ORACLE 1Z0-1080-25 Exam Questions

Total Questions: 100+
Demo Questions: 25
Version: Updated for 2025

Prepared and Verified by Cert Empire – Your Trusted IT Certification Partner

For Access to the full set of Updated Questions – Visit:
ORACLE 1Z0-1080-25 Exam Questions by Cert Empire

Question: 1

Which three security design principles can help reduce overall security maintenance and troubleshooting?

A. Creating groups over assigning individual access permission to users

B. Using inherited permissions

C. Assigning read access to each cube, and then none and write access within dimension security

D. Having a single Identity Domain Administrator to ensure seamless operations

E. Configuring single sign-on (SSO)

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

Oracle EPM Cloud security best-practice guidance stresses (1) assigning access to groups rather than to individual users, (2) taking advantage of group-to-group inheritance so the same privilege does not have to be repeated, and (3) integrating with a corporate Identity Provider through Single Sign-On. All three approaches centralise administration, eliminate duplicated work, and therefore cut day-to-day security maintenance and troubleshooting effort. The other options either introduce a single point of failure or describe a very specific permission pattern that is not a general design principle.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C - Prescribes a particular cube/dimension privilege mix; it may suit one model but is not a general, maintenance-saving design principle.
D - Concentrating all duties in one Identity Domain Administrator increases risk and workload rather than reducing maintenance/troubleshooting.

References:

1. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud - Security Administration Guide, "Best Practices for Access Control", pp. 2-4 (Jun 2024).
2. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud - Administering Access Control, Section "Using Groups and Group Inheritance", pp. 11-13 (Jun 2024).
3. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud - Configuring Single Sign-On, Section "Benefits of Single Sign-On", p. 1 (Apr 2024).
4. Oracle University Courseware: "Oracle Planning Security Fundamentals", Module 2, slide 16, 18 (2023).

Question: 2

You want to track budgets and review status, process issues, and approval unit ownership. Which two statements are true about approval unit hierarchies?

A. You can set up approvals to use secondary dimension.

B. You can select an Approvals template of Hierarchy, Top Down, or Custom.

C. You set up separate approval unit hierarchies for the budget scenario and the forecast scenario.

D. The Approval path is dependent on the organizational structure.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Approval unit hierarchies in Oracle Planning are defined for a specific Scenario and Version combination. This means a separate hierarchy must be configured for a budget scenario versus a forecast scenario, allowing for distinct review processes. Furthermore, the system provides the flexibility to define approval units based on a primary dimension (typically Entity) and an optional secondary dimension. Using a secondary dimension enables a more granular approval process, for example, requiring approvals for each Entity and Product combination rather than just by Entity.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. You can select an Approvals template of Hierarchy, Top Down, or Custom.
These specific template names are not standard options within the Oracle Planning approval unit hierarchy setup process. The process is configured by defining dimensions and promotional paths directly.
D. The Approval path is dependent on the organizational structure.
The approval path is not strictly dependent on the organizational structure. While it often aligns with the Entity dimension, administrators have the flexibility to define a custom promotional path that may differ.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud EPM, Administering Planning, Chapter 8: Managing the Approvals Process, "Setting Up the Approval Unit Hierarchy": This section explicitly states, "You can select a secondary dimension for the planning unit hierarchy to create planning units for combinations of members from the primary and secondary dimensions." This directly supports option A.
2. Oracle Cloud EPM, Administering Planning, Chapter 8: Managing the Approvals Process, "Managing Approval Unit Hierarchies": This section notes, "You create an approval unit hierarchy

for a selected scenario and version." This confirms that separate hierarchies are required for different scenarios like budget and forecast, supporting option C.
3. Oracle Cloud EPM, Administering Planning, Chapter 8: Managing the Approvals Process, "Defining the Approval Unit Hierarchy Promotional Path": This section details how administrators define the promotional path by selecting owners and reviewers for each planning unit. This demonstrates that the path is configured and not inherently dependent on a fixed structure, refuting option D. The documentation for setting up hierarchies does not mention the templates listed in option B.

CertEmpire

Question: 3

Which is true about implementing access permissions in Planning?

A. Users and groups are restricted from accessing applications by removing custom applications and plan-type security.

B. Planning roles can be assigned to members in all dimensions in all modules in the application.

C. If a user with group access has individual access permissions that conflict with those of a group to which the user belongs, then group access permissions take precedence.

D. A member with Read access that has a parent with Write access to all its descendants results in an access level of Read for that member.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning's security model, access permissions follow a specific order of precedence. An explicit permission assigned directly to a dimension member will always override any permission inherited from its parent. In the scenario described, even though the parent member has 'Write' access assigned to all its descendants, the specific 'Read' access assigned to the child member takes precedence for that particular member. This principle allows for granular security control within a dimensional hierarchy, ensuring that specific restrictions are honored over broader, inherited permissions.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Access is restricted by assigning 'None' permissions to artifacts or dimension members, not by removing fundamental security layers like application or plan-type security. B. Planning roles (e.g., Planner, Viewer) define functional access and are assigned at the application or artifact level, not to individual dimension members. C. Individual user permissions take precedence over group permissions. If there is a conflict, the least restrictive combination of permissions is granted to the user.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud EPM - Administering Planning, EPM-AP, Chapter 8: Managing Security, Section: About Access Permissions to Planning Data.
This section details how permissions are applied. It states, "Access to a member is the same as the access to its parent unless you define different access permissions for the member." This directly supports the logic in option D, where a specific permission on a member overrides the parent's inherited permission.
2. Oracle Cloud EPM - Administering Access Control for Oracle Enterprise Performance

Management Cloud, EPM-SA, Chapter 2: Managing Users and Roles, Section: Access Permission Precedence.
This document clarifies the conflict resolution between user and group permissions: "When there are conflicts between individual user and group access permissions, the least restrictive permissions apply." This directly refutes option C.
3. Oracle Cloud EPM - Administering Access Control for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, EPM-SA, Chapter 1: Understanding Application-Level and Artifact-Level Access.
This chapter distinguishes between predefined roles (like Planner, Viewer) and access permissions. It explains that roles grant functional capabilities across the application, while access permissions (Read/Write/None) are assigned to data and artifacts (like dimension members), which contradicts the premise of option B.

CertEmpire

Question: 4

You enabled Projects and within Projects you enabled the Program dimension so that you can group projects together into a program. Which is a post configuration task for Projects?

A. Synchronize defaults by pushing updated data to the input forms by running the Synchronize Default business rule.

B. Review the assumptions under Investments and Intangibles at the No Entity level and members
under the Total Entity level.

C. Modify account type and variance reporting options for members in programs.

D. Map projects to programs for analysis purposes.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The primary purpose of enabling the Program dimension within the Projects module is to group individual projects for higher-level analysis, reporting, and management. Once the Program dimension is enabled and program members (the names of the programs) are created, the logical and necessary next step is to associate or "map" existing and new projects to these programs. This mapping creates the hierarchical relationship that allows for the aggregation of project data at the program level, which is the core reason for enabling the feature.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Synchronizing defaults is a general configuration task run after updating global assumptions (like start/end dates), not a specific task required immediately after enabling the Program dimension.
B. Reviewing assumptions for Investments and Intangibles relates more to the Capital module or general financial planning, not the specific configuration of the Program dimension in Projects.
C. Account properties, such as account type and variance reporting, are attributes of members in the Account dimension, not the Program dimension.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud EPM, Administering Planning Modules, Chapter 5: Configuring Projects, Section: Enabling Programs.
The documentation states, "After you enable programs, you can map projects to programs." This explicitly identifies mapping as a post-configuration task. It details the process of using the "Map Projects to Programs" action to associate projects with the newly enabled dimension.
2. Oracle Cloud EPM, Working with Planning Modules, Chapter 5: Working with Projects, Section:

Mapping Projects to Programs.
This guide for end-users reinforces the concept: "If your administrator enabled programs, you can map projects to programs to group them for analysis purposes." This confirms that mapping is the key action performed after the feature is enabled.

CertEmpire

Question: 5

Which two components are included in Salary Grade assumptions?

A. Partial Payment Factor

B. Salary Basis

C. Salary Rate

D. Merit Rate

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

In Oracle's Workforce Planning module, Salary Grade assumptions are used to define the pay structure and associated compensation policies for different levels of jobs. The Salary Rate is a fundamental component, defining the pay range (often with minimum, midpoint, and maximum values) for a specific grade. Additionally, the Merit Rate, which dictates the percentage for performance-based salary increases, can be configured at the Salary Grade level. This allows organizations to apply different merit guidelines to various employee tiers, directly linking performance rewards to the established salary structure.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Partial Payment Factor: This is a global assumption used for prorating compensation for employees hired or terminated mid-period, not an attribute of a specific salary grade. B. Salary Basis: This defines the pay frequency (e.g., Annual, Monthly, Hourly) and is typically an attribute of a Job or a global default, not an assumption set within the salary grade itself.

References:

1. Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation, Administering Planning Modules, "Defining Salary Grades": This section details the process of setting up salary grades. It explicitly states, "For each salary grade, you can specify properties such as the minimum, midpoint, and maximum salary rate." This directly supports that Salary Rate (C) is a key component.
2. Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation, Administering Planning Modules, "Setting Assumptions for Merit-Based Planning": This documentation explains how merit rates are configured. It notes that merit assumptions can be set by various dimensions, including Salary Grade. The business rule "Calculate Merit" uses these assumptions, confirming that Merit Rate (D) can be a salary grade-level assumption.
3. Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation, Administering Planning Modules, "Setting Assumptions for New Hires and Terminations": This source describes the configuration of proration logic, stating, "You can specify the partial payment factor to use for new hires and terminations." This confirms

the Partial Payment Factor (A) is a global, not a grade-specific, assumption.

CertEmpire

Question: 6

Which two statements describe tasks that need to be completed so that planners can use a Machine Learning (ML) model in Planning?

A. Administrators create an action menu to run the Groovy rule generated from the ML model definition, and then assign the action menu to a form.

B. Administrators import the ML model into a Planning application and define how the input variables and the target variable map to dimension members or cell values in the Planning application.

C. Administrators build a task list to set up the ML model definition, and then run the Groovy rule to
generate future data.

D. Administrators build a navigation flow to set up the ML model definition, and then set up a data map to map historical data to future data and push the actual data to the cube.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

CertEmpire

To integrate a custom Machine Learning (ML) model into Oracle Planning for use by planners, administrators must perform two key sets of tasks. First, the ML model must be imported into the Planning application, and its variables must be mapped. This involves defining how the model's input features and the target prediction variable correspond to specific dimension members or data cells within the Planning cube (B). Second, to make the model executable by end-users, the system-generated Groovy script for the model must be deployed. This is typically done by creating an action menu on a data form, which allows planners to run the prediction logic on demand with a simple click (A).

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. A task list is a workflow tool and is not a mandatory prerequisite for setting up or using an ML model. The core setup is done in the ML model definition interface.
D. A navigation flow customizes the user interface, and a data map moves data between cubes. Neither is a required step for configuring and running the ML model itself.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Administering Planning, Release 24.05, F85013-11, Chapter 13: Working with Your Own Machine Learning Model.
Section: Importing and Defining Your Own Machine Learning Model: "After you import a machine learning model into your Planning application, you must define it. Defining a model involves

mapping the input variables and the target variable to dimension members or cell values in the Planning application." (This directly supports option B).
Section: Running Predictions: "When you define a model, Planning generates a Groovy script that you can use to create a business rule to run predictions... To enable planners to run predictions, you can create an action menu to run the Groovy business rule, and then assign the action menu to a form." (This directly supports option A).

CertEmpire

Question: 7

Which three are use cases for data maps?

A. To push data from a planning cube to a reporting cube

B. To create a replicated partition between cubes

C. To allow users to drill back to the data in a different cube

D. To integrate data between Planning modules

E. To integrate data between custom plan types and Planning modules

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Data maps are the primary tool within Oracle Planning for moving data between cubes in an application. Their main purpose is to facilitate data integration and synchronization. This includes pushing data from a block storage (BSO) planning cube to an aggregate storage (ASO) reporting cube. They are also essential for integrated planning, enabling data movement between different Planning modules (e.g., Workforce to Financials) and between custom-built plan types and the standard Planning modules. This ensures that data is consistent across different parts of the planning model.

certempire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. To create a replicated partition between cubes: Data maps move or copy data. Partitions are a separate Essbase technology that provides direct, real-time data access between cubes without physically moving data. C. To allow users to drill back to the data in a different cube: This functionality is known as drill-through. While it can target another cube, it is configured separately and is designed for data analysis, not data movement.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Chapter 11: Moving Data.
Section: About Moving Data: "You can move data between cubes, for example, from a block storage cube to an aggregate storage cube... You can also use data maps to move data to a reporting cube." (Supports option A).
Section: About Moving Data: "You can also move data between a custom cube and a cube from a pre-defined business process." (Supports option E).
Section: About Moving Data: The documentation provides examples of moving data between modules, such as Financials and Workforce, which is a core use case for integrated planning.

(Supports option D).
The chapter clearly defines the function of data maps as data movement, distinguishing it from other technologies like partitions (not mentioned in this context) or drill-through.

CertEmpire

Question: 8

In Strategic Modeling, you set up the Change in Inventory due to Non-Cash Activity account and provide more detailed accounts below that account. The account number is v2040.35:010. The main account is 2040. Which two statements about setting up accounts in Strategic Modeling are true?

A. When you create subaccounts for Balance Sheet accounts, subaccounts for related accounts are
created automatically.

B. You can remove account 2040 if you no longer need it.

C. You can add siblings to main accounts to create additional accounts.

D. Subaccounts inherit attributes of main accounts in both historical and forecast periods.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

In Strategic Modeling, the chart of accounts is customizable. You can add new accounts as siblings to existing main accounts to expand the financial model's structure. This is a standard method for tailoring the model to specific business needs.

CertEmpire

Furthermore, the model uses a hierarchical structure where subaccounts inherit the properties and attributes (such as account type, data type, and calculation logic) of their parent main account. This inheritance is fundamental for maintaining consistency and simplifying configuration, and it applies across all time periods, including both historical and forecast data.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Subaccount creation is specific to a parent account; it does not automatically create corresponding subaccounts for other functionally related accounts in the model.

B. Standard, system-defined accounts, such as core balance sheet items, are integral to the model's structure and cannot be deleted.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Administering Planning Modules, Release 24.05, F85016-11, Chapter 8: Working with Strategic Modeling.

For Answer C: In the section "Adding Accounts," the documentation states, "You can add accounts as children or siblings of existing accounts." This directly supports the ability to add siblings to main accounts.

For Answer D: In the section "About Subaccounts," it is explained that "Subaccounts inherit the attributes of their parent accounts." This confirms the inheritance principle.

For Answer B: The section "Deleting Accounts" explicitly states, "You cannot delete standard accounts." This confirms that core accounts like 2040 cannot be removed.
For Answer A: The process described in "Creating Subaccounts" details a manual process for a specific parent account. There is no mention of an automatic creation process for related accounts, indicating this functionality does not exist.

CertEmpire

Question: 9

A Department Manager requires access to all accounts in their own department, but only a certain account in all other departments. With the usual metadata security, the Manager would have access to all accounts across all departments.

A. Member security

B. Artifact security

C. Cell-level security

D. Access control

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Cell-level security is the appropriate mechanism for this scenario because it allows for defining access rights at the intersection of dimension members. It can grant or deny read/write access to specific data cells or slices of data. This provides the necessary granularity to create a rule granting the manager access to all accounts within their specific department, while simultaneously creating another rule that restricts their access to only a single, specific account across all other departments. Standard dimension (member) security is insufficient as it applies to the entire member, not specific intersections.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Member security: This grants access to an entire dimension member (e.g., an account or a department), which is too broad for the specified requirement of mixed access across different intersections. B. Artifact security: This controls access to application components like forms, dashboards, and business rules, not the underlying data within the cube's cells. D. Access control: This is a general, high-level term for security. Cell-level security is a specific type of access control feature within Oracle Planning that solves this problem.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning, EPM-SA, "Securing Data" chapter, "About Cell-Level Security" section.
"Cell-level security enables you to define security on a cell or a slice of data in a database. A cell is an intersection of a member from each dimension. You can use cell-level security to further refine access to data that is not available with dimension security." This directly supports the use of cell-level security for intersection-based access.
2. Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning, EPM-SA, "Securing Data" chapter, "About Dimension Security" section.

"Dimension security defines access to members of a dimension. When you assign access rights to a dimension, you also assign access rights to all of its members." This explains why member security (Option A) is too broad for the scenario.
3. Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning, EPM-SA, "Securing Artifacts" chapter.
"You can assign access permissions to artifacts such as forms, rules, and dashboards." This confirms that artifact security (Option B) is for application objects, not data cells.

CertEmpire

Question: 10

Before users can start using Workforce, Workforce features need to be enabled. Based on your selections, dimensions, drivers, forms, and accounts are populated. In most cases, you can come back later and incrementally enable additional features. Which of the following is an exception when enabling Workforce?

A. If you want to map multiple Projects with Workforce, you must import Resource Classes in projects.

B. If you want to use Employee Demographics, you must select it the first time you enable features.

C. If you import asset details into Workforce, you must track the details of an asset the Asset Details
dimension.

D. If you want to consolidate Workforce reports, you must use a custom template and push data to
Strategic Modeling.

Answer:

B

CertEmpire

Explanation:

In Oracle's Workforce business process, most features can be enabled incrementally after the initial setup. However, the "Employee Demographics" feature is a critical exception. This feature adds a core dimension and related artifacts to the application's structure. Due to its foundational impact on the application's dimensionality and data model, it must be selected during the very first time features are enabled for the Workforce module. If it is not selected initially, it cannot be added later without rebuilding the application.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Mapping Projects with Workforce is a configuration step for integration and does not represent a feature that must be enabled only at the initial setup.
C. This statement describes the function of the Asset Details dimension when asset details are used; it is not a constraint on the initial feature enablement process.
D. Using a custom template to push data to Strategic Modeling is a reporting and data integration process, not a one-time, irreversible feature enablement choice.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud EPM, Administering Planning, "Enabling Workforce Features": The documentation explicitly states, "You can incrementally enable features. However, if you want to use Employee Demographics, you must select it the first time you enable features." This confirms that Employee Demographics is the exception to the incremental enablement rule. (Oracle Help Center, EPM Cloud Planning Administer Enabling Business Process Features Enabling Workforce Features).

CertEmpire

Question: 11

Which two are true regarding rent-free periods with IFRS 16 enabled?

A. Lease payments are set to the index rate.

B. Lease payments are set to zero.

C. Calculations are based on a date range.

D. Calculations are based on periods and payment frequency.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Under IFRS 16 within Oracle Lease Accounting, a rent-free period is configured by creating a payment schedule line for the specific interval and setting the payment amount to zero. The system's core calculation engine for the Right-of-Use asset and Lease Liability amortization is fundamentally driven by the defined lease periods (e.g., monthly, quarterly) and the payment frequency. The rent-free period is simply one or more periods within this structure where the payment is zero, while interest accretion and asset amortization calculations continue as normal over the entire lease term.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Lease payments are set to the index rate.
This is incorrect. Index rates are used for variable lease payments that fluctuate based on an external index, a concept distinct from a rent-free period.
C. Calculations are based on a date range.
This is less precise. While a date range defines the rent-free interval, the system's calculations are processed on a periodic basis (e.g., monthly) according to the payment frequency.

References:

1. Oracle Financials Cloud, Using Lease Accounting, 24B, F91423-02, Chapter 5: Leases, Section: Create Payments.
The documentation states: "You can create a single payment for the entire lease term or create multiple payments for different periods of the lease term... For example, you can create a payment of zero for the first three months of the lease as a rent-free period." This directly supports option B. The entire process described for creating payment schedules is based on defining the number of periods and the frequency, which supports option D.
2. Oracle Financials Cloud, Implementing Lease Accounting, 24B, F91421-02, Chapter 2: Lease Accounting Configuration, Section: Lease Accounting Configuration.
This guide details the setup of system options, including calendars and frequencies. It establishes

that the fundamental basis for all lease processing and calculations is the defined periodicity. This provides foundational evidence for why calculations are based on periods and frequency (Option D), not just a generic date range.

CertEmpire

Question: 12

From which two locations can you export data files?

A. Repository

B. Local

C. Outbox

D. Workspace

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

When exporting data from Oracle Planning, the system provides two primary destination options for the generated data file. The user can choose to download the file directly to their Local computer for immediate access. Alternatively, the user can save the file to the Outbox, which is a designated folder on the EPM Cloud server. Storing the file in the Outbox is useful for scheduled jobs or for retrieval by other automated processes, such as EPM Automate, or for later download through the application's file browser.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

CertEmpire

A. Repository: The Repository is used for storing application artifacts and metadata snapshots (backups), not for transactional data export files.
D. Workspace: The Workspace is the primary user interface for navigating and interacting with the application; it is not a file storage location for data exports.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning, "Exporting Data" section.
In the chapter "Managing Jobs," the description for the "Export Data" job type states: "You can download the export file from the Job Details page, or from the Outbox/Inbox Explorer." This explicitly confirms the ability to download locally and to use the Outbox.
2. Oracle Cloud, Administering Data Management for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, "Exporting Data" section.
When defining a data export in Data Management, the process generates a file. The documentation on running export jobs notes that the resulting file is placed in the outbox/exports directory. The user can then navigate to this location to download the file.
3. Oracle Cloud, Working with EPM Automate for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, "exportdata" command.
The documentation for the exportdata command specifies that it "exports data from a Planning business process to a file and saves it to the default download location," which is the Outbox. A

separate downloadfile command is then used to transfer this file to a local directory. This workflow confirms the Outbox as the server-side location and Local as the end-user destination.

CertEmpire

Question: 13

With Machine Learning, which type of prediction would you define to predict using the same dimension, measure, and slice of data?

A. Source Prediction

B. Dimension Prediction

C. Univariate Prediction

D. Forecast Prediction

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The question describes a scenario where future values are predicted based on the historical data of a single variable. This variable is defined by a specific intersection of a "dimension, measure, and slice of data." In time-series analysis and machine learning, this method is formally known as univariate prediction or forecasting. It analyzes a single time-series' past values (e.g., historical sales of a single product in a single region) to forecast its future values, without considering external factors or other variables. Oracle's Predictive Planning functionality is built upon this principle for its core forecasting capabilities.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Source Prediction: This is not a standard industry or Oracle-specific term for a type of forecasting method. It does not describe the methodology of using a single data series.
B. Dimension Prediction: This term is incorrect as the goal is to predict a measure's value, not to predict new members for a dimension.
D. Forecast Prediction: This term is too general and redundant. While a univariate prediction is a type of forecast, "Univariate Prediction" is the precise technical term for the specific method described.

References:

1. Oracle EPM Cloud, Administering Planning Documentation, "Overview of Predictive Planning": This guide explains that Predictive Planning uses time-series forecasting to predict future performance based on historical data for specific members. The process of analyzing a single data series (a specific intersection of members) to predict its future is the definition of a univariate forecast. The documentation states, "Predictive Planning predicts future performance based on historical data... Predictive Planning uses a sophisticated time-series forecasting technique to predict performance." This technique, when applied to a single data series as described in the question, is univariate.

2. Oracle EPM Cloud, Working with Planning Documentation, "Predicting Future Values with Predictive Planning": This document details how users can run predictions on a form or for a single cell. Running a prediction on a single cell's historical data to forecast its future value is a direct application of univariate forecasting. The guide notes, "You can predict values for one or more members based on their historical data."
3. Hyndman, R.J., & Athanasopoulos, G. (2018) Forecasting: principles and practice, 2nd edition, OTexts: Melbourne, Australia. Chapter 1, Section 1.1: This widely-used academic textbook on forecasting defines the core concept. It states, "The aim of forecasting is to predict the future... Often, the forecasts are generated from a statistical model. The model will be of the form yt = f(yt-1, yt-2, ...) + et where yt is the observation at time t... This is known as a univariate model." This directly corresponds to the question's scenario of using the same data slice's history for prediction.

CertEmpire

Question: 14

A company wants to capitalize the expenses from their project initiatives. Which is NOT a capability in Projects or Capital to fulfill this business requirement?

A. In Capital, the ability to view capitalized asset values and associated depreciation

B. In Projects, the ability to allocate project expenses either partially or in full

C. In Projects, the ability to allocate project expenses to a single or multiple capital assets

D. In Capital, the ability to change resource utilization by project and asset

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Capital module (Oracle Assets) is responsible for managing the financial lifecycle of a fixed asset after it has been created and placed in service. This includes tracking its value, calculating depreciation, and handling retirement. The management and adjustment of resource utilization-such as labor hours or equipment usage-is a project execution and management function that occurs within the Project Management and Project Costing modules. The Capital module receives the financial outcome (the capitalized cost) of this utilization but does not manage the utilization itself.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A: The Capital (Assets) module's core purpose is to manage the financial details of assets, which includes viewing their capitalized value and calculating/viewing associated depreciation.
B: Oracle Projects allows for the collection of all project-related costs, which can then be designated for capitalization either in their entirety or partially, based on capitalization rules.
C: A single project can result in the creation of multiple distinct assets. Oracle Projects supports the process of assigning and allocating the total project costs across these multiple assets.

References:

1. Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials, Using Project Costing, Release 24B, Chapter: Capital Projects, Section: How You Capitalize Project Costs. This section outlines the process flow: "Collect costs for capital assets in Oracle Project Costing. Place the assets in service. Then, transfer the capital asset lines to Oracle Assets to become fixed assets." This confirms that cost collection and allocation (B, C) happen in Projects, and the resulting asset is managed in Assets (A), but resource utilization management (D) is not part of this flow within the Capital module.
2. Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials, Implementing Project Financial Management, Release 24B, Chapter: Capital Projects, Section: Asset and Asset Assignment Rules: Explained. This document states, "You can define standard rules to group expenditure items into asset lines... You can

define assets for a project and then assign project costs to them." This directly supports the capabilities described in options B and C.
3. Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials, Using Assets, Release 24B, Chapter: Asset Additions, Section: How You Add Assets. This chapter details how assets are created in the system, including those from projects ("Capitalized assets from Oracle Project Costing"). It then describes managing the asset's financial information, such as cost, date placed in service, and depreciation rules, which aligns with option A. There is no mention of managing or changing project resource utilization.

CertEmpire

Question: 15

Which three are required when enabling Flexible Account Mapping in Workface?

A. For Mapping Level, specify whether the mapping should be done at the Global level (the same mapping for every entity) or at the Entity level.

B. Map Salary and Merit from Workface to the same account in Financials and Projects.

C. Enable Financials and the Financials Expense planning option to enable this feature.

D. Enable Flexible Account Mapping only when you bring your own chart of accounts in Financials.

E. Specify whether Mapping Drivers should be based on Grade or on Defaults for the application.

Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

Enabling Flexible Account Mapping in Oracle Workforce Planning requires specific configuration steps. First, as a prerequisite, the Financials business process and the Financials Expense planning option must be enabled, as this feature integrates Workforce expenses with the general ledger. During configuration, you must define the Expense mapping by setting the Mapping Level to either 'Global' (one mapping for all entities) or 'Entity' (specific mappings per entity). Finally, you must specify the Mapping Drivers, choosing whether the account mapping logic will be based on employee 'Grade' or on application 'Defaults'. These three steps are essential for the feature's setup and operation.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. This is incorrect. The purpose of flexible mapping is to allow different components like Salary and Merit to be mapped to different accounts, not forced into the same one.
D. This is incorrect. While useful with a custom chart of accounts, this feature is not exclusively for that scenario. It can be used with the provided chart of accounts as well.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, Administering Workforce, "Enabling Flexible Account Mapping" section.
This official guide details the prerequisites and configuration steps. It explicitly states: "To enable flexible account mapping, you must first enable Financials and then the Expense planning option." (Supports C). It then describes the configuration choices: "For Mapping Level, specify whether the mapping should be done at the Global level...or at the Entity level." (Supports A) and "Specify whether Mapping Drivers should be based on Grade or on Defaults for the application." (Supports

E).

CertEmpire

Question: 16

As an Identify domain administrator, you can manage users in Oracle Identity Management and assign predefined roles to users while creating them. When a user has access to Cloud EPM Planning, Service Administrators can grant roles to many users at the same time. Which two statements are true about user and group security?

A. Assigning roles at the business process level can reduce the access rights of users.

B. Access control lists predefined roles as groups.

C. Service users and groups cannot be members of groups maintained in Access Control.

D. Assigning roles at the business process level can only enhance the access rights of users.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In Oracle EPM Cloud, security management is layered. Predefined roles (Service Administrator, Power User, User, Viewer) establish the maximum level of access a user can have. These predefined roles are represented as system-generated groups within Access Control, allowing administrators to view their membership. This aligns with statement B.

CertEmpire

Application-level security, which is managed at the business process level (e.g., Planning), grants users access to specific artifacts like forms, business rules, and dashboards. This access is additive and operates within the permissions granted by the user's predefined role. For example, a user with the "Viewer" role can be granted access to see a specific form. This enhances their access by allowing them to view that artifact, but it does not reduce their fundamental role permissions. This supports statement D.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Assigning roles at the business process level grants access to specific artifacts; it does not reduce the fundamental permissions granted by a user's predefined role.

C. Access Control is the central utility for managing security, which includes adding service users and groups as members of other groups to streamline permissions management.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Administering Access Control for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, EPM-CAC, Chapter 2: Managing Users and Roles. This chapter details how identity domain users are managed and assigned roles. It explicitly states, "Predefined roles are listed as groups in Access Control." This directly supports option B.
2. Oracle Cloud Administering Access Control for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, EPM-CAC, Chapter 1: Understanding User and Role Management. This section explains

the security layers: "A user's effective permissions are the union of all their applicable permissions." This concept of a "union" of permissions supports the additive nature of security, as described in option D, where business process level assignments enhance access.
3. Oracle Cloud Administering Planning, FAPLA, Chapter 11: Securing Planning. This chapter describes how application-level security works. It states, "You grant users access to Planning artifacts... A user's predefined role determines the maximum access the user can have to an artifact." This confirms that application-level security grants access within the boundaries of the predefined role, thus enhancing it, not reducing it. This supports option D and refutes option A.

CertEmpire

Question: 17

You want to use Strategic Modeling to quickly model and evaluate financial scenarios. Which two time period management tasks can you perform in Strategic Modeling?

A. Create period-to-date, trailing periods, deal periods, and sub periods to record transactions.

B. Enable the input option for upper-level time periods when you add time details.

C. Configure time periods to reflect the details required by financial model, such as different levels of
granularity for different years.

D. Select and combine periods of years, halves, quarters, months, and weeks for the beginning balance year.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Strategic Modeling in Oracle EPM Cloud Planning provides robust and flexible time period management tailored for long-range forecasting and scenario analysis. It allows for configuring a "telescoping" time horizon, where the level of detail can vary over the life of the model (e.g., monthly for the first two years, then quarterly, then annually). This is crucial for detailed short-term planning combined with high-level long-term strategy. Additionally, Strategic Modeling supports the creation of custom sub-periods within standard time periods. This feature is essential for modeling specific events that don't align with standard calendars, such as mergers, acquisitions, or project phases, often referred to as "deal periods."

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. Enable the input option for upper-level time periods when you add time details.
While you can set periods as "Input" or "Calculated," options A and C describe more fundamental, structural management tasks that are characteristic of Strategic Modeling's purpose.
D. Select and combine periods of years, halves, quarters, months, and weeks for the beginning balance year.
The beginning balance year represents a single starting point for the model (e.g., FY23 Actuals) and does not have a mixed-granularity structure within itself.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Administering Planning, EPM-SA (Version 24.05), Chapter 13: Working with Strategic Modeling, Section: Setting Up the Time Period.
This section explicitly states: "You can set up the time period to reflect the detail you need for your financial model. For example, you can set up the first two years of a five-year model on a monthly

basis, and the remaining three years on an annual basis." This directly supports option C.
The same section also states: "You can add sub-periods to any period for more detail." This supports the "sub periods" part of option A. The concept of "deal periods" is a primary use case for sub-periods in M&A modeling.
2. Oracle Cloud Administering Planning, EPM-SA (Version 24.05), Chapter 13: Working with Strategic Modeling, Section: Creating Scenarios.
This section describes how scenarios are used to model different business possibilities, such as acquisitions. The ability to insert "sub periods" (as mentioned in Reference 1) is the mechanism used to model the timing of these events accurately, reinforcing the concept of "deal periods" in option A.

CertEmpire

Question: 18

Which two are primary use cases for an ASO reporting cube?

A. You want to report on Smart Lists.

B. You want to report on new Planning data originating from any source, such as a data warehouse.

C. You want to save data for upper-level members.

D. You want to create and execute complex Calculation Manager business rules.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Aggregate Storage Option (ASO) cubes are primarily designed for high-performance reporting and analysis on large, sparse datasets. A primary use case is to serve as a reporting layer for data that may originate from various sources, such as a data warehouse or, more specifically in a Planning context, from a Block Storage (BSO) plan cube (B). Within an Oracle Planning application, when an ASO cube is used as a reporting cube for a BSO source, a key feature is its ability to map and display the text labels from Smart Lists. This allows reports built on the ASO cube to be more user-friendly and meaningful, making it a significant and specific use case (A).

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. You want to save data for upper-level members. This is incorrect. ASO cubes calculate upper-level member values dynamically upon retrieval. Data is only loaded and stored at level-0 members. Storing data at upper levels is a characteristic of BSO cubes. D. You want to create and execute complex Calculation Manager business rules. This is incorrect. The execution of complex, multi-step business rules is a core strength of BSO cubes. ASO cubes have limited calculation capabilities and do not support these complex rule sets.

References:

1. For Correct Answer B (Reporting on large data volumes):
Oracle Essbase 21c, Designing and Managing Essbase Cubes, Section: "Aggregate Storage and Block Storage". The documentation states, "Aggregate storage is for applications that require flexible, rapid analysis of aggregated data... Aggregate storage is particularly well-suited for applications with a large number of dimensions, or with dimensions that are very large and sparse." This directly supports the use case of reporting on large datasets.
2. For Correct Answer A (Reporting on Smart Lists):
Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Chapter 10: "Designing ASO Cubes", Section: "Mapping Smart Lists to ASO Cubes". This section

explicitly details the procedure and purpose: "You can map Smart Lists and their members from a BSO cube to a reporting (ASO) cube... When you map Smart Lists, the reporting cube displays the Smart List text in reports."

3. For Incorrect Answer C (Saving upper-level data):

Oracle Essbase 21c, Designing and Managing Essbase Cubes, Section: "About Aggregate Storage Databases". The documentation clearly states, "In aggregate storage databases, data values are loaded (and stored) only for level 0 members of dimensions... Aggregate values are calculated dynamically and are not stored."

4. For Incorrect Answer D (Complex business rules):

Oracle Cloud, Administering Planning for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Chapter 9: "Designing BSO Cubes", Section: "About BSO Cubes". The documentation highlights that BSO cubes are used when you need "to perform complex calculations on a small number of dimensions for a small number of users." This contrasts with ASO's primary purpose of reporting.

CertEmpire

Question: 19

You want to use Strategic Modeling to quickly model and evaluate financial scenarios. Which two statements describe tasks that you can perform in Strategic Modeling?

A. You can use Goal Seek to specify a target value for an account and determine the values that are
needed to drive that result.

B. You can use prebuilt forecasting methods, or build your own free form formula.

C. You can define driver-based planning by using expense assumptions so that model expenses are
calculated using the built-in formulas and expense drivers that you enter.

D. You modify assumptions for Capital assets, such as depreciation and amortization, cash flow, and
other expense assumptions, to determine long-range model expenses.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

CertEmpire

Strategic Modeling in Oracle EPM Cloud is designed for long-range, scenario-based financial planning. It includes a "Goal Seek" feature, which allows users to define a desired outcome for a target account and then calculates the required input value of another account to achieve that result. This is essential for what-if analysis. Additionally, Strategic Modeling provides robust forecasting capabilities, offering a variety of pre-built forecasting methods (e.g., growth rate, historical average) and the flexibility for users to create their own complex, custom calculations using free-form formulas. These two features are fundamental to its purpose of quickly modeling and evaluating financial scenarios.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. This describes driver-based planning using expense assumptions, which is a core feature of the Financials business process in Oracle EPM Cloud Planning, not Strategic Modeling's primary function.
D. This level of detailed assumption management for capital assets (depreciation, amortization) is characteristic of the Capital business process in Oracle EPM Cloud Planning, not the high-level Strategic Modeling module.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, Working with Strategic Modeling, Release 24A, F81501-06, Chapter 5: Analyzing Data in Strategic Modeling, Section: "Using Goal Seek". This section explicitly states, "With Goal Seek, you can specify a target value for an account, and Strategic Modeling determines the value of another account that is required to achieve the target." This directly supports option A.
2. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, Working with Strategic Modeling, Release 24A, F81501-06, Chapter 4: Forecasting in Strategic Modeling, Section: "About Forecasting". This section details the available forecasting methods, stating, "You can select a forecasting method for accounts on the Account View... You can also create free-form formulas to define custom calculations." This directly supports option B.
3. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, Administering Planning, Release 24A, F81495-06, Chapter 10: About Financials, Section: "How Expense Planning Works". This document describes how the Financials module uses drivers and assumptions for detailed expense calculations, aligning with the description in option C, and distinguishing it from Strategic Modeling.
4. Oracle Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, Administering Planning, Release 24A, F81495-06, Chapter 11: About Capital, Section: "How Capital Works". This source details the functionality of the Capital module, including managing depreciation, amortization, and cash flow for assets, which aligns with the description in o p t i o n D .

CertEmpire

Question: 20

You want to work with Forms 2.0 to develop your forecast. Which two statements describe Forms 2.0?

A. You can switch between two views for the form if the form designer set up the form with multiple views.

B. You can use the Forms 2.0 features in forms specifically designed for Forms 2.0.

C. You can build logic into how a cell value is calculated by adding line-item detail.

D. You can use a tree-based member selector to select members from the POV.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Forms 2.0 functionality is available only on forms that have been created or converted specifically as Forms 2.0 objects, not on classic forms. A key usability change in Forms 2.0 is the redesigned, tree-based POV member selector that lets users navigate and pick members directly from a hierarchical tree with type-ahead search. These two statements accurately describe Forms 2.0 behaviour; the other options reference capabilities that are either not unique to, or presently unsupported in, Forms 2.0.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Chart / alternate-view switching is a classic-forms feature; as of the current release, Forms 2.0 does not support multiple grid/chart views. C. Line-item detail is still not supported in Forms 2.0 (see "Known Limitations"); therefore it cannot be used to add calculation logic in a Forms 2.0 grid.

References:

1. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, Administering Planning (Release 24.04), "Designing Forms 2.0", p. 847 2: "Forms 2.0 features are available only in forms that are created or converted to Forms 2.0."
2. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, "Using the Member Selector in Forms 2.0," p. 860 1-3: describes the new tree-based POV member selector with hierarchical navigation.
3. Oracle EPM Cloud, "Forms 2.0 - Known Limitations" (Doc ID 2950509.1), Section 2, bullets 3-4: lists "Charts and multiple-view mode not yet supported" and "Line Item Detail not supported".
4. Oracle Cloud EPM New Features Guide, May 2024, Planning module, "Forms 2.0 Enhancements" - reiterates tree-based selector availability only in Forms 2.0 grids.

Question: 21

Which three principles of assigning permissions to artifacts, rules and folders are valid?

A. Users and Power Users have Write permissions to all dimension members and to all artifacts.

B. Users and Power Users can design artifacts.

C. Users who are assigned permissions to a folder can access the items in that folder, unless they are
assigned.

D. Users and Power Users can work only with members to which they have permissions.

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Oracle EPM Cloud security is cumulative and permission-driven.
B. Both Users and Power Users can design (build or modify) an artifact when they are explicitly granted Build/Manage permission on that object.
C. Folder security is inherited: giving a user/group permission on a folder grants the same permission on every item inside it, unless a different permission is set on an individual item.
CertEmpire
D. Access to dimension members is enforced at run time; a User or Power User can view or update only those members for which he or she has been granted the appropriate (read, write, none) member security.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Users and Power Users receive Write to all members only when no member security is defined, and they receive Read (not Write) on artifacts by default; therefore the blanket statement is false.

References:

1. Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, "Administering Access Control," Rev. May 2024, Section "Artifact Permissions - Build," p. 18: "Users or Power Users with Build permission can create or modify artifacts."
2. Ibid., Section "Inherited Folder Permissions," p. 22: "Permissions assigned to a folder are propagated to every artifact in that folder unless explicit permissions are set on the artifact."
3. Ibid., Section "Member Access Security," p. 11: "A user can interact only with members for which he or she has been granted access."
4. Oracle Planning Cloud, "Getting Started with Planning," Section "Default Security," p. 9: Describes default write to members and read-only access on artifacts, confirming why Option A is inaccurate.

Question: 22

Which set of steps do you perform to enable each Planning module?

A. Enable the module and refresh the database.

B. Run pre-configuration tasks, enable the module, and configure the module.

C. Configure the module and refresh the database.

D. Enable the module, configure the module, and run post-configuration tasks.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct procedure for implementing a Planning module in Oracle EPM Cloud follows a specific, logical sequence. First, the administrator must enable the desired module (e.g., Financials, Workforce). This action makes the module's specific configuration options and artifacts available. Second, the administrator must configure the module by making selections in the configuration wizard to tailor it to the organization's specific requirements. Finally, after the configuration is complete, several post-configuration tasks are required, most critically refreshing the application database to apply the changes, followed by loading data, setting up security, and deploying forms and rules.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. This is incomplete. It omits the essential "configure" step, where module-specific features and dimensions are selected and defined. B. The order is incorrect. A module must be enabled before its specific configuration options become accessible to the administrator. C. This is logically impossible. The configuration wizard and related options are not available until after the module has been enabled.

References:

1. Oracle EPM Cloud - Administering Planning, "Enabling Planning Modules": The documentation outlines the high-level workflow. It explicitly states that after selecting the module, the first step is to "Enable Features." The subsequent sections detail the configuration process that follows the enablement. The process concludes with steps that are considered post-configuration, such as the database refresh.
Reference: Oracle Help Center, EPM Cloud, Administering Planning, Chapter 8: "Enabling Planning Modules". The initial steps described are "Enabling Features," which is then followed by the configuration process.
2. Oracle EPM Cloud - Administering Financials, "Enabling Financials Features": This guide provides a specific example of the workflow. It details the process of enabling the module, then

walking through the configuration pages. A subsequent section, "What to Do After Configuring Financials," explicitly lists post-configuration tasks.
Reference: Oracle Help Center, EPM Cloud, Administering Financials, Chapter 2: "Enabling Financials Features". The section "Roadmap for Enabling and Configuring Financials" clearly shows the sequence: 1. Enable Features, 2. Configure Financials, 3. Perform post-configuration tasks such as refreshing the database.

CertEmpire

Question: 23

What is the purpose of selecting the Project Benefits option when enabling Projects?

A. Plan detailed project revenue for Contract projects.

B. Track the Workforce expense benefits calculated on each Contract project.

C. Help justify the need for projects and plan nonfinancial benefits.

D. Plan detailed project expenses for projects.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Project Benefits feature in Oracle Fusion Project Management is specifically designed to capture, track, and manage the anticipated value a project will deliver. This includes both financial and nonfinancial benefits. By enabling this option, project managers can create a benefit plan that outlines these expected outcomes. This plan serves as a crucial part of the project's business case, helping to justify its initiation and providing a baseline against which to measure its success beyond simple cost and revenue metrics.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

CertEmpire

A. Planning detailed project revenue is a core function of Project Billing and contract management, not the primary purpose of the broader Project Benefits feature.
B. This option is too specific and misrepresents the feature's purpose. Project Benefits is not designed to calculate benefits derived from workforce expenses.
D. Planning detailed project expenses is handled through project budgeting, forecasting, and cost management functionalities, which are distinct from benefit planning.

References:

1. Oracle Fusion Cloud Project Management, "Project Benefit Plans: Explained": "Benefit plans enable you to capture the anticipated financial and nonfinancial benefits of a project. You can create a benefit plan to support the business case for a project and to track the realization of benefits throughout the project life cycle." (This document directly states the purpose is to capture both financial and nonfinancial benefits to support the business case).
2. Oracle Fusion Cloud Project Management, "Implementing Project Financial Management and Grants Management", Chapter: Project Foundation Configuration: Project Types: In the section describing the configuration of project types, enabling "Project Benefits" is listed as the step required to "create a benefit plan to capture the anticipated financial and nonfinancial benefits of a project." (This confirms the feature's role in planning for nonfinancial benefits).

Question: 24

A company has enabled Financials and would now like to make changes to the initial configuration. Which three changes can be made?

A. Adding custom dimensions

B. Enabling rolling forecast

C. Changing the selected cash flow method

D. Enabling Income Statement

E. Enabling Expense

F. Renaming custom dimensions

Answer:

A, B, F

Explanation:

After the initial configuration of the Oracle EPM Cloud Financials business process, administrators retain the flexibility to make several key changes to adapt to evolving business needs. It is possible to add new custom dimensions to the application to allow for more granular planning and analysis. Existing custom dimensions can also be renamed to improve clarity or align with updated business terminology. Additionally, forecasting capabilities can be enhanced by enabling features like a rolling forecast, which was not part of the initial setup.

CertEmpire

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. Changing the selected cash flow method: The cash flow methodology (Direct vs. Indirect) is a fundamental structural choice that is locked in during the initial enablement and cannot be altered later. D. Enabling Income Statement: While you can enable major features not selected initially, this represents a significant addition of content rather than a modification of the existing configuration like the correct answers. E. Enabling Expense: Similar to the Income Statement, enabling the entire Expense module post-configuration is a substantial addition of artifacts, not a simple change to the initial setup.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud Administering Planning for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, EPM-AP, "Configuring Financials" section.
This document explicitly states, "After you initially enable and configure Financials, you can later enable additional features... For example, you can add and rename custom dimensions... You can enable rolling forecast." This directly supports answers A, B, and F.
The same section also specifies what cannot be changed: "After you enable features, you can't

disable them. You also can't change... the Cash Flow method..." This directly refutes option C.
2. Oracle Cloud Getting Started with Planning for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, EPM-GS, "About Financials" section.
This guide details the initial setup wizard for the Financials module. It describes the selection of the cash flow method as a one-time decision during the "Enable Features" step, reinforcing that it is not a post-configuration change. The ability to add and manage custom dimensions is highlighted as a key flexibility feature.

CertEmpire

Question: 25

After loading data from external systems, you can quickly perform task that can add or update existing employee and job data using Mass Update forms. Which two actions can you take on the Mass Update forms in Workforce?

A. Delete the loaded salary information and then run the data mal for Compensation Data to calculate the updated benefits.

B. If an existing employee was not loaded from the load file, you won't be able to add their compensation before first adding them to the source system and reloading the file.

C. Add a new record for an existing employee who was not in the load file, and apply configured defaults.

D. Change existing properties and then override default assignments and rates.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Mass Update forms in the Oracle EPM Cloud Workforce module are designed for planners to efficiently manage employee and job data after an initial data load from an external HR system. CertEmpire These forms specifically handle exceptions and adjustments. Their primary functions include adding new records for employees or jobs that were not part of the data load file (such as new hires or transfers) and applying the pre-configured default rates and assumptions. Additionally, they allow for the modification of properties for existing employees, including the crucial ability to override system-calculated defaults for compensation, benefits, and taxes to reflect specific circumstances.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. Mass Update forms are for adding or updating records, not for mass deletion of specific data elements like salary. Running a data map is a separate administrative action, not performed on these forms.
B. This is incorrect. A key purpose of Mass Update forms is to handle exceptions, which includes adding compensation or other details for an existing employee who was missed in the data load file.

References:

1. Oracle Cloud EPM, Working with Planning, Chapter 8: Working with Workforce, Section: Managing Existing Employees with Mass Updates.
This section explicitly states the capabilities of Mass Update forms: "After you load data from your HR systems, you can use the Mass Update forms to perform tasks that can add or update

existing employee and job data." It then lists specific actions, including:
"Add a new record for an existing employee who was not in the load file, and apply configured defaults." (This directly supports option C).
"Change existing properties and then override default assignments and rates." (This directly supports option D).
"Change the status of an employee."
"Transfer an employee."
"Change an employee's job."

CertEmpire