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Oracle 1z0-1054-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Enterprise and Financial Reporting Structures: This section of the exam measures skills of Oracle ERP Implementation Consultants and covers the core components used in setting up enterprise structures and reporting configurations. It assesses knowledge in defining legal entities, jurisdictions, and geographies, as well as the design and configuration of Chart of Accounts. Candidates must also demonstrate how to set up and secure chart structures and manage reporting calendars and currencies.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing and Managing Journals: This section targets Oracle General Ledger Consultants and covers the full cycle of journal processing—from creation through approval to management. It includes configuration of journal-related objects and understanding how journals are sourced, tracked, and approved using predefined rules and workflows.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using AI • ML • Mobile and Other Automation Features: This final section assesses Finance Transformation Architects and focuses on the business value derived from incorporating AI, machine learning, and mobile capabilities in Oracle Financials. Candidates are expected to understand automation use cases and the practical benefits these modern features offer in streamlining financial operations.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing Period Close: Designed for Oracle Financial Application Managers, this section evaluates expertise in executing and managing the period close lifecycle. Topics include reconciliations, revaluation, translation, and consolidation. Candidates are required to configure the Period Close Monitor and associated setups like revaluation, allocations, and chart mappings for financial consolidation.

Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

After user acceptance testing of the new Oracle Fusion Cloud system, the company's accountants report that they want to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time. The anomalies should include an increase or decrease that is above or below a percentage amount threshold.

What is the best way to meet this requirement?

- **A. Create an Account Group using Account Monitor.**
- B. Use Account Inspector.
- C. Open a Smart View file saved on your desktop.
- D. Perform an account analysis online.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 51

Your customer uses Financials Cloud, Projects, Inventory, and SCM.

Which two statements are true regarding intercompany accounting for these products? (Choose two.)

- A. In Financials Cloud, Intercompany Balancing Rules are used to balance both cross-ledger allocation journals and single-ledger journals.
- B. Intercompany balancing rules in General Ledger need to be mapped with the intercompany configuration in each product.
- **C. Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that needs to be configured separately.**
- **D. Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined centrally and applied across Financials and Projects.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

According to Oracle documentation¹, the following statements are true regarding intercompany accounting for Financials Cloud, Projects, Inventory, and SCM: Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that needs to be configured separately, and Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined centrally and applied across Financials and Projects. Intercompany accounting is the process of recording transactions between related entities within an enterprise or between groups in the same legal entity. Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that enables you to create, process, and reconcile intercompany transactions. Intercompany Balancing Rules are used to generate balancing entries for journals that are out of balance by legal entity or primary balancing segment values. Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined in General Ledger and applied across Financials and Projects. Therefore, options A and C are correct. Option B is incorrect because Intercompany Balancing Rules are not used to balance cross-ledger allocation journals.

Option D is incorrect because Intercompany balancing rules in General Ledger do not need to be mapped with the intercompany configuration in each product.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Your company wants to change the Cumulative Translation Adjustment (CTA) account to record gains

/losses from varying currency rates.

What steps must you perform to achieve this objective without causing data corruption?

- **A. Purge all translated balances, change the CTA account in the Ledger page, and rerun Translation for all periods required.**
- B. Query the Translation journals and delete all of them, then change the CTA account in the Ledger page, and rerun Translation for all periods required.
- C. Open the Ledgers page and update the CTA account and then rerun Translation for all periods required. The system will automatically update the translated balances.
- D. Define a new ledger and accounting configuration. The CTA account cannot be updated after the ledger has been in use.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 53

You need to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment. Your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment.

What is Oracle's recommended method to define this chart of accounts?

- A. Define the company segment and assign both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels.
- B. Create two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments.
- C. Define the intercompany segment with a default value.
- **D. Share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to Oracle documentation³, Oracle's recommended method to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment when your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment is to share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments. Sharing the same value set enables you to use segment value security rules for both segments and ensures that the values in both segments are consistent. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because defining the intercompany segment with a default value does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option C is incorrect because defining the company segment and assigning both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option D is incorrect because creating two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments does not ensure that the values in both segments are consistent.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which two statements are true about the Intercompany Reconciliation report?

- **A. It displays the intercompany receivables and intercompany payables balances in summary for a period.**
- B. It includes ledger balancing lines generated when the primary balancing segment value (BSV) is in balance, but either the second or third BSVs are not.
- C. It displays all clearing company balancing lines for a period.
- **D. It can be run using an additional currency and conversion rate that converts all amounts into a common currency for comparison.**
- E. You can only drill down to the General Ledger journal and then from there to the Subledger journal entry.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The Intercompany Reconciliation report is a tool that helps you reconcile your intercompany transactions and identify any discrepancies between the provider and receiver sides. The report shows the entered or transaction amount of the accounting entries booked to the intercompany receivables and payables accounts for a pair of provider and receiver legal entities. The accounted amounts may be different when the conversion rates used for the intercompany receivables and payables are different. Therefore, you can run the report using an additional currency and conversion rate that converts all amounts into a common currency for comparison. This option helps you manage the currency risk and the conversion rate fluctuations for intercompany transactions. The report also displays the intercompany receivables and payables balances in summary for a period, and any differences between them. You can drill down on the links to view the balances by source and then by journal lines. You have full drill-down capabilities to the general ledger journal, subledger accounting entry, and source receivables or payables transaction. References:

* Intercompany Reconciliation

* Intercompany Reconciliation Reports

