DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Revenue Management Cloud Service 2024 Implementation Professional

Oracle 1z0-1059-24

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 93

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Oracle Revenue Management is part of____________________predefined offering.

A. Enterprise Contracts

B. Fusion Accounting Hub

C. Incentive Compensation

D. Financials

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Financials is correct because Oracle Fusion Cloud Revenue Management is delivered and implemented as part of the predefined Financials offering in Functional Setup Manager. During implementation, the Financials offering provides the setup task lists used to configure the Revenue Management functional area, including the structures and accounting-related configuration that support revenue recognition processing. Revenue Management helps organizations apply revenue-recognition requirements such as ASC 606 and IFRS 15 by identifying customer contracts, managing performance obligations, allocating transaction prices, and recognizing revenue as obligations are satisfied. Its close connection to receivables, general ledger, subledger accounting, and financial reporting makes Financials the appropriate predefined offering for its implementation and administration. Oracle's Financials documentation organizes Revenue Management materials within the Financials product documentation set, reflecting this implementation relationship. See the Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials documentation library and Oracle's Revenue Management product overview for further information about the service and its financial-accounting capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 2

An organization sells several software bundles on the same source document. Each bundle contains separate license, implementation, and support lines, but each bundle must be identified as one performance obligation. The source system can populate Extensible Line Character Attribute 12 with a unique bundle identifier.

How should the Performance Obligation Identification Rule be configured?

A. Use Extensible Line Character Attribute 12 as a matching attribute and populate the same bundle identifier on related lines.

B. Use the customer as the matching attribute and populate the same customer on all lines.

C. Use Extensible Line Character Attribute 12 as a matching attribute and populate a different value on every line.

D. Exclude implementation and support lines from performance obligation identification.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The rule should use Extensible Line Character Attribute 12 as a matching attribute, with the related lines for each bundle carrying the same bundle identifier. Revenue Management groups lines with the same matching value into the applicable performance obligation, while distinct bundle identifiers keep separate bundles from being grouped together.

Grouping by customer would combine unrelated bundles for the same customer. Using different attribute values for lines in the same bundle would instead cause Revenue Management to create separate groupings.

QUESTION NO: 3

A pricing analyst has already categorized qualifying standalone sales by performance obligation. The organization now wants to derive, validate, and make observed standalone selling prices available for allocation.

Which three actions should the analyst perform? (Choose three)

A. Run the Calculate Observed Standalone Selling Prices program.

B. Review the calculated observed standalone selling prices.

C. Establish the approved observed standalone selling prices.

D. Run Create Accounting for the customer contracts.

E. Close the previous Revenue Management effective period.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

After standalone sales are categorized, the analyst runs the **Calculate Observed Standalone Selling Prices** program, reviews the calculated results, and establishes the approved observed SSPs. Calculating produces the proposed values, review supports validation, and establishing makes the results available for Revenue Management processing. Create Accounting and closing a period are separate accounting and period-control activities.

QUESTION NO: 4

Revenue Management creates journal entries from a contract In order to recognize revenue properly. Which three event types are used by Revenue Management to create these journal entries?

A. Performance Obligation Satisfied

B. Performance Obligation Billed

C. Initial Performance

D. Revenue Recognized

E. Standalone Selling Prices Allocated

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Initial Performance, **Performance Obligation Satisfied**, and **Revenue Recognized** are the Revenue Management accounting event types that drive the key contract-accounting lifecycle. Initial Performance records the accounting impact when the contract's performance obligations are initially processed, establishing the appropriate contract asset or contract liability position based on the allocated transaction price and performance status. Performance Obligation Satisfied records the accounting consequences of satisfying a promised good or service, reflecting the movement associated with fulfillment of that obligation. Revenue Recognized records the recognition of earned revenue in accordance with the satisfaction pattern and the organization's configured revenue accounting rules. Together, these events enable Subledger Accounting to derive and create the journal entries needed to represent contract balances and revenue recognition accurately. Oracle Revenue Management integrates with Subledger Accounting so that event-based accounting can be transformed into accounting entries and subsequently transferred to General Ledger. See Oracle's Overview of Revenue Management and the Overview of Subledger Accounting documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Given Oracle Revenue Management Cloud has predefined integration with Oracle E-Business Suite Financials, which two steps are **NOT** part of the steps to configure EBS for integration with Revenue Management Cloud?

A. Apply appropriate patches to EBS.

B. Run the Deploy System Options process.

C. Set the Profile Option AR: Source System Value for Revenue Management.

D. Map the EBS Chart of Accounts to the Cloud General Ledger.

E. Set the System Options in EBS Receivables on the Revenue Management tab.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Run the Deploy System Options process. is not an Oracle E-Business Suite configuration step for the predefined Revenue Management integration. E-Business Suite setup is performed through its application setup pages and concurrent-processing framework, whereas deployment processes are associated with configuring and deploying setup in Oracle Fusion Cloud applications. The E-Business Suite side of this integration is concerned with enabling Revenue Management-related Receivables settings and supplying eligible source transactions for extraction.

Map the EBS Chart of Accounts to the Cloud General Ledger. is also not part of configuring E-Business Suite for this integration. Chart-of-accounts and accounting mappings are maintained as part of the Oracle Cloud Financials/General Ledger and Revenue Management accounting design, where source transaction attributes are interpreted and accounted for in the target cloud environment. This is distinct from enabling the E-Business Suite Receivables source system to send data to Revenue Management Cloud. Oracle's Revenue Management documentation describes the accounting and source-data model used by the cloud service, while Oracle E-Business Suite Receivables documentation covers EBS system and profile-option setup. See the Oracle Revenue Management documentation and the Oracle E-Business Suite Receivables Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

Why are Source Document Type**Codes**required when defining Source Document Types?

A. Because they are Revenue Management Descriptive Flexfields.

B. Because they are needed for integration with Product Management.

C. Because they are needed for the VRM_SOURCE_DOCUMENTS table to populate extensible attributes.

D. Because they provide uniqueness to the Source Document Types.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Because they are needed for integration with Product Management. A Source Document Type Code is the integration-facing identifier that Revenue Management uses when working with Oracle Product Management. Product Management must be able to recognize the originating business document category consistently, such as the applicable source document type represented in the revenue-processing flow. The code supplies that stable identifier, allowing the integration to associate source-document information with the relevant product and revenue-management processing. This is particularly important because source document types organize the incoming source data that Revenue Management uses to identify and process customer contracts and promised details. Defining the code as part of the source document type setup ensures that the required integration metadata is available, rather than relying only on a display name that might be changed for business readability. Oracle's Revenue Management implementation documentation describes source document types as a key setup component for processing source data, while Oracle Product Management documentation explains its role as the product-information foundation used across Oracle applications. See Oracle's Revenue Management documentation and Product Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which is the correct definition of the Performance Obligation Liability on the balance sheet, replacing the Deferred Revenue liability?

A. your invoiced goods and services less those goods and services that you have not yet delivered

B. your debt to customers for goods and services you are obliged to deliver to them by either party acting less your right to invoice them for those goods and services once delivered

C. Unearned Revenue

D. your debt to customers for goods and services you are obliged to deliver to them by either party acting

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct definition is *"your debt to customers for goods and services you are obliged to deliver to them by either party acting."* In Oracle Revenue Management, a performance obligation liability represents the entity's obligation to transfer promised goods or services that remain unsatisfied under a customer contract. The obligation can arise when the customer has paid or when payment is due before the related promised goods or services have been transferred. It therefore expresses the liability side of the revenue-recognition model: revenue is not recognized until the applicable performance obligation is satisfied, typically when control of the promised item or service transfers to the customer.

This terminology supports the ASC 606 and IFRS 15 contract-based approach implemented by Oracle Revenue Management. Rather than relying solely on the older deferred-revenue label, the performance obligation liability identifies the remaining obligation to the customer at the reporting date. Oracle Revenue Management evaluates contractual promises, allocates transaction price, and recognizes revenue as those promises are fulfilled. For additional context, see Oracle's Revenue Management overview and the IFRS Foundation's IFRS 15 overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

An organization receives several sales orders from the same customer during a month. Each sales order is independently negotiated and must be processed as a separate customer contract, even when the customer and source system are the same.

Which predefined Contract Identification Rule should be used?

A. Identify Customer Contract Based on Party

B. Identify Customer Contract Based on Source Document Line

C. Identify Customer Contract Based on Source Document

D. Identify Customer Contract Based on Source System

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Identify Customer Contract Based on Source Document is correct because the organization requires each individual sales order or other source document to form its own customer contract. The party-based rule would group eligible lines by customer, which could combine transactions that the organization intends to process separately. The source-document-line rule would create a more granular contract population, while the source-system rule would group too broadly.

QUESTION NO: 9

Using the two delivered Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) subject areas for Revenue Management, which two reporting objects can users build In the BI catalog?

A. Infolets

B. Dashboards

C. Infotile

D. Analysis

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Dashboards and **Analysis** are the reporting objects that users build in the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence catalog from the delivered Revenue Management subject areas. An analysis is the foundational OTBI reporting object: it defines the subject area, selected attributes and measures, filters, calculations, prompts, and the visual layout used to present Revenue Management data. Saved analyses are stored as catalog objects and can be reused in other BI content.

A dashboard is also a BI catalog object. It provides a presentation layer that organizes one or more saved analyses into dashboard pages, enabling users to view related Revenue Management metrics and detail together. Dashboard prompts can supply common filtering across the displayed analyses, making dashboards appropriate for role-based operational and management reporting. Oracle's OTBI documentation describes creating analyses from subject areas and adding saved analyses to dashboards; its Revenue Management reporting documentation identifies OTBI as the mechanism for reporting on Revenue Management transactional data. See Oracle's Create Analyses guide and Revenue Management overview.