

# DUMPS ARENA

## Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Essentials

Oracle 1z0-1054-22

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Journal Description Rules are assigned to Subledger Journal Entry Rule Sets.

What are the other three subcomponents of a Subledger Journal Entry Rule Set? (Choose three.)

- A. Accounting Date
- B. Chart of Accounts
- C. Journal Line Rules
- D. Account Rules
- E. Supporting References

**ANSWER: C D E****Explanation:**

[According to Oracle documentation3](#), the subcomponents of a Subledger Journal Entry Rule Set are Journal Line Rules, Account Rules, and Supporting References. A Subledger Journal Entry Rule Set defines how subledger journal entries are created for each event class and event type. A Journal Line Rule defines how subledger journal lines are created for each event class and event type. An Account Rule defines how accounts are derived for each journal line. A Supporting Reference stores additional information for journal lines. Therefore, options C, D, and E are correct. Option A is incorrect because Accounting Date is not a subcomponent of a Subledger Journal Entry Rule Set. Option B is incorrect because Chart of Accounts is not a subcomponent of a Subledger Journal Entry Rule Set.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Your client has been using Budgetary Control for six months. Now, they want to use the Spend Authorization.

After opting in the new feature Spend Authorization with Budgetary Control, what additional three actions need to be accomplished to activate this feature? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable Payment Request Subtypes
- B. Rebuild the GL Balances Cube
- C. Create a Payment Process Profile
- D. Rebuild the Budgetary Control Cube
- E. Enable spend authorization

**ANSWER: A D E****Explanation:**

The additional three actions that need to be accomplished to activate the Spend Authorization feature after opting in the new feature Spend Authorization with Budgetary Control are to enable Payment Request Subtypes, rebuild the Budgetary Control Cube, and enable spend authorization. Payment Request Subtypes are used to classify payment requests into different categories such as travel advance or expense reimbursement. You need to enable Payment Request Subtypes using the Manage Payment Request Subtypes task in Setup and Maintenance. Rebuilding the Budgetary Control Cube is required to update the budgetary control balances with the new spend authorization dimension. You need to rebuild the Budgetary Control Cube using the Rebuild Budgetary Control Balances Cube process in Scheduled Processes. Enabling spend authorization is required to allow users to create spend authorizations using self-service procurement or expenses applications. You need to enable spend authorization using the Manage Budgetary Control task in Setup and Maintenance. You do not need to enable Payment Process Profile, as this is a feature that defines payment processing options for payment requests such as payment method or format. You do not need to create a Tax Configuration Workbook, as this is a feature that allows you to import tax setup data using a spreadsheet template. [Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Process Budget Journals 12](#)

**QUESTION NO: 3**

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	m/lyy	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	m/lyy	Summary net	Error out if many-to-many journal

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

**ANSWER: C**

**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 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Configure and Process Intercompany 12](#)

**QUESTION NO: 4**

When creating financial reports which two tools use data from the General Ledger Balances Cube? (Choose two).

- A. Financial Reporting Studio
- B. Smart View
- C. Oracle Financial Statement Generator
- D. Financial Reporting Center

**ANSWER: A B****Explanation:**

[According to Oracle documentation3](#), when creating financial reports, the two tools that use data from the General Ledger Balances Cube are Financial Reporting Studio and Smart View. Financial Reporting Studio is a graphical user interface that enables you to design and generate reports using data from various sources, including General Ledger Balances Cube. Smart View is an Excel add-in that enables you to access and analyze data from various sources, including General Ledger Balances Cube. Therefore, options A and B are correct. Option C is incorrect because Oracle Financial Statement Generator does not use data from the General Ledger Balances Cube. Option D is incorrect because Financial Reporting Center does not use data from the General Ledger Balances Cube.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

While creating a Journal Entry Rule Set, you are not able to use an Account Rule recently created. Which two options explain that? (Choose two.)

- A. The Account Rule's conditions are not defined
- B. The Account Rule's chart of accounts has no account values assigned
- C. The Account Rule is defined with a different chart of accounts form the Journal Entry Rule Set
- D. The Account Rule is using sources assigned to different event classes from that of the associated Journal Entry Rule Set

**ANSWER: C D**

**Explanation:**

, you are not able to use an Account Rule recently created while creating a Journal Entry Rule Set if the Account Rule is defined with a different chart of accounts from the Journal Entry Rule Set or if the Account Rule is using sources assigned to different event classes from that of the associated Journal Entry Rule Set. Therefore, options C and D are correct. Option A is incorrect because the Account Rule's conditions are not a factor that prevents you from using it while creating a Journal Entry Rule Set. Option B is incorrect because the Account Rule's chart of accounts having no account values assigned is not a factor that prevents you from using it while creating a Journal Entry Rule Set.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

What are two uses of the Column Flattening and Row Flattening features? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the status of a tree to active.
- B. Create additional versions of a tree.
- C. Verify correctness of trees.
- D. View information for runtime performance.
- E. Optimize parent/child relationships.

**ANSWER: A C****Explanation:**

The two uses of the Column Flattening and Row Flattening features are to set the status of a tree to active and to verify correctness of trees. Column Flattening and Row Flattening are features that optimize parent-child information for run-time performance by storing additional rows or columns in a table for instantly finding all descendants or ancestors of a node without initiating a recursive query. Column Flattening and Row Flattening are required to set the status of a tree to active, as they ensure that the tree data is consistent and accurate. Column Flattening and Row Flattening are also useful to verify correctness of trees, as they allow users to view and analyze the flattened hierarchy data using various tools such as Oracle Analytics Publisher or Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence. You do not use Column Flattening and Row Flattening to create additional versions of a tree, as this is a feature that allows users to copy an existing tree version and make changes to it without affecting the original version. You do not use Column Flattening and Row Flattening to view information for runtime performance, as this is a feature that allows users to monitor and measure the performance of various processes or tasks in Oracle Fusion Applications. You do not use Column Flattening and Row Flattening to optimize parent/child relationships, as this is a feature that allows users to define rules and constraints for how nodes can be related to each other in a tree structure. [Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Define Chart of Accounts 12](#)

**QUESTION NO: 7**

You want to achieve multi-step cascading allocations, which feature do you use?

- A. RuleSets
- B. Formulas
- C. Point of View (POV)
- D. General Ledger journal entries

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

[According to Oracle documentation2](#), when you want to achieve multi-step cascading allocations, you should use RuleSets. RuleSets enable you to group multiple allocation rules together and run them in a specific sequence. You can use RuleSets to perform cascading allocations, where the output of one rule becomes the input of another rule. Therefore, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because formulas are used to define the calculation logic of allocation rules, not to group them together. Option C is incorrect because point of view (POV) is used to define the scope and context of allocation rules, not to group them together. Option D is incorrect because general ledger journal entries are used to record the results of allocation rules, not to group them together.

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/20b/faigl/allocations-and-periodicentries.](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/20b/faigl/allocations-and-periodicentries.html#FAIGL990115)

[html#FAIGL990115](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/20b/faigl/allocations-and-periodicentries.html#FAIGL990115)

**QUESTION NO: 8**

You already ran Translation, but a last-minute adjusting journal entry in your ledger currency was entered after you consolidated your results. What is Oracle's recommended practice when this occurs?

- A. Translate only the adjusting journal entry
- B. Rerun Translation and then reconsolidate your results
- C. Rerun Revaluation and then rerun Translation
- D. Enter another adjusting journal entry in the target currency to true up the balances

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

If you enter a last-minute adjusting journal entry in your ledger currency after you consolidated your results, you need to rerun Translation and then reconsolidate your results. This will ensure that the translated balances reflect the latest changes and that the consolidation process uses the updated translated balances. You cannot translate only the adjusting journal entry, as this will not update the existing translated balances. You do not need to rerun Revaluation, as this is a different process that adjusts foreign currency balances to reflect current exchange rates. You should not enter another adjusting journal entry in the target currency, as this will create inconsistencies and errors in your financial statements. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Translate Balances [12](#)

**QUESTION NO: 9**

You want to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time. What is the most efficient way to do this?

- A. Create an Account Group using Account Monitor
- B. Use Account Inspector
- C. Open a Smart View file saved on your desktop
- D. Perform an account analysis online

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

The most efficient way to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time is to create an Account Group using Account Monitor. Account Monitor is a tool that allows you to monitor key account balances in real time and compare them to predefined thresholds. You can set up alerts to notify you when an account balance exceeds or falls below a certain percentage or amount. You can also drill down to the underlying transactions and subledger details to investigate the cause of the account anomalies. Using Account Inspector is not an efficient way to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time, as this involves selecting an account or an account group and viewing its balance and components manually. Opening a Smart View file saved

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Your customer has enabled budgetary control for purchase orders. They have a purchase order for \$1,000 USD which is fully reserved. An invoice for \$600 is entered and matched to the purchase order, and the purchase order is closed for further invoicing.

What happens to the remaining \$400 USD?

- A. Invoice type will have less funds available by \$400 USD
- B. \$400 USD will be expired and not available for use
- C. \$400 USD will be added back to available funds
- D. Only obligation type will have \$400 USD funds available
- E. Manual encumbrance journal needs to be entered in General Ledger to release the budget amount of \$400 USD

**ANSWER: C****Explanation:**

When a purchase order is closed for invoicing, any remaining encumbrance amount is liquidated automatically. This means that the reserved funds are released and added back to the available funds for the budget. You do not need to enter a manual encumbrance journal or perform any other action to release the budget amount. [Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Process Budget Journals 12](#)