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Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud 2022 Implementation Professional

Oracle 1z0-1086-22

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

You have entity information in your default view for your planning application, but you also want that entity information to be accessible in another view.

Which method can you use to accomplish this?

A. Identify the view used by the entity dimension, create a different view, and then point to the default view.

B. Identify the node set used by the entity dimension, create a viewpoint in a different view, and then point to that same node set.

C. Copy the default view, create a request, and run a validation.

D. Identify the viewpoint used by the entity dimension, create a viewpoint in a different view, and then point to the original viewpoint.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“You can reuse viewpoints across views by pointing to an existing viewpoint when you create a new viewpoint.” This way, you can access the entity information in another view without duplicating data objects.

QUESTION NO: 2

What conditions should be met to enable a custom validation?

A. A derived property of the Custom Validation node type that returns a Boolean value is defined.

B. An expression that returns a Boolean value and a failure message are defined.

C. A trigger property and a trigger action for a node set or hierarchy set is configured.

D. A valid expression and a failure message are defined, at least one trigger action and/or a trigger property is configured.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A custom validation is a validation that checks whether nodes meet certain criteria based on their actions or properties using an expression that returns a Boolean value. To enable a custom validation, you need to meet the following conditions: define a valid expression and a failure message for the custom validation; configure at least one trigger action and/or a trigger property for a node set or hierarchy set that uses the custom validation. You do not need to define a derived property of the Custom Validation node type or an expression that returns a Boolean value and a failure message, because these are not supported by Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud. References: Working with Custom Validations - Oracle Help Center

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two objects can you transfer using templates?

A. Data

B. Requests

C. Applications

D. Dimensions

E. Transaction history

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Templates enable you to store application or dimension configurations in an offline file for use in other Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud environments. Use templates to transfer applications or dimensions and their metadata objects across environments (for example, from a test environment to a production environment) or to get a quick start in new implementations. Templates contain metadata only and do not include any data, requests, or transaction history.
References: Working with Templates - Oracle Help Center1

QUESTION NO: 4

A request you submitted has been pushed back to you. One of the approvers has enriched the request with an action that your data access does not enable you to perform.

What happens when you submit the request again?

A. The enriched item creates a validation error and must be deleted from the request inspector before you can submit the request for approval.

B. All items in the request are validated using your data access except the enriched item, which is validated during the approval phase using the enricher's data access.

C. The enriched item is validated using the enricher's data access ancTtan be submitted along with the rest of the request.

D. The enriched item creates a validation error but can still be submitted with the rest of the request for approval.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

All items in the request are validated using your data access except the enriched item, which is validated during the approval phase using the enricher’s data access: This option is correct because when a request is pushed back to the submitter, the enriched item is preserved and validated using the enricher’s data access during the approval phase. The rest of the items are validated using the submitter’s data access when the request is submitted again.

References:

QUESTION NO: 5

You want to enforce the "four-eyes" principle for your approval policy. How can you do this?

A. Use a serial approval method.

B. Use any approval method with at least three different approval groups.

C. Use any approval method and do not select "Include Submitter".

D. Use a parallel approval method.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

References:

QUESTION NO: 6

A request was submitted that triggered an approval policy. However, there are not enough approvers available to satisfy the terms of the policy.

What are two resolutions?

A. After exceeding the defined number of approval notifications, the request is pushed back to the original submitter and must be submitted and approved again.

B. The request is escalated to a data manager, who grants an exceptional approval and commits the request.

C. The request is escalated to an application owner, who changes the approval policy to require fewer approvers, at which point the request is committed.

D. The request is closed after exceeding the defined number of approval notifications and cannot be committed.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which statement is true about permissions?

A. The Owner permission on a view enables a user to configure the view and grants full access to the data objects in that view.

B. When you grant a permission at a higher level, such as Owner, it includes all of the permissions at lower levels, such as Participant.

C. Permissions assigned to a dimension do not also apply to the hierarchy sets and node types that they contain.

D. By default, when you assign the Participant permission to a user or group, their data access is set to Write.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Permissions secure access to applications, dimensions, data chain objects, and data. There are four levels of permissions: Owner, Data Manager, Participant (Write), and Participant (Read). When you grant a permission at a higher level, such as Owner, it includes all of the permissions at lower levels. For example, if you grant a user Owner permission on an application, they also have Data Manager and Participant permissions on that application. Permissions assigned to a dimension also apply to the hierarchy sets and node types that they contain. By default, when you assign the Participant permission to a user or group, their data access is set to Read. References: Working with Permissions - Oracle Help Center1

QUESTION NO: 8

Which three are use case examples of node type validations?

A. Start date must occur before end date.

B. Hierarchy levels must match specific node types.

C. Property values must be in a certain format.

D. Rollup nodes must have enabled base nodes below them.

E. Node type names must conform to naming conventions.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

“A node type validation is a data object that enables you to define rules for validating nodes of a specific node type. You can use node type validations to check for conditions such as: Property values are in a certain format; Start date occurs before end date; Hierarchy levels match specific node types.” The other options are not examples of node type validations.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two are valid data sources for importing dimensions?

A. Tab-delimited files

B. Maintenance snapshots

C. Comma-delimited files

D. Registered external applications

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Reference:

According to the Oracle Help Center, you can import dimensions from comma-delimited files or registered external applications using connections. Tab-delimited files and maintenance snapshots are not valid data sources for importing dimensions.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three are examples of when you would configure a hierarchy set validation?

A. To enforce that nodes of a certain node type always match a specific hierarchy level

B. To enforce values of a certain node property to match across source and target nodes

C. To enforce a business rule that prevents having a parent node without children

D. To create custom property rules to provide meaningful failure messages To enforce specific validation triggers

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

“A hierarchy set validation is a data object that enables you to define rules for validating hierarchies within a hierarchy set. You can use hierarchy set validations to check for conditions such as: Nodes of a certain node type always match a specific hierarchy level; A parent node has children; Custom property rules.” The other options are not examples of when you would configure a hierarchy set validation.