such as email, SMS, or other channels.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A: The Person - Main tab contains general information about the person (e.g., name, contact details) but does not include communication preferences for notifications.

Option C: The Person - Person Portal tab is not a standard tab in the system for managing communication preferences.

Option D: The Account - Account Portal tab is used for account-related information but does not specifically display communication preferences.

Option E: The Account - Persons tab lists persons associated with the account but does not manage notification preferences.

Thus, the correct answer is B, as the Account - Communication Preferences tab is the designated location for managing these settings.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Shivaji (2004), Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Account Management - Communication Preferences Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Customer Information and Notifications

질문 # 24

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성공을 위해 길을 찾고 실패를 위해 구실을 찾지 않는다는 말이 있습니다. Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25 시험이 영어로 출제되어 시험패스가 너무 어렵다 혹은 회사다니느라 공부할 시간이 없다는 등등은 모두 공부하기 싫은 구실에 불과합니다. PassTIP의 Oracle인증 1z0-1196-25 덤프만 마련하면 실패를 성공으로 바꿀 수 있는 기회를 체험할 수 있습니다.

1z0-1196-25 덤프자료 : <https://www.pasttip.net/1z0-1196-25-pass-exam.html>

- 높은 적중율을 자랑하는 1z0-1196-25 인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료 덤프샘플문제 □ ☀

www.koreadumps.com ☐*☐은 (1z0-1196-25) 무료 다운로드를 받을 수 있는 최고의 사이트입니다 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 덤프자료

- 1z0-1196-25시험대비 덤프자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25최신 업데이트 인증공부자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25최신덤프자료 ☐ 지금 「 www.itdumpskr.com 」에서 (1z0-1196-25)를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요 1z0-1196-25시험대비 인증덤프
- 1z0-1196-25적중율 높은 인증덤프공부 ↑ 1z0-1196-25적중율 높은 인증덤프공부 * 1z0-1196-25유효한 최신덤프 ☐ 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하려면 《 www.itdumpskr.com 》을 통해 ➡ 1z0-1196-25 ☐를 검색하십시오 1z0-1196-25유효한 최신덤프자료
- 시험패스에 유효한 1z0-1196-25인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료 덤프로 시험패스하기 ☐ 오픈 웹 사이트 ➤ www.itdumpskr.com ☐ 검색 ➡ 1z0-1196-25 ☐ ☐ ☐ 무료 다운로드 1z0-1196-25최신 인증시험 기출문제
- 1z0-1196-25인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료최신버전 시험기출문제 ☐ 무료로 쉽게 다운로드하려면 (kr.fast2test.com)에서 “ 1z0-1196-25 ”를 검색하세요 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 최신 덤프공부자료
- 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 공부문제 ☐ 1z0-1196-25최신 업데이트 인증공부자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25시험대비 인증덤프 ☐ ☐ www.itdumpskr.com ☐ 을(를) 열고 ☐ 1z0-1196-25 ☐를 검색하여 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하십시오 1z0-1196-25시험대비 공부하기
- 높은 적중율을 자랑하는 1z0-1196-25인기자격증 시험덤프 최신자료 덤프샘플문제 ☐ ➡ 1z0-1196-25 ☐를 무료로 다운로드하려면 ➡ www.dumpstop.com ☐ 웹사이트를 입력하세요 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 공부문제
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- 1z0-1196-25최신덤프자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 최신 덤프공부자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25적중율 높은 인증덤프 공부 ☐ “ 1z0-1196-25 ”를 무료로 다운로드하려면 { www.itdumpskr.com } 웹사이트를 입력하세요 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 최신 덤프모음집
- 1z0-1196-25적중율 높은 인증덤프공부 ☐ 1z0-1196-25최신덤프자료 ☐ 1z0-1196-25최신 인증시험 기출문제 ☐ * www.koreadumps.com ☐*☐웹사이트를 열고 ➡ 1z0-1196-25 ☐를 검색하여 무료 다운로드 1z0-1196-25퍼펙트 덤프 샘플문제 다운
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참고: PassTIP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 1z0-1196-25 시험 문제집이 있습니다:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FPeVjIIfywrAY-1N90cqxxpPi5NvUrIg2>