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QUESTION NO: 1

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: 2

In a maintenance view for mappings, you compare the source and mapping viewpoints to identify nodes that exist in the source but have not been mapped to the target.

What is the next step to define mappings?

A. Create a request, then drag and drop nodes from the source to the mapping viewpoint.

B. Using the appropriate mapping key, import an Excel mapping file.

C. Run the mapping utility to relate source to target nodes.

D. Open a request, add nodes to the target viewpoint, and assign the mapping key to the new nodes.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In a maintenance view for mappings, you can compare the source and mapping viewpoints to identify nodes that exist in the source but have not been mapped to the target. The next step to define mappings is to create a request, then drag and drop nodes from the source to the mapping viewpoint. This way, you can create new nodes in the mapping viewpoint that have properties derived or transformed from the source nodes using the node type converter and map binding. You do not need to use an Excel mapping file, run a mapping utility, or open a request and add nodes to the target viewpoint, because these are not supported methods for defining mappings in Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud. References: Working with Requests - Oracle Help Center3; Creating Mapping Viewpoints - Oracle Help Center2

QUESTION NO: 3

For which application type can you NOT export mappings?

A. Planning

B. Universal

C. Financial Consolidation and Close

D. Financials Cloud General Ledger

E. Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 4

You want to map two general ledger systems, GL1 and GL2, to a single EPM Planning application. It is time to synchronize changes by exporting the plan account mappings. Which statement about mapping keys is true?

A. You need only one mapping key and location to export the plan account mappings.

B. You need two mapping keys, one for GLl-to-Planning and one for GL2-to-Planning. When you export a mapping, you select the location with its associated mapping key.

C. You create shadow mapping keys in the target application to represent the values coming from GL1 and GL2, respectively.

D. You create one location per mapping key, where a mapping key is a unique source-target combination.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

When you want to map two general ledger systems, GL1 and GL2, to a single EPM Planning application, and it is time to synchronize changes by exporting the plan account mappings, the following statement about mapping keys is true: you need two mapping keys, one for GL1-to-Planning and one for GL2-to-Planning. When you export a mapping, you select the location with its associated mapping key. Mapping keys are used to specify the source node types mapped to target node types and to define a location name to export the mapping data. You need to define one mapping key for each source node type mapped to a target node type. For example, if you map two source applications to one target application, you need to define two mapping keys defining the mapping relationship from each source node type to the target node type. Each mapping key is identified by a unique location name that you enter. The location name is used to export the mapping data and by the consuming or external application to import the mapping data. You do not need only one mapping key and location to export the plan account mappings, because this would not specify the correct source-to-target relationships. You do not need to create shadow mapping keys in the target application or one location per mapping key, because these are not supported by Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud. References: Defining Mapping Keys - Oracle Help Center1; Exporting Mapping Data - Oracle Help Center2

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true about the Participant permission?

A. When you grant a user Participant (Write) permission on a hierarchy set, that user is also granted implicit Participant (Write) permission on any node type in that hierarchy set.

B. Granting the Participant (Read) permission at the application level lets users browse viewpoints that contain data for any dimension in the application.

C. You can assign the Participant permission at the application, dimension, hierarchy set, node type, and property level.

D. The Participant permission enables you to specify which actions users can take and which properties they can view or edit for node types and hierarchy sets.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

“When you grant a user Participant (Write) permission on a hierarchy set, that user is also granted implicit Participant (Write) permission on any node type in that hierarchy set.” and “The Participant permission enables you to specify which actions users can take and which properties they can view or edit for node types and hierarchy sets.” The other statements are false. Granting the Participant (Read) permission at the application level does not let users browse viewpoints that contain data for any dimension in the application, but only lets them browse viewpoints that contain data for dimensions where they have been granted explicit permissions. You cannot assign the Participant permission at the property level.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which are two reasons for creating a migration snapshot?

A. To download the enterprise data locally for offline work

B. To migrate the enterprise data between different releases of the environment

C. To restore the artifacts and data to the snapshot state

D. To refresh the test environment from the production environment

E. To export the enterprise data to an external application

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Help Center, migration snapshots are used to migrate application artifacts and data between environments, such as refreshing the test environment from the production environment. Migration snapshots can also be used to restore the artifacts and data to the snapshot state in case of any issues or errors. The other reasons are not valid for creating a migration snapshot.

QUESTION NO: 7

You are mapping nodes from dimensions in two source applications to a dimension in a single target application.

How do you set up the mapping hierarchy sets?

A. Separate hierarchy sets for each source-to-target relationship

B. Target nodes and converted source nodes in two separate hierarchies

C. Target nodes in one hierarchy set and converted source nodes in a separate hierarchy set

D. Target nodes as parents and converted source nodes as children

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

When you are mapping nodes from dimensions in two source applications to a dimension in a single target application, you need to set up separate hierarchy sets for each source-to-target relationship. This way, you can define the mapping rules and node type converters for each source node type and target node type pair. You cannot use target nodes and converted source nodes in two separate hierarchies, because this would not establish a mapping relationship between them. You cannot use target nodes in one hierarchy set and converted source nodes in a separate hierarchy set, because this would not allow you to export the mappings to the target application. You cannot use target nodes as parents and converted source nodes as children, because this would create a hierarchical relationship instead of a mapping relationship. References: Working with Hierarchy Sets - Oracle Help Center1; Creating Mapping Viewpoints - Oracle Help Center2

QUESTION NO: 8

Which task can you perform after you have created an unbound dimension?

A. You can convert the unbound dimension to a bound dimension.

B. You can create bindings for the unbound dimension, or use it for importing and exporting data.

C. You can use the unbound dimension just like a bound dimension when creating viewpoints and other user defined data chain objects.

D. You can add bound or partially bound data chains to the unbound dimension.

E. You can select the unbound dimension in the application registration wizard or the import and export screens.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“You can create bindings for unbound dimensions, or use them for importing and exporting data.” The other options are not tasks that you can perform after you have created an unbound dimension.

QUESTION NO: 9

The Owner permission for an application lets users perform which three tasks?

A. Modify application registration.

B. Assign permissions for an application's data objects to other users and groups.

C. Import viewpoints from external applications.

D. Manage an application's data objects.

E. Delete service administrators from an instance.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The Owner permission is the highest level of permission that can be assigned to an application. Users with the Owner permission can perform various tasks such as: modify application registration, assign permissions for an application's data objects to other users and groups, manage an application's data objects such as properties, views, node types, node sets, hierarchy sets, etc., create and delete applications, and link dimensions across applications. Users with the Owner permission cannot import viewpoints from external applications, because viewpoints are created within Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud and are not imported from external applications. Users with the Owner permission cannot delete service administrators from an instance, because service administrators are created and managed in Oracle Cloud EPM through My Services by the Identity Domain Administrator. References: Working with Permissions - Oracle Help Center1; Registering Applications - Oracle Help Center2

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.