

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz First-grade Oracle - 1z0-1080-25 - Latest Oracle Planning 2025 Implementation Professional Test Simulator



P.S. Free & New 1z0-1080-25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ExamPrepAway: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QPpP9vy8zL4Tdkod4KVCKnTh606P7pt9>

Being scrupulous in this line over ten years, our experts are background heroes who made the high quality and high accuracy 1z0-1080-25 study quiz. By abstracting most useful content into the 1z0-1080-25 guide materials, they have helped former customers gain success easily and smoothly. We can claim that if you prepare with our 1z0-1080-25 Exam Brindumps for 20 to 30 hours, then you will be confident to pass the exam.

Most of the candidates who plan to take the 1z0-1080-25 certification exam lack updated practice questions to ace it on the first attempt. Due to this, they fail the Oracle Planning 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1080-25) test, losing money and time. And in some cases, applicants fail on the second attempt as well because they don't prepare with 1z0-1080-25 Actual Exam questions. This results in not only the loss of resources but also the motivation of the candidate.

>> Latest 1z0-1080-25 Test Simulator <<

## 1z0-1080-25 Dumps Free - Latest 1z0-1080-25 Test Report

Getting 1z0-1080-25 exam certified is not easy. To pass the exam, one must put in a tremendous amount of effort, resolve, and dedication. One of the most dependable sites, ExamPrepAway provides students with accurate, dependable, and simple Oracle 1z0-1080-25 Dumps to assure their success on the first attempt. For those looking to pass the 1z0-1080-25 exam certificate on their first attempt, ExamPrepAway provides the full package, which includes all exam dumps that follow the syllabus.

## Oracle 1z0-1080-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build validation rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and includes creating rules that validate data entry in forms.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the benefits of using Groovy Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and explains how Groovy scripting enhances rule flexibility and performance.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set Up Planning Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and includes provisioning user roles and assigning appropriate access rights across Planning artifacts and data.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and includes understanding how standard and custom dimensions are used, and how dimension hierarchies affect planning structure and outcomes.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up and run data maps: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and focuses on configuring and executing data maps to move data across plan types or applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and manage navigation flows: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and involves organizing navigation flows to simplify user interaction in Planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe Planning features: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on recognizing key Planning features that help organizations manage and analyze financial data efficiently.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import and export data into Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers the process of moving planning data into and out of the system.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage Dimensions: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers how to manage essential dimensions and hierarchies that organize planning data.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up valid and invalid intersections and cell-level security: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on defining valid data intersections and applying security controls to limit data access at the cell level.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage Metadata and Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers methods for loading and maintaining metadata and data in Planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision users and groups. This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers how to manage user access by assigning them to appropriate roles and groups.</li> </ul>
Topic 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design business rules and rulesets: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and focuses on creating logic structures to perform calculations and automate processes in Planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up Planning and FreeForm Applications: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves setting up Planning applications, including FreeForm apps, to support flexible planning and modeling needs.</li> </ul>
Topic 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on Planning Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and focuses on generating reports to analyze and present Planning data effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and covers the general features of Planning. It includes how Planning works, its core capabilities, and how it fits into enterprise performance management.</li> </ul>
Topic 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign access permissions to artifacts and cells in Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves granting permissions to users for accessing specific Planning objects and data.</li> </ul>
Topic 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import and export metadata into Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and involves understanding how to bring metadata in and out of Planning applications.</li> </ul>

Topic 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and run data integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and involves building data integration flows between different data sources and Planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design forms and dashboards: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and covers designing planning input forms and visual dashboards to support decision-making.</li> </ul>
Topic 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on EPM data: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Planning Administrator and covers using reporting tools to analyze data stored in EPM applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Planning Modules: This section of the exam measures the skills of an EPM Consultant and introduces the available Planning modules, their integration, and use cases.</li> </ul>

## Oracle Planning 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

### NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two features can help users create business rules?

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

**Answer: A,D**

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 # 25

In Strategic Modeling, you have a deficit and want to balance the model.

Which two statements describe funding options you can take when you have a deficit and want to balance the model?

- A. You can increase Debt or Equity to balance the model.
- B. You can decrease Dividends or Assets to balance the model.
- C. You can decrease Preferred to balance the model.
- D. You can increase Contra-Equity to balance the model.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024's Strategic Modeling module, balancing a model with a deficit involves adjusting funding options to ensure cash flow or balance sheet equilibrium. When there's a deficit (e.g., insufficient cash), you can either increase inflows or decrease outflows. The two valid statements are:

- \* A. You can decrease Preferred to balance the model: Incorrect. "Preferred" typically refers to preferred stock (an equity component), but decreasing it (e.g., reducing preferred equity) would not directly increase available funds to cover a deficit—it might even worsen it by reducing capital.
- \* B. You can increase Debt or Equity to balance the model: Correct. Increasing Debt (e.g., issuing loans) or Equity (e.g., issuing stock) provides additional funds to cover a deficit, a common strategy in Strategic Modeling to balance cash needs.
- \* C. You can decrease Dividends or Assets to balance the model: Correct. Decreasing Dividends reduces cash outflows, retaining more funds, while decreasing Assets (e.g., selling assets) generates cash inflows, both helping to balance the model.
- \* D. You can increase Contra-Equity to balance the model: Incorrect. Contra-Equity (e.g., treasury stock) reduces total equity when increased (e.g., buying back shares), which decreases available funds, not helping to balance a deficit.

The Oracle documentation highlights that increasing Debt/Equity or decreasing Dividends/Assets are standard funding options in Strategic Modeling to address deficits, making B and C the correct statements.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Balancing Models in Strategic Modeling" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-15).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Funding Options in Strategic Scenarios" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-10, updated for 2024).

## NEW QUESTION # 26

Which module should you enable first to track the utilization of employees in Projects?

- A. Financials module before Projects module
- B. Projects module before Workforce module
- C. Projects module before Financials module
- D. Workforce module before Projects module

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To track the utilization of employees in the Projects module of Oracle Planning 2024, the Workforce module must be enabled first. Employee utilization in Projects refers to tracking how employees' time and costs (e.g., hours worked, labor expenses) are allocated to specific projects. The Workforce module provides the foundational data—such as employee details, roles, salaries, and hours—required to calculate utilization metrics. Once Workforce is enabled and configured with employee data, the Projects module can leverage this data via integration to track utilization against project tasks and budgets.

- \* A. Projects module before Financials module: Incorrect. Enabling Projects before Financials does not address employee utilization tracking, as Financials focuses on revenue and expense planning, not employee-specific data.
- \* B. Financials module before Projects module: Incorrect. Financials provides financial planning capabilities but does not manage employee data or utilization, which is a Workforce function.
- \* C. Workforce module before Projects module: Correct. Workforce must be enabled first to define employee data, which Projects then uses to track utilization through integration (e.g., via data maps or direct links).
- \* D. Projects module before Workforce module: Incorrect. Enabling Projects first without Workforce would limit utilization tracking, as Projects relies on Workforce for employee-related data.

The Oracle documentation specifies that Workforce is a prerequisite for detailed employee utilization tracking in Projects, making C the correct sequence.

References:

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Integrating Workforce with Projects" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-20).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Tracking Utilization in Projects" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-15, updated for 2024).

### NEW QUESTION # 27

You want to develop your forecast with Forms 2.0. Which statement about Forms 2.0 setup is true?

- A. Set up Forms 2.0 in your environment one time and it will work with all your applications.
- B. Switch between Forms 1.0 and Forms 2.0 by selecting the Forms Version in Application Settings.
- C. Redesign forms 1.0 forms so that they are set up to work with Forms 2.0.
- **D. Migrate the forms you want to work with in Forms 2.0 from Forms 1.0 to Forms 2.0.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation, Forms 2.0 represents an enhanced version of the form design and functionality framework compared to Forms 1.0. To develop forecasts using Forms 2.0, existing forms must be transitioned from the older version to the newer one, as they are not automatically compatible or universally enabled.

\* D. Migrate the forms you want to work with in Forms 2.0 from Forms 1.0 to Forms 2.0: This is the correct statement. Oracle provides a migration process to convert Forms 1.0 forms to Forms 2.0, enabling users to leverage the advanced features of Forms 2.0 (e.g., improved navigation, dynamic rows /columns, and enhanced usability). This migration is selective, meaning only the forms you choose to use with Forms 2.0 need to be migrated, and it is not a one-time global setup.

\* A. Set up Forms 2.0 in your environment one time and it will work with all your applications:

Forms 2.0 is not a one-time environment-wide setup. It requires specific forms to be migrated or designed for Forms 2.0 compatibility, and not all applications automatically adopt it.

\* B. Switch between Forms 1.0 and Forms 2.0 by selecting the Forms Version in Application Settings: There is no such toggle in Application Settings to switch between Forms 1.0 and Forms 2.0.

The transition to Forms 2.0 involves migration rather than a simple version switch.

\* C. Redesign forms 1.0 forms so that they are set up to work with Forms 2.0: While redesigning is an option for creating new Forms 2.0-compatible forms, the standard process for existing forms is migration, not a complete redesign from scratch. Migration preserves the form structure while adapting it to Forms 2.0.

The migration process ensures that users can take advantage of Forms 2.0's capabilities while maintaining continuity with existing form designs, aligning with Oracle's recommended approach.

References

\* Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Documentation: "Working with Forms - Forms 2.0" (docs.oracle.com, updated 2024). States that "to use Forms 2.0, migrate existing Forms 1.0 forms to Forms 2.0 using the provided migration tools."

\* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: Confirms that migrating Forms 1.0 to Forms 2.0 is the true setup process for leveraging Forms 2.0 in forecasting.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which configuration task is NOT mandatory in Workforce?

- A. Workforce Assumptions
- **B. Benefits and Taxes**
- C. Planning and Forecast Preparation
- D. Employee Type

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024's Workforce module, certain configuration tasks are mandatory to enable basic functionality, while others are optional depending on the organization's needs. The task that is not mandatory is:

\* A. Employee Type: Incorrect. Defining Employee Type (e.g., full-time, part-time) is mandatory because it establishes the categories of employees to be planned, forming the foundation of workforce data.

\* B. Planning and Forecast Preparation: Incorrect. This task is mandatory as it sets up the planning periods, scenarios, and versions, which are essential for Workforce to function within the broader Planning application.

\* C. Benefits and Taxes: Correct. Configuring Benefits and Taxes is optional. While Workforce provides predefined options to calculate benefits (e.g., health insurance) and taxes (e.g., payroll taxes), organizations can choose not to configure these if they do not need detailed compensation planning beyond salaries.

\* D. Workforce Assumptions: Incorrect. Workforce Assumptions (e.g., hiring rates, salary increases) are mandatory to drive calculations and populate employee data over time.

2025 Latest ExamPrepAway 1z0-1080-25 PDF Dumps and 1z0-1080-25 Exam Engine Free Share:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OPpP9vv8zL4Td kod4KVCKnTh606P7pt9>