

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

Oracle 1z0-533

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Identify the one Planning component that is not accessible over the Web.

- A. Dimension Editor for Planning
- B. Shared Services
- C. Exchange Rates Definition
- D. Planning Utilities
- E. Create and Manage Database Options
- F. Create Data Sources

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Hyperion Planning Utilities can only be used locally.

QUESTION NO: 2

You've created an EAS business rule and assigned it to the data form but an end user can't see it. What are two valid reasons?

- A. The user doesn't have the Launch Business Rules role in Shared Services.
- B. The user hasn't been assigned Validate or Launch Privileges in EAS.
- C. The location for the Business Rule hasn't been defined.
- D. The user hasn't been assigned access to the Business Rule in the Planning Web client.

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

A: If the user does not have the launch the Business Rules role, it could prevent the user from seeing the rule.

B: The Validate or launch Privilege enables a users or users you specify to validate and launch the business rule sequence

Incorrect answer:

C: The business rule has already been assigned to the Data Form.

QUESTION NO: 3

Assuming the following dimensions and members:

Scenario - Actual, Budget and Year - 2010, 2011, you need to create a data form with two columns. One column should list Actual for 2010 and the second column should list Budget 2011. You do not want to show data for Actual 2011 even though the first three months of the year have been loaded from the GL.

What is the best way to only show the 2 columns in the data form?

- A. You cannot build a data form with these two columns, your columns will display: Actual >2010, Actual >2011, Budget->2010 and Budget >2011
- B. Use Segments on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.
- C. Use User Variables on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.
- D. Use a composite data form to meet this requirement.
- E. Use data suppression on the data form.

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Asymmetric rows and columns are ones in which different sets of members are selected across the same dimension.

QUESTION NO: 4

What are two user interfaces to Planning data forms?

- A. EPM Workspace
- B. Excel Add-in
- C. Smart View Essbase Provider
- D. Smart View Planning Provider
- E. Planning ADM Driver for FR

ANSWER: A D**Explanation:**

Planning data forms can be accessed from within the EPM Workspace and from Smart View Planning Provider.

Note: Smart View provides a common Microsoft Office interface for Oracle Essbase, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition, Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition,

Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition, Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition, and Oracle's Hyperion® Enterprise® data. Using Smart View, you can view, import, manipulate, distribute and share data in Microsoft Excel, Word, and PowerPoint interfaces.

References:

QUESTION NO: 5

You are designing a monthly projection Planning application. A starting point projection file is received with the current month data. Data forms, Business Rules, and Essbase data load rules, and reports should always focus on the current projection month.

What is most efficient way to design the components to reduce maintenance each month?

- A.** Manually update the forms each month and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- B.** Manually update the forms each month; Use "CurMo" Global variable for Business Rules and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- C.** Use the Planning data form utility to update data forms and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- D.** Use a "CurMth" substitution variable for data forms, Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- E.** Use the Planning data form utility to update data forms; Use "CurMo" Global variable for Business Rules and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Essbase data load rules, and reports.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

In Business Rules use a global variable. In Essbase, use a substitution variable.

QUESTION NO: 6

A Planning Unit has a status of First Pass; what two user types can input data?

- A.** Anyone with write access to the planning unit
- B.** Anyone with write access to the planning application
- C.** Anyone with read or write access to the planning unit
- D.** The owner of the planning unit
- E.** The administrator

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

A: In all Planning Units states except the Not Started state, users with read access can view data, view the process state, view the history, and read and enter annotations.

E: The Administrator have full access.

References:

QUESTION NO: 7

The Hyperion Planning administrator needs to run several calculations in a specific order against two different databases within the application. Identify the two options that are not valid.

- A. Esscmd
- B. Calc Script
- C. Business Rule Sequence
- D. MaxL
- E. Business Rule Macro

ANSWER: C E**Explanation:**

Not C: Business Rules are a powerful to automate complex calculations.

However, arule typically runs a specific calculation/allocation on a single Essbase Database.

E: Macros are used to avoid duplicating code.

Incorrect:

not A:ESSCMD is the original command line interface for administration commands.

Not B: Cacl scripts is a powerful to automate calculations.

Not D:MaxL, a "multi-dimensional database access language" which provides both a superset of ESSCMD commands, but with a syntax more akin to SQL, as well as support for MDX queries.

QUESTION NO: 8

A planning end user opens a data form and sees a long list of entities in the drop-down list in the Page section. She would like to shorten this list and use the search functionality instead. How can she change the number of members needed on a form to initiate a page dropdown search?

- A. Form Management>>Display tab
- B. Form Management>> Options tab

- C. Preferences>>Database Settings tab
- D. Preferences>> Display Options tab
- E. This change can only be made by the Planning Administrator.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

All users can set personal preferences in the current application.

To set personal preferences:

1 Select File, then Preferences.

2 Click Planning, then perform an action:

- * Select Application Settings to set e-mail options, select an alias table, and set options for member selection and workflow.
- * Select Display Options to set options for number formatting, page selection, warnings for large data forms, and the number of dimensions to show on a page.

QUESTION NO: 9

Identify the two true statements about shared members.

- A. You can assign a custom attribute value to a shared member.
- B. You can define a member formula for a shared member.
- C. You can assign security rights to a shared member.
- D. There is no limit to the number of shared members that you can create for the base member.
- E. Shared members may be defined for Accounts and Entity dimensions only.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

C: Access cannot be assigned directly to a shared member. You assign access rights to shared members in one of two ways:

- * From the security assigned directly to the base member
- * From the security assigned at the parent or ancestor of the shared member

D: You can create multiple shared members for the base member. A base member must exist before you can create a shared member, but there is no limit to the number of shared members you can create for the base member.

E: Shared members are available for Entity, Account, and user-defined custom dimensions.

" Shared members contain read-only values and are only available in the Entity dimension. "

QUESTION NO: 10

Given the following:

Measures (Dense): 40 stored members, 50 total members

Time (Dense): 17 stored members, 17 total members

Scenario (Dense): 2 stored members, 5 total members

Market (Sparse): 100 stored members, 100 total members Product(Sparse): 500 stored members, 550 total members

What is the block size in bytes?

- A. Block size = $40 * 17 * 2$
- B. Block size = $40 * 17 * 2 * 8$
- C. Block size = $50 * 17 * 5 * 8$
- D. Block size = $50 * 17 * 5$
- E. Block size = $100 * 500 * 8$
- F. Block size = $100 * 500$

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

We need to multiple the stored (not the total) members of the dense dimensions (here Measures: 40, Time:17, and Dense:2) with 8 to calculate the block size.

Note: Data block size is determined by the amount of data in particular combination of dense dimensions. For ex: when you change the dense or sparse configuration of one or more dimensions in the database, the data block size changes. Data block size is $8n$ bytes, where n is the number of cells that exist (ie. Stored, not total) for that combination of dense dimensions. Note: Optimal range is 8 to 100 kb