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## Oracle 1z0-1054-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configuring Financial Reports: This portion of the exam measures the abilities of Financial Reporting Analysts and includes creating and managing a range of reports using tools like the Financial Reporting Center, Web Studio, OTBI, Smart View, and Dashboards. Candidates must know how to define account groups, set up infolets, and build custom analytics tailored to user needs.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using AI</li> <li>ML</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Ledgers: This part evaluates the competencies of Financial Systems Analysts and focuses on defining and configuring ledgers within Oracle Financials. Candidates are expected to manage ledger-level security and understand how to utilize General Ledger Balances Cubes for better financial visibility and reporting accuracy.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing Intercompany: This domain assesses the skills of Finance Integration Specialists in configuring and managing intercompany transactions. Candidates must understand balancing rules, clearing configurations, and transaction processing, as well as how to maintain intercompany reconciliations in multi-entity structures.</li> </ul>

## Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

A subsidiary company is about to configure their General Ledger in a highly regulated country where there is a legal requirement to produce fiscal reports under local GAAP. Subledgers transferring to General Ledger must use the local currency, and there is a requirement to report to the parent company (not local currency) using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Which two ledger types should be configured to fulfill this reporting requirement?

- A. Reporting currency with the local accounting convention
- B. Primary ledger with the IFRS accounting convention
- C. Secondary ledger with the IFRS accounting convention
- D. Primary ledger with the local accounting convention
- E. Reporting currency with the IFRS accounting convention

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

A primary ledger is the main ledger for a legal entity or business unit that records all accounting transactions and maintains the accounting balances. A secondary ledger is an optional ledger that is associated with a primary ledger and maintains accounting balances in a different accounting representation. A reporting currency is an optional currency that is associated with a primary ledger and maintains accounting balances in a different currency. In this scenario, the subsidiary company needs to produce fiscal reports under local GAAP and local currency, as well as report to the parent company using IFRS and not local currency. Therefore, the subsidiary company should configure a primary ledger with the local accounting convention and local currency, and a

secondary ledger with the IFRS accounting convention and not local currency. A reporting currency with the local accounting convention or the IFRS accounting convention would not meet the requirement, as it would only maintain balances in a different currency, not a different accounting representation. A primary ledger with the IFRS accounting convention would not meet the requirement, as it would not comply with the local GAAP. References:

Oracle Financials Cloud Implementing Enterprise Structures and General Ledger, Chapter 2: Ledgers, Primary Ledgers, Secondary Ledgers, and Reporting Currencies  
Oracle Financials Cloud Using General Ledger, Chapter 1: Introduction, Ledgers and Subledgers, Primary Ledgers, Secondary Ledgers, and Reporting Currencies

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

You have three ledgers that use the same chart of accounts with one intercompany payable and one intercompany receivable account. The chart of accounts also has an intercompany segment. Each ledger has one legal entity assigned to it and each legal entity is associated with one balancing segment value.

At what level should you define the default intercompany balancing rule?

- A. Primary balancing segment rule
- **B. Chart of accounts rule**
- C. Ledger-level rule
- D. Legal entity-level rule

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

You should define the default intercompany balancing rule at the legal entity level, because each ledger has one legal entity assigned to it and each legal entity is associated with one balancing segment value. This way, you can specify the intercompany receivables and payables accounts for each legal entity and ensure that the journals are balanced by legal entity or primary balancing segment values. A ledger-level rule would apply to all legal entities in the ledger, which may not be appropriate if they have different intercompany accounts. A primary balancing segment rule would apply to all ledgers that share the same chart of accounts, which may not be desirable if they have different intercompany rules. A chart of accounts rule would apply to all ledgers and legal entities that use the same chart of accounts, which may not be feasible if they have different intercompany segments or accounts. References:

\* Intercompany Balancing Rules, Section: Define Intercompany Balancing Rules

\* Overview of Intercompany Balancing Rules, Section: Define Intercompany Balancing Rules

\* Troubleshooting Guide For Intercompany Balancing, Section: 1. Journals and subledger accounting entries are not being balanced for intercompany activity

\* Implement General Ledger, Section: Intercompany Balancing

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

You define intercompany balancing rules that are applied to a specific source and category, such as Payables and Invoices, or a specific intercompany transaction type, such as Intercompany Sales.

Which statement on intercompany configuration is true?

- A. You must define intercompany balancing rules for all sources, categories, and transaction types.
- B. Intercompany balancing evaluates the rules in the following order: ledger, legal entity, chart of accounts, and primary balancing segment value.
- **C. You can create a rule for all sources and categories by selecting the source "Other" and category "Other"**

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

You notice that a lot of erroneous address data is being saved. How do you ensure that only valid addresses are entered in the system?

- A. Define the Geography Validation for Country option to No Validation.
- **B. Define the Geography Validation for Country option to Error.**
- C. Redefine the geography hierarchy.
- D. Redefine the location structure.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Geography validation is a feature that enables you to validate the address information entered for a location against the geography hierarchy defined for a country. You can set the Geography Validation for Country option to one of the following values:

\* No Validation: No validation is performed on the address information.

\* Warning: A warning message is displayed if the address information does not match the geography hierarchy, but the user can still save the address.

\* Error: An error message is displayed if the address information does not match the geography hierarchy, and the user cannot save the address until the error is corrected. To ensure that only valid addresses are entered in the system, you should set the Geography Validation for Country option to Error. This will prevent users from saving erroneous address data and enforce data quality and accuracy. References:

\* Oracle Financials Cloud: Enterprise Structures with General Ledger Implementation, Chapter 2: Define Geographies, Section: Geography Validation

\* Oracle Financials Cloud: Implementing Enterprise Structures and General Ledger, Chapter 2: Define Geographies, Section: Geography Validation

## NEW QUESTION # 49

When will Intercompany processing balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger?

Ledger	Journal Source	Journal Category	Receivables Account	Payables Account	Start Date	End Date	Summarization	Condition
UK Primary Ledger	Other	Other	303.30.1811.000.000.000	303.30.2371.000.000.000	11/14/10	11/14/10	Summary net	Use clearing company for all many-to-many journals
UK Secondary Ledger	Other	Other	303.30.18100.000.000.000	303.30.29100.000.000.000	11/14/13	11/14/13	Summary net	Use clearing company for all many-to-many journals
UK Primary Ledger	Other	Other	303.30.1811.000.000.000	303.30.2371.000.000.000	11/15/10	mid/yy	Summary net	Error out if many-to-many journal
UK Secondary Ledger	Other	Other	303.30.18100.000.000.000	303.30.29100.000.000.000	11/15/13	mid/yy	Summary net	Error out if many-to-many journal

- A. when the journal is balanced by second balancing segment value
- B. when there is a many-to-many journal and you want to use a clearing company
- C. when the journal is not balanced by the primary balancing segment value (BSV)
- D. when the journal is balanced by the primary BSV but not by second or third BSV

Answer: D

Explanation:

Intercompany processing will balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by the primary balancing segment value (BSV) but not by second or third BSV. A BSV is a segment in the chart of accounts that identifies a legal entity or business unit for which financial statements are prepared and balanced. A primary BSV is required for every ledger and is used to balance journal entries within a ledger. A secondary or tertiary BSV is optional and is used to balance journal entries across different dimensions other than the primary BSV, such as fund or region. Intercompany processing is a feature that enables intercompany transactions between different legal entities or business units within the same enterprise. Intercompany processing uses intercompany balancing rules to generate intercompany receivables and payables accounts for cross-ledger or cross-BSV journals. Intercompany processing will balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by the primary BSV but not by second or third BSV, as this indicates that there is an intercompany transaction between different legal entities or business units within the UK Ledger that requires intercompany balancing.

Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when there is a many-to-many journal and you want to use a clearing company, as this is a scenario that involves multiple legal entities or business units across different ledgers that requires a separate clearing company ledger to perform intercompany balancing. Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is not balanced by the primary BSV, as this is an invalid scenario that violates the accounting rules and prevents posting of the journal. Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by second balancing segment value, as this is an incomplete scenario that does not specify whether the journal is also balanced by primary and third BSV.

Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger

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