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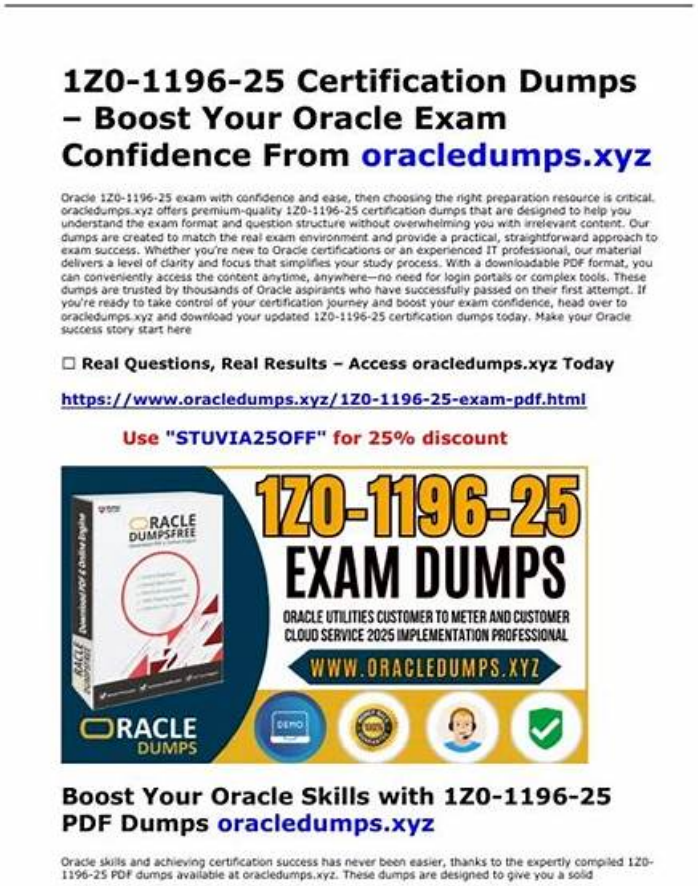

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Pass4Test ist eine erstklassige Website für die Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Im Pass4Test können Sie Tipps und Prüfungsmaterialien finden. Sie können auch die Examensfragen-und antworten teilweise als Probe kostenlos herunterladen. Pass4Test kann Ihnen umsonst die Updaets der Prüfungsmaterialien für die Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Prüfung bieten. Alle unseren Zertifizierungsprüfungen enthalten Antworten. Unser Eliteteam von IT-Fachleuten wird die neuesten und richtigen Examensübungen nach ihren fachlichen Erfahrungen bearbeiten, um Ihnen bei der Prüfung zu helfen. Alles in allem, wir werden Ihnen alle einschlägigen Materialien in Bezug auf die Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten.

Oracle 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.

Thema 2	• Understanding Adjustment: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Billing Analyst and covers how different types of adjustments work, the control mechanisms they use, and how they impact account balances. It includes the different methods for initiating and applying adjustments within the system.
Thema 3	• Maintaining Device Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Device Management Specialist and covers the structure and function of measuring components and their connection to devices. It includes configuring device and measuring component types and managing them through their lifecycle.
Thema 4	• Initiating and Managing Service Orders and Field Activities: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Field Operations Coordinator and covers the full process of handling orchestrated service orders and field activities, from creation to completion. It focuses on extending configurations to support various customer-related field operations.
Thema 5	• Maintaining Customer Information: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Functional Consultant and covers how to manage customer records, particularly their demographic and geographic data. It also includes how service points are linked with devices, how installation details are tracked, how customers set notification preferences, and how service agreements and usage subscriptions are used in billing.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• Starting and Stopping Service: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Customer Service Representative and covers the process of initiating and terminating service agreements. It explores how the system manages service transitions and supports customer service flows through guided interactions and system actions.
Thema 9	• 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.
Thema 10	• Creating and Managing Payments: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Payments Administrator and covers the processing of payments from start to finish. It includes understanding different payment components and configuring systems to accept and reconcile payments from various sources.
Thema 11	• 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.
Thema 12	• 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.

1z0-1196-25 Originale Fragen, 1z0-1196-25 PDF Testsoftware

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Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter and Customer Cloud Service 2025 Implementation Professional 1z0-1196-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q42-Q47):

42. Frage
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 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).
- D. 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.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, the requirement to measure bothimport(energy received from the grid) andexport(energy sent to the grid from solar generation) using a single scalar device with separate registers requires careful configuration ofmeasuring component types. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that the correct solution is tocreate 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.
Ameasuring componentis 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:
Thesubtractive import measuring component typeprocesses import readings by subtracting the previous reading from the current reading to calculate consumption (e.g., grid energy used).
Theconsumptive export measuring component typeprocesses 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

43. Frage
An adjustment is based on an Adjustment Type. Which three statements are correct regarding Adjustment Types?

- A. They control whether a rate is to be called to calculate an adjustment amount.
- B. They control how adjustments appear on a customer's bills.
- C. They can default an Adjustment Amount to adjustments.
- D. They control the valid Adjustment Profiles that adjustment types can belong to.
- E. They control the valid Service Agreement (SA) Types that adjustments can be linked to.

Antwort: A,B,C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, anAdjustment Typedefines the characteristics and rules for creating adjustments, which are financial transactions that modify a service agreement's balance. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide provides detailed insights into Adjustment Types:
Statement A: They control how adjustments appear on a customer's bills.This is correct.
Adjustment Types specify how adjustments are presented on bills, including descriptions, formatting, and whether they are shown as separate line items or aggregated.
Statement C: They can default an Adjustment Amount to adjustments.This is correct. Adjustment Types can be configured to default a specific amount (e.g., a fixed $50 credit), simplifying the creation of standard adjustments.
Statement D: They control whether a rate is to be called to calculate an adjustment amount.This is correct. Adjustment Types can define whether a rate schedule is used to calculate the adjustment amount (e.g., for usage-based adjustments) or if a fixed or manual amount is applied.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide elaborates that Adjustment Types are highly configurable, allowing utilities to tailor adjustments to specific business needs, such as promotional credits, error corrections, or regulatory fees. These settingsensure that adjustments are processed consistently and integrated with billing and financial systems.
The other statements are incorrect:
Statement B: They control the valid Adjustment Profiles that adjustment types can belong to.This is incorrect, as Adjustment Profiles are not a standard concept in the system; approval profiles may exist, but they are not controlled by Adjustment Types.
Statement E: They control the valid Service Agreement (SA) Types that adjustments can be linked to.This is incorrect, as SA Types are associated with adjustments indirectly through account or service agreement configurations, not directly via Adjustment Types.
Practical Example:A utility creates an Adjustment Type for a "New Customer Credit" with a default amount of $25 (Statement C), configured to appear as a distinct line item on the bill (Statement A). The Adjustment Type also specifies that no rate calculation is needed (Statement D), as the amount is fixed. When applied to a service agreement, the adjustment reduces the balance by $25 and is clearly displayed on the customer's bill.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide highlights that Adjustment Types streamline financial corrections and promotions, ensuring transparency and accuracy in customer billing.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Billing Guide, Section: Adjustment Types and Configuration Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Adjustment Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Adjustments

44. Frage
Why would an implementation use eligibility criteria in relation to usage calculations for calculating service quantities (often referred to as bill determinants) for billing calculations?

- A. To configure an optional usage calculation rule on a usage calculation group
- B. To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription type
- C. To configure an optional usage validation group on a usage subscription type
- D. To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription
- E. To determine whether a usage transaction gets generated for a usage subscription

Antwort: E

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter,eligibility criteriaare used in the context of usage calculations to control whether certain conditions are met before processing usage data for billing. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide specifies that eligibility criteria are usedto determine whether a usage transaction gets generated for a usage subscription. A usage subscription links a service agreement to a usage calculation group, which calculates service quantities (bill determinants) for billing. Eligibility criteria ensure that a usage transaction is only created when specific conditions are satisfied, such as the presence of valid meter readings, active service agreements, or specific customer attributes.
For example, eligibility criteria might check whether a service point has an active meter installed or whether the billing period falls within the service agreement's active dates. If the criteria are not met, no usage transaction is generated, preventing incorrect or incomplete billing calculations.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further explains that eligibility criteria provide a gatekeeping function, enhancing the accuracy of usage calculations by filtering out ineligible scenarios. This is particularly important in complex billing environments where usage data must be validated before processing.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option B: To configure an optional usage validation group on a usage subscription typeis incorrect, as eligibility criteria are not used to configure validation groups; they control transaction generation.
Option C: To configure an optional usage calculation rule on a usage calculation groupis incorrect, as eligibility criteria are applied at the subscription level, not the calculation rule level.
Option D: To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscription typeis incorrect, as usage calculation groups are mandatory for usage subscriptions, not optional.
Option E: To configure an optional usage calculation group on a usage subscriptionis incorrect for the same reason; usage calculation groups are required, and eligibility criteria focus on transaction generation.
Practical Example:A usage subscription for a residential electric service includes eligibility criteria requiring an active meter and a billing period within the service agreement's dates. If a customer's meter is temporarily disconnected, the eligibility criteria prevent a usage transaction from being generated, avoiding erroneous billing until the meter is reactivated.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide underscores that eligibility criteria are a critical control mechanism, ensuring that only valid usage data is processed for billing, reducing disputes and operational errors.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Usage Subscription and Eligibility Criteria Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Usage Calculation Processing Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: Managing Usage Subscriptions

45. Frage
What always appears on the desktop page, unless minimized, and contains tools and data that are useful regardless of the object being displayed?

- A. Control Central
- B. Sidebar
- C. Application Toolbar
- D. Object Display Area
- E. Work List

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, theSidebaris the user interface element that always appears on the desktop page, unless minimized, and contains tools and data that are useful regardless of the object being displayed. The Oracle Utilities Customer toMeter User Guide describes the Sidebar as a persistent panel on the user interface that provides quick access to frequently used tools, such as search functions, recent items, alerts, and navigation menus. The Sidebar is designed to enhance user productivity by offering context- independent functionality that remains available across different screens and tasks.
The Sidebar's content is configurable to meet business needs, allowing users to access tools like global search, to-do lists, or system alerts without navigating away from the current object (e.g., an account or service point). It remains visible unless the user explicitly minimizes it, ensuring constant accessibility.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Work Listis a specific feature that displays tasks or to-do items but is not a persistent desktop element and is typically accessed through the Sidebar or other menus.
Option B: Application Toolbarprovides navigation and action buttons but is not always visible across all pages and does not contain

general tools or data.
Option C: Control Centralis a specific dashboard for customer and account information, not a persistent element across all pages.
Option D: Object Display Areais the main area where object-specific data is shown, not a tool or data container that remains constant.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide notes that the Sidebar is a critical component of the user interface, designed to streamline workflows by providing consistent access to essential tools. For example, a user viewing an account in Control Central can use the Sidebar to search for another customer or view pending tasks without leaving the current screen.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter User Guide, Section: User Interface Overview Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Chapter: Desktop Configuration

46. Frage
In Customer to Meter, which application component captures the source record that contains information on where an asset/device is installed?

- A. Customer Care and Billing
- B. Meter Data Management
- C. Operational Device Management
- D. Digital Asset Management
- E. Work and Asset Management

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter, theMeter Data Management (MDM)application component is responsible for capturing and managing the source record that contains information about where an asset or device, such as a meter, is installed. The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide explains that MDM handles the lifecycle of metering devices, including their installation details, measurement data, and associations with service points. The source record for device installation is typically theservice point, which is maintained within MDM and links the device to a specific location (e.g., a premise).
MDM is designed to manage all aspects of meter-related data, including the physical or virtual installation of devices, their configurations, and the measurements they produce. When a device is installed, MDM records the service point where the device is located, along with details such as the installation date, device configuration, and measuring components. This ensures accurate tracking of devices for billing, maintenance, and operational purposes.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: Operational Device Managementis not a distinct application component in Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter; it may be confused with functionalities within MDM or other systems.
Option B: Customer Care and Billing (CC&B)focuses on customer interactions, billing, and financial transactions, not on capturing device installation records.
Option D: Digital Asset Managementis not a component in this system; it may refer to unrelated asset management systems in other contexts.
Option E: Work and Asset Management (WAM)manages work orders and asset maintenance but does not primarily handle the source record for device installation, which is a core function of MDM.
The Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide further clarifies that MDM integrates with other components, such as CC&B for billing and WAM for maintenance, but it is the primary component for recording and managing device installation data. For example, when a meter is installed at a service point, MDM updates the service point record with the device's serial number, type, and configuration, ensuring traceability throughout the device's lifecycle.
Reference:
Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Configuration Guide, Section: Meter Data Management Overview Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter Implementation Guide, Chapter: Device Installation and Management

47. Frage
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