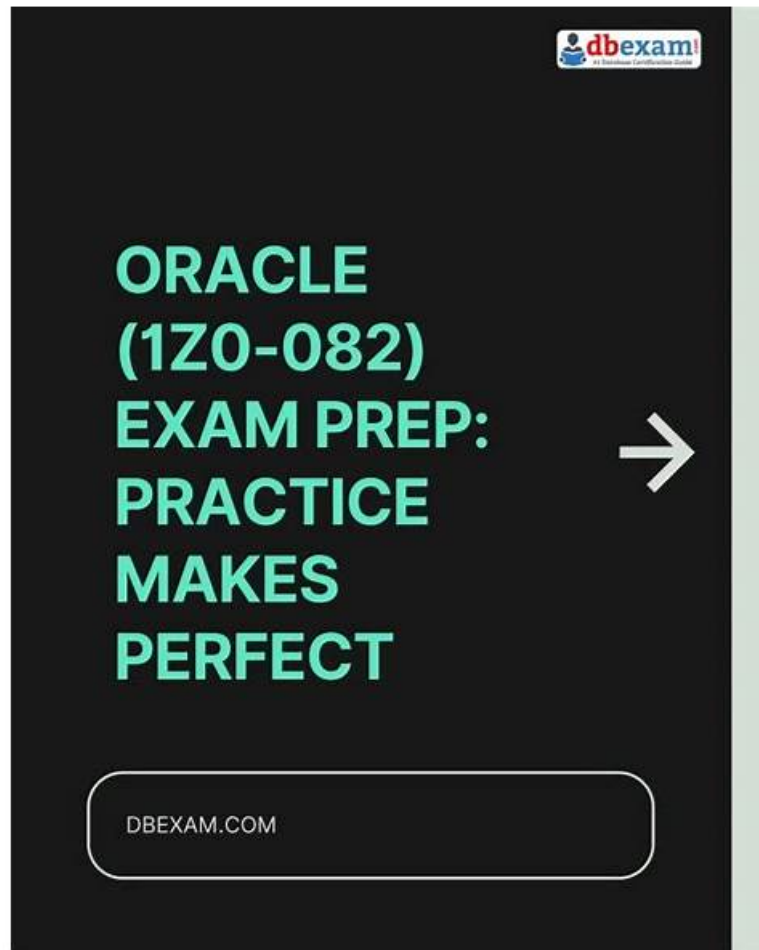


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Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q13-

Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which two types of Groovy Rules are supported by Oracle?

- A. Pure Groovy rules that can perform data validations and cancel the operation if the data entered violates company policies
- B. Rules that dynamically calculate data and perform validation checks in tile charts and infolets
- C. Rules that overwrite member formulas that combine operators and calculation functions, and perform calculations on members in Dimension Editor
- D. Rules that can dynamically generate calculation scripts at run time based on contexts such as runtime prompts, the POV, the current grid, and so on

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Groovy Rules enhance business logic flexibility. Oracle supports two main types of Groovy Rules:

* A. Rules that overwrite member formulas that combine operators and calculation functions, and perform calculations on members in Dimension Editor: Incorrect. Groovy Rules do not overwrite member formulas in the Dimension Editor; they operate at runtime and are defined in the Rules editor, not as static dimension overrides.

* B. Rules that can dynamically generate calculation scripts at run time based on contexts such as runtime prompts, the POV, the current grid, and so on: Correct. Oracle supports Groovy Rules that generate dynamic calc scripts based on runtime contexts (e.g., POV, grid data, prompts), enabling adaptive calculations.

* C. Pure Groovy rules that can perform data validations and cancel the operation if the data entered violates company policies: Correct. Pure Groovy Rules can validate data (e.g., checking ranges or policies) and cancel operations (e.g., via exceptions), a key feature for enforcing business rules.

* D. Rules that dynamically calculate data and perform validation checks in tile charts and infolets:

Incorrect. Groovy Rules operate on cubes and forms, not directly within tile charts or infolets, which are UI elements driven by underlying data, not rule execution points.

The Oracle documentation confirms B (dynamic script generation) and C (data validation) as supported Groovy Rule types, making them the correct answers.

References:

* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Groovy Rules in Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-15).

* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Supported Groovy Rule Types" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-20, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 14

You want to include asset-related expenses such as depreciation, amortization, and insurance in Financials reporting. Which statement describes what you need to set up in Financials or Capital to share the data?

- A. In Capital, for Expense, enable Integration with Financials.
- B. In Financials, on the Enable page, in Map/Rename Dimensions, add a custom dimension called Assets.
- C. In Capital, on the Configure page, select Map Capital Accounts and map capital accounts to the corresponding account in Financials.
- D. In Financials, in the Asset Expenses Wizard, map each component to a Financials account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To include asset-related expenses such as depreciation, amortization, and insurance in Financials reporting within Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation, integration between the Capital and Financials modules is required. The correct setup involves enabling integration from the Capital module to share expense data with Financials.

* A. In Capital, for Expense, enable Integration with Financials: This option activates the integration feature in the Capital module under the Expense section, allowing asset-related expenses (e.g., depreciation, amortization, insurance) to be automatically pushed to Financials. Once enabled, Capital maps these expenses to the appropriate Financials accounts, ensuring seamless reporting. This is the standard method outlined in Oracle documentation for sharing Capital data with Financials.

* B. In Financials, on the Enable page, in Map/Rename Dimensions, add a custom dimension called Assets: Adding a custom dimension in Financials is not the correct approach for integrating Capital expenses. Custom dimensions are for extending dimensionality, not for enabling data sharing between modules.

* C. In Capital, on the Configure page, select Map Capital Accounts and map capital accounts to the corresponding account in Financials: While account mapping is part of the integration process, it is a subsequent step that occurs after enabling integration. The

primary action is enabling the integration itself, not just mapping accounts.

* D. In Financials, in the Asset Expenses Wizard, map each component to a Financials account:

There is no "Asset Expenses Wizard" in Financials for this purpose. The integration is driven from Capital, not through a wizard in Financials.

References

* Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Documentation: "Administering Capital - Integration with Financials"

(docs.oracle.com, updated 2024). Specifies that "enabling Integration with Financials under Expenses in Capital" is required to share depreciation, amortization, and insurance expenses.

* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: Notes that enabling integration from Capital's Expense section is the key step for including asset-related expenses in Financials reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

Answer: A,D,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 # 16

Which three tasks can you perform on the Dimensions page to manage dimensions in a Custom Planning application?

- A. Set the Evaluation Order.
- B. Delete dimensions.
- C. Clear dimension members.
- D. Set the order of precedence.
- E. Select the dimension density.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, the Dimensions page in a Custom Planning application allows administrators to manage dimensions. The three tasks you can perform are:

* A. Set the order of precedence: Correct. This task adjusts the display order of dimensions in forms and reports, enhancing

usability, and is manageable on the Dimensions page.

* B. Delete dimensions: Correct. Administrators can delete custom dimensions from the application on the Dimensions page, provided they are not in use (e.g., no data or dependencies).

* C. Clear dimension members: Incorrect. Clearing members (e.g., removing all members from a dimension) is not a task performed on the Dimensions page; it's typically done via metadata import with the "Clear Members" option or manual member deletion.

* D. Select the dimension density: Incorrect. Dimension density (sparse/dense) is set during cube creation or in Cube Designer, not adjustable on the Dimensions page post-creation.

* E. Set the Evaluation Order: Correct. This task defines the order in which dimensions are evaluated for calculations (e.g., resolving member formulas), configurable on the Dimensions page for custom applications.

The Oracle documentation confirms that A, B, and E are tasks supported on the Dimensions page for Custom Planning applications, making them the correct answers.

References:

* Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Managing Dimensions in Custom Applications" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-10).

* Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Dimensions Page Tasks" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-11-15, updated for 2024).

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two features can help users create business rules?

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

Answer: C,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 # 18

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