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Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which three statements are true regarding Financial Transaction creation algorithms?

- A. They control if and how the General Ledger entries are created.
- B. They control when a Financial Transaction's details are ready to be posted to the General Ledger.
- C. They control how the current balance is affected.
- D. They control when a Financial Transaction is to be swept onto a bill.
- E. They control how the payoff balance is affected.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, Financial Transaction creation algorithms govern how financial transactions are generated and processed. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide specifies:

Statement C: "They control when a Financial Transaction's details are ready to be posted to the General Ledger." This is correct, as algorithms determine the timing of General Ledger (GL) posting based on transaction status.

Statement D: "They control if and how the General Ledger entries are created." This is also correct, as algorithms define whether GL entries are generated and the structure of those entries (e.g., debit/credit accounts).

Statement E: "They control how the current balance is affected." This is correct, as financial transactions directly impact the account's current balance, and algorithms dictate how these updates occur.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement A: The payoff balance is typically managed by payment algorithms, not financial transaction creation algorithms.

Statement B: The sweeping of financial transactions onto a bill is controlled by bill completion processes, not financial transaction creation algorithms.

Thus, the correct answers are C, D, and E, as they align with the role of financial transaction creation algorithms.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Financial Transactions and General Ledger Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Financial Transaction Processing

NEW QUESTION # 20

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 service points, one for subtractive import measuring component and the other for consumptive export, that will be linked to one scalar device.
- 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 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: C

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 # 21

At what stage in the processing related to initial measurement data (IMD) will meter multipliers be applied to measurements?

- A. Prepare for VEE
- B. Post-VEE
- C. Critical Validation
- D. **VEE**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, meter multipliers are factors applied to raw meter readings to account for device-specific scaling (e.g., a multiplier of 10 for a meter that records in tens of kWh). The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that meter multipliers are applied during the VEE (Validation, Editing, and Estimation) stage of initial measurement data (IMD) processing. The VEE stage involves a series of rules and algorithms to validate, edit, and estimate measurement data, including the application of meter multipliers to convert raw readings into accurate consumption values.

During the VEE process, the system retrieves the multiplier defined in the device's configuration (e.g., in the Measuring Component or Device Configuration) and applies it to the raw measurement. This ensures that the resulting consumption data is correctly scaled for usage calculations and billing. For example, if a raw reading is 50 units and the meter multiplier is 100, the VEE process applies the multiplier to yield a consumption of 5,000 units.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

Option A: Prepare for VEE involves preliminary steps like data formatting or staging but does not include applying multipliers.

Option C: Critical Validation checks basic data integrity (e.g., format, device ID) and does not involve multiplier application.

Option D: Post-VEE occurs after VEE processing and focuses on finalizing measurements or triggering downstream processes, not applying multipliers.

Practical Example: A utility receives an IMD with a raw reading of 10 kWh from a meter with a multiplier of

10. During the VEE stage, the system applies the multiplier, resulting in a corrected measurement of 100 kWh, which is then used for billing calculations. If the multiplier were applied incorrectly, the VEE rules could flag the measurement for further review.

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide highlights that the VEE stage is critical for ensuring measurement accuracy, as it integrates device-specific configurations like multipliers into the data processing pipeline, preventing errors in billing or reporting.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: VEE Processing and Meter Multipliers Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Measurement Processing

NEW QUESTION # 22

The adjustment transaction is a convenient mechanism to transfer monies between two service agreements.

Which two statements are true for transfer adjustments?

- A. Transfer adjustments cannot be used to transfer monies between two service agreements that are linked to different accounts.
- B. A credit adjustment and debit adjustment for a transfer can be linked to separate approval profiles when using a single adjustment transaction.
- C. The GL details for both adjustments can be posted to the GL together.

- D. Each adjustment involved in the transfer can be created independently using a single adjustment transaction.
- E. Both adjustments are created together and frozen together.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a transfer adjustment is a type of adjustment transaction used to move money between two service agreements, typically to correct billing errors or reallocate funds. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide provides detailed insights into the characteristics of transfer adjustments:

Statement A: "Transfer adjustments cannot be used to transfer monies between two service agreements that are linked to different accounts." This is correct. The system restricts transfer adjustments to service agreements within the same account to maintain financial integrity and simplify reconciliation.

Transferring funds across accounts requires alternative mechanisms, such as payments or manual adjustments.

Statement C: "Both adjustments are created together and frozen together." This is also correct. A transfer adjustment involves a pair of adjustments—a debit adjustment to one service agreement and a credit adjustment to another. These are created as a single transaction to ensure balance and are frozen together to prevent partial processing, ensuring that the financial impact is consistent.

The other statements are incorrect:

Statement B: Each adjustment cannot be created independently using a single adjustment transaction, as transfer adjustments are inherently paired (debit and credit) and created together.

Statement D: The credit and debit adjustments in a transfer cannot be linked to separate approval profiles within a single transaction, as they are part of the same adjustment process with unified approval logic.

Statement E: While the General Ledger (GL) details for both adjustments are related, they are not necessarily posted together; the posting depends on the GL configuration and timing.

Practical Example: Suppose a customer has two service agreements under one account: one for electricity (\$50 balance) and one for water (\$0 balance). A billing error incorrectly charged \$20 to the electricity agreement instead of the water agreement. A transfer adjustment is created, debiting \$20 from the electricity agreement and crediting \$20 to the water agreement. Both adjustments are created and frozen together, and the system ensures they are linked to the same account, updating the balances to \$30 (electricity) and \$20 (water).

The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide notes that transfer adjustments are a streamlined way to correct financial allocations within an account, reducing the need for manual interventions and ensuring auditability through paired transactions.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Adjustment Transactions and Transfers Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Financial Adjustments

NEW QUESTION # 23

A bill is used to communicate changes in the financial obligations to a customer. For which entity is a bill produced?

- A. Customer
- B. Landlord Agreement
- C. Account
- D. Person
- E. Service Agreement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, a bill is generated to communicate financial obligations, such as charges for services consumed, to a customer. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide explicitly states that bills are produced for an account. An account is the central entity that aggregates financial transactions, including charges from service agreements, and serves as the billing entity for a customer. The bill reflects the total financial obligations associated with the account for a specific billing period.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A: A service agreement defines the terms of service and generates bill segments, but the bill itself is produced for the account, not the service agreement.

Option B: A person represents an individual or business, but bills are not produced directly for persons; they are tied to accounts.

Option C: A landlord agreement manages service reversion preferences, not billing.

Option E: The term "Customer" is not a specific entity in the system; accounts are used to represent customers for billing purposes. Thus, the correct answer is D, as bills are produced for accounts.

Reference:

Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Bill Creation and Account Management Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Billing Processes

NEW QUESTION # 24

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