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Oracle 1z0-1080-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Report on Planning Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of reporting analysts and covers creating reports on Planning data. It includes reporting on EPM data to provide insights into organizational performance.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manage Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of business rule developers and focuses on designing business rules and rulesets. It explains the benefits of Groovy Rules in enhancing performance and flexibility within Planning applications.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to Planning Modules: This section of the exam measures the skills of module planners and introduces Planning modules. It includes integrating modules, leveraging best practices for module planning, and configuring Financials, Workforce, Capital, and Projects.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set Up Planning Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of security administrators and focuses on provisioning users and groups. It includes assigning access permissions to artifacts and cells in Planning to ensure secure access to critical information.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configure Intelligent Performance Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of machine learning specialists and focuses on configuring IPM components. It includes setting up machine learning models for predictive analytics within Planning applications.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manage Approvals: This section of the exam measures the skills of approval process managers and covers setting up approval workflows in Planning. It explains how to configure approval processes to streamline decision-making within organizations.

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Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

In which three ways can you create data maps that copy data using Smart Push?

- A. From Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud
- B. From Planning to Financial Consolidation and Close
- C. From Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning
- D. Between two Planning instances
- E. From Financial Consolidation and Close to Planning

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Smart Push is a feature within data maps that enables efficient, real-time data movement between Oracle EPM Cloud applications or instances. It copies data dynamically when triggered (e.g., via forms or rules). The three supported ways to create data maps with Smart Push are:

- * A. From Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud: Incorrect. Smart Push does not support direct data movement from Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud, as these modules lack a predefined integration path for this feature.
- * B. From Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning: Incorrect. Similarly, Smart Push does not facilitate data movement from Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning.
- * C. From Financial Consolidation and Close to Planning: Correct. Smart Push supports moving consolidated data (e.g., actuals) from Financial Consolidation and Close (FCC) to Planning for planning purposes.
- * D. From Planning to Financial Consolidation and Close: Correct. Smart Push allows pushing planned data from Planning to FCC for consolidation or reporting.
- * E. Between two Planning instances: Correct. Smart Push can move data between two Planning instances (e.g., test and production environments) to synchronize data.

These three options-C, D, and E-are explicitly supported by Smart Push in Oracle EPM Cloud, as per the documentation, enabling seamless data integration across these applications.

References:

- * Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Using Smart Push in Data Maps" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-30).
- * Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Data Integration with Smart Push" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-20, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which three are configuration or post-configuration tasks for Financials?

- A. Removing custom dimensions
- B. Setting up exchange rates (for multicurrency applications)
- C. Adding custom expense driver categories
- D. Completing Planning and Forecast Preparation
- E. Adding custom dimensions

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, configuring and post-configuring the Financials module involves tasks to establish its structure and functionality. The three valid configuration or post-configuration tasks are:

- * A. Adding custom expense driver categories: Incorrect. While Financials supports driver-based planning (e.g., revenue drivers), adding custom expense driver categories is not a standard configuration task-it's more of a customization within forms or rules, not a

core setup step.

- * B. Adding custom dimensions: Correct. Adding custom dimensions (e.g., Region, Product) is a key configuration task in Financials to tailor the module to business needs, often done during or shortly after initial setup.
- * C. Completing Planning and Forecast Preparation: Correct. This mandatory configuration task defines the planning periods, scenarios, and versions for Financials, setting the foundation for budgeting and forecasting.
- * D. Setting up exchange rates (for multicurrency applications): Correct. For multicurrency-enabled Financials applications, configuring exchange rates is a critical task during or post-configuration to support currency conversion in financial planning.
- * E. Removing custom dimensions: Incorrect. Removing dimensions is not a standard configuration or post-configuration task—it's a rare adjustment that could disrupt existing data and is not recommended as part of setup.

The Oracle documentation identifies B, C, and D as essential tasks during or after Financials configuration, ensuring the module meets planning and reporting requirements.

References:

- * Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Financials Configuration Tasks" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-15).
- * Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Setting Up Financials" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-15, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 43

In Workforce, you want to set a date by which existing employees must be hired to be eligible to receive merit. You also want to specify the month in which merit should start.

Which option should you enable for this?

- A. Workforce Assumptions
- B. Merit Assumptions
- C. Merit Rates
- D. Merit Month

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation's Workforce module, configuring merit-related settings for employees involves specifying eligibility criteria and timing, such as a hire date cutoff for existing employees to receive merit increases and the month when merit adjustments begin. The **Merit Assumptions** option is the correct choice for this purpose.

- * B. Merit Assumptions: This feature allows administrators to define merit-related parameters, including the "hire by" date (the date by which employees must be hired to be eligible for merit) and the "merit start month" (the month when merit increases take effect). It provides a centralized way to set these assumptions, ensuring they are applied consistently across the workforce plan.
- * A. Workforce Assumptions: This option covers broader workforce settings (e.g., default hire dates, salary assumptions), but it does not specifically address merit eligibility or timing details like hire-by dates or merit start months.
- * C. Merit Rates: This pertains to defining the percentage or amount of merit increases, not the eligibility dates or start month for merit application.
- * D. Merit Month: While this might seem relevant, "Merit Month" is not a standalone option in Workforce. It is a setting typically configured within Merit Assumptions, not an independent feature.

The **Merit Assumptions** option is explicitly designed to handle these merit-specific configurations, making it the most suitable choice.

References

- * Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Documentation: "Administering Workforce - Merit Assumptions" (docs.oracle.com, updated 2024). States that "Merit Assumptions allow setting the hire- by date for merit eligibility and the merit start month."
- * Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: Confirms that Merit Assumptions is used to specify eligibility criteria and timing for merit increases in Workforce.

NEW QUESTION # 44

You want to set up weekly planning for 18 continuous months.

Which three options need to be selected when initially enabling features in Financials?

- A. Weekly Planning
- B. Rolling Forecast
- C. Time Frame Granularity
- D. Custom Periods
- E. Weeks to Months Mapping

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

To set up weekly planning for 18 continuous months in Oracle Planning 2024's Financials module, specific options must be selected when initially enabling features via the Configure card. The three required options are:

- * A. Time Frame Granularity: Incorrect. This is not a specific option in the Enable Features page; granularity (e.g., weeks) is controlled by Weekly Planning, not a separate setting.
- * B. Rolling Forecast: Correct. Enabling Rolling Forecast allows planning over a continuous 18-month horizon, dynamically updating as time progresses, which aligns with the requirement for ongoing weekly planning.
- * C. Weeks to Months Mapping: Correct. This option defines how weekly data rolls up into monthly totals, essential for reporting and analysis over the 18-month period in a weekly planning setup.
- * D. Weekly Planning: Correct. Enabling Weekly Planning sets the periodicity to weeks instead of months, allowing budgeting and forecasting at a weekly level for the 18 months.
- * E. Custom Periods: Incorrect. Custom Periods allow defining non-standard time periods, but they are not required for weekly planning over 18 months- Weekly Planning and standard calendar setups suffice.

The Oracle documentation confirms that Rolling Forecast, Weeks to Months Mapping, and Weekly Planning are the key features to enable for weekly planning over an extended horizon like 18 months, making B, C, and D the correct answers.

References:

* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Enabling Weekly Planning in Financials" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-10).

* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Configuring Rolling Forecasts and Weekly Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-20, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which two features can help users create business rules?

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 46

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