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QUESTION NO: 1

A manager wants to review the cash balance by company. He has asked you to create the summary account template. The company's accounting flexfield has four segments:

Company (5 values)

Cost Centers (30 values)

Region (4 values)

Account (180 values)

The total number of cash accounts is five that are associated with two parents:

Three accounts are associated with the parent called “Checking.”

Two accounts are identified with the parent called “Savings.”

To combine the cash parents, you created a rollup group named “Cash.”

How many accounts would the summary account template generate?

A. 10

B. 40

C. 60

D. 240

E. 1200

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

10 is correct. A General Ledger summary account template creates summary accounts from the values or parent-value groupings selected for each segment in the template. For this request, the Company segment contributes five possible company values. The Account segment uses the Cash rollup group, which contains two parent account values: Checking and Savings. Therefore, the template produces one summary account for each combination of a company and one of these two cash parent values: 5 companies × 2 cash parents = 10 summary accounts.

The individual number of detail account values beneath Checking and Savings does not increase the number of accounts generated when the template uses the parent values through the rollup group. Those detail values are summarized into their respective parent balances. Likewise, Cost Center and Region do not contribute to the calculation because the requested analysis is by company and cash grouping; they are not selected as varying detail values in this summary template. Oracle General Ledger uses summary account templates to define combinations of segment values and parent values for which balances are maintained. See Oracle’s General Ledger documentation on defining summary accounts and the documentation on summary account templates.

QUESTION NO: 2

Identify three ways in which subledgers transfer information to General Ledger. (Choose three.)

A. balances

B. batch transfer

C. detail journals

D. line-level records

E. summary journals

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

Subledgers can provide accounting information to Oracle General Ledger through **batch transfer**, **detail journals**, and **summary journals**. Batch transfer supports moving eligible subledger accounting data as a processing group, allowing the accounting transfer and subsequent General Ledger import activity to be managed efficiently for a defined set of transactions. Detail journals preserve the individual subledger accounting journal-entry detail in General Ledger. This approach is appropriate when General Ledger users need transaction-level visibility, drilldown support, or reconciliation at the detailed accounting-entry level. Summary journals aggregate accounting information before it is brought into General Ledger, reducing the volume of journal lines while retaining the appropriate summarized accounting balances for posting and reporting. Oracle Subledger Accounting provides the transfer process that sends final-accounted entries to General Ledger, and its transfer mode determines whether entries are sent in detail or summarized form. The resulting data is then processed by General Ledger's Journal Import functionality into journal batches and journals. Oracle documents the Subledger Accounting transfer process in the Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide and describes journal import processing in the Oracle General Ledger User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are implementing Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12 General Ledger for ABC Corporation.

Identify two setups required for journal approval. (Choose two.)

A. Enable journal approval for the Journal Category window.

B. Disable the Journal: Find Approver Method profile option.

C. Enable the Journal: Allow Preparer Approval profile option.

D. Configure the GL journal approval process in Oracle Workflow Builder.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Enabling the *Journal: Allow Preparer Approval* profile option is part of configuring the intended journal-approval policy. This profile governs whether the person who prepared a journal batch can also approve it when that person has the applicable approval authority. Setting it deliberately ensures that General Ledger applies the organization's required segregation-of-duties and approval-routing policy during the journal approval cycle.

Configuring the GL journal approval process in Oracle Workflow Builder establishes the workflow definition used to route journal batches for approval, evaluate the relevant approver information, and issue workflow notifications. Oracle Workflow supplies the workflow technology that General Ledger uses for journal approval; the approval process must therefore be configured to reflect the enterprise's hierarchy, authorization, and routing requirements. Together, the profile configuration and Workflow Builder process configuration provide both the approval-policy behavior and the workflow routing mechanism needed for journal approval. Oracle's E-Business Suite documentation library is available at Oracle E-Business Suite 12.1 Documentation, and Oracle Workflow documentation is available at Oracle Workflow Guide.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three statements are true regarding simple Table-Based BOM Mapping Configuration rules? (Choose three.)

A. They can generate a child BOM item in the BOM instance only if its parent BOM item is also included

B. They can support a multi-level hierarchical BOM structure

C. They can be defined at the Product Family level

D. They can map multiple BOM items to an individual row in an array set of Configuration attributes

E. They can be used alongside Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rules

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

Simple Table-Based BOM Mapping Configuration rules support a multilevel bill-of-materials hierarchy. The mapping table can identify BOM items and their parent-item relationships, enabling the generated BOM instance to represent a hierarchical product structure rather than merely an unconnected list of components. This makes the approach appropriate where configured selections must produce assemblies and nested component structures.

They can also be defined at the Product Family level. Defining the mapping there lets the rule be shared by the models within that product family, providing consistent BOM-generation behavior and avoiding the need to duplicate the same mappings for every model. Finally, simple table-based rules can be used alongside Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rules. Oracle CPQ supports both mapping approaches in the same configuration environment, allowing declarative table mappings to handle standard mappings while BML-based logic addresses mappings requiring more specialized programmatic processing. Oracle's CPQ documentation search provides the applicable BOM-mapping administration material: Oracle Documentation Search: CPQ BOM mapping. Product context and CPQ capabilities are available from Oracle Configure, Price, Quote.

QUESTION NO: 5

Employee information in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12 is partitioned by _____.

A. Legal Entity

B. Operating Unit

C. Business Group

D. HR Organization

E. Inventory Organization

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Employee information in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12 is partitioned by the Business Group. In the Oracle Human Resources Management System security and data model, a business group represents the highest-level partition for HR data. Employee and applicant records are associated with a business group, enabling enterprises that operate multiple independent businesses to keep their human-resources information logically separated within the same E-Business Suite installation. This partitioning establishes the fundamental boundary for person-related HR information and supports different business structures, policies, and legislative contexts where appropriate.

Oracle's HRMS implementation guidance describes a business group as the top-level organization in the enterprise model and explains that it is used to partition HRMS data. The business group is configured with key defaults and classifications that provide the context in which personnel records are created and maintained. Access to that information is then controlled through HR security profiles and responsibilities, but the underlying partition of employee data remains the business group. See Oracle's Enterprise Structures documentation and the Business Groups documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

When defining a new user, which Type value can grant a user account complete access to the CPQ Cloud site?

A. AdminAccess with Create/Modify Users selected

B. Root with Create/Modify Users selected

C. Administration with Create/Modify Users selected

D. FullAccess with Create/Modify Users selected

E. Superuser with Create/Modify Users selected

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

FullAccess with Create/Modify Users selected is the appropriate configuration for a user who needs complete access to an Oracle CPQ Cloud site. The FullAccess user type is intended for internal users who require access across the application rather than the limited, role-oriented access commonly used for customers, partners, or CRM-integrated users. It provides the broad baseline site access needed to work throughout CPQ Cloud.

Complete administrative capability also depends on the user permissions assigned to the account. Selecting *Create/Modify Users* authorizes the FullAccess user to manage user records, including creating and maintaining user accounts. This is essential when the intended responsibility includes administering who can enter the site and what access those users receive. In practice, an organization should grant this combination only to trusted CPQ administrators, because user-management permission can materially affect application security and operational control.

Oracle's CPQ Cloud documentation is available through the Oracle CPQ Cloud documentation library. Oracle also provides administration guidance and release-specific documentation through the Oracle CPQ product page.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three statements are true about modifying flexfield values? (Choose three.)

A. The values cannot be disabled.

B. The value description can be changed.

C. The effective dates for a value can be limited.

D. The values can be deleted after they are defined.

E. The values cannot be modified after they are defined.

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

Oracle E-Business Suite lets administrators maintain important attributes of an existing independent or dependent flexfield value without changing the value itself. The value description can be changed, allowing the displayed business meaning of a code to be updated while retaining the established code used by transactions, balances, and reporting. Effective start and end dates can also be maintained to control the period during which a value is available for entry and validation. This supports controlled retirement or future activation of values while preserving historical data and auditability. The value itself cannot be modified after it is defined: the actual stored flexfield value is a key identifier and must remain stable once created. If a different code is needed, administrators should define a separate value and use the appropriate controlled maintenance process for any transition. These rules protect referential integrity because flexfield values can be referenced widely throughout Oracle E-Business Suite, including accounting combinations and transaction data. Oracle's Flexfields documentation describes the value-maintenance capabilities available through the Segment Values and related value-set setup windows. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Flexfields Guide and the Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the Human Resources lead for the ERP Implementation of ABC Corporation. You have defined the employees in Oracle Human Resources. Select three activities that utilize the employee record. (Choose three.)

A. Approvals

B. Asset assignment

C. Organization creation

D. Journal Entry creation

E. AutoCreate Purchase Orders

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

Oracle E-Business Suite uses the Human Resources employee record as shared foundation data for several business flows, so employee definitions must be available before related Financials and Procurement functions are configured. **Approvals** use employee information to establish the people participating in approval hierarchies and workflow routing. Employee assignment, supervisory, and organizational information supports determining who can receive, review, and act on approval notifications.

Asset assignment uses the employee record because an asset can be assigned to an employee as its custodian. Recording the assigned employee provides accountability for the asset and supports reporting and asset-tracking processes within Oracle Assets.

AutoCreate Purchase Orders relies on Purchasing employee setup because buyers are defined from HR employee records. The buyer associated with the purchasing document performs the AutoCreate activity, and the employee-based buyer setup supports document ownership, defaults, and purchasing workflow processing. This illustrates the standard EBS integration in which HR employee data is consumed by other application modules rather than being maintained separately in each product. Oracle's E-Business Suite documentation library is available at Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation; see also the Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

You have the following information:

The Accounting flexfield structure is "company, department, product, account." Product has two rollup groups: domestic and international.

Department has one rollup group: manufacturing.

All accounting flexfield segment values can use alphanumeric characters.

Which summary account template would Oracle General Ledger fail to create?

(D: Detail) (T: Total)

A. T-T-T-T

B. T-D-D-D

C. D-D-D-D

D. D—T-domestic-D

E. D-manufacturing-D-T

F. T-manufacturing-international-D

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

D-D-D-D would fail because it identifies every segment as a detail segment and therefore does not define any summarization. A summary account template must include at least one total segment, either by using a total designation or by identifying a rollup group for a segment. The total component is what tells Oracle General Ledger to aggregate balances across a set of detail values; without it, the proposed combination is simply a detail accounting-flexfield combination rather than a summary account definition.

In this structure, company, department, product, and account are all designated as detail in **D-D-D-D**. No segment requests a total across values, and no department or product rollup group is included. Consequently, there is no parent-level balance to maintain and Oracle General Ledger cannot create a summary account from that template. Oracle's General Ledger documentation describes summary accounts as accounts whose balances are calculated from detail accounts and explains that summary account templates specify the detail and total behavior for each accounting-flexfield segment. See Oracle's General Ledger User's Guide: Summary Accounts and the summary account template documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three statements are true about the revaluation process? (Choose three.)

A. You must post the revaluation journal entries.

B. The revaluation process must be executed after the translation process has completed.

C. This process revalues the foreign currency portion of the account balances by using the revaluation rate defined in the period rates table.

D. Revaluation calculates the differences between the current cumulative functional currency balance of the foreign transactions and the revalued functional currency balance calculated by using the revaluation rate.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Oracle General Ledger revaluation restates foreign-currency-denominated account balances in the ledger's functional currency at an appropriate period-end revaluation rate. The process compares the functional-currency amount currently represented by foreign transactions with the functional-currency amount obtained by applying the selected revaluation rate to the foreign-currency balance. The calculated difference is the unrealized gain or loss recognized through the revaluation journal entry. This is why the statement describing the comparison of the current cumulative functional balance with the revalued functional balance is correct.

Revaluation rates are established for the applicable accounting period and currency, then selected by the revaluation definition/process. Using those rates ensures that the foreign-currency portion of eligible balances is valued consistently at the period-end rate. Running Revaluation generates journal entries; these entries must be posted for their accounted adjustments to update posted General Ledger balances and be reflected in subsequent reporting and processing. Oracle's General Ledger documentation describes revaluation as the process used to adjust foreign-currency balances for exchange-rate changes and to create the associated journals. See Oracle General Ledger User's Guide: Revaluation and Oracle General Ledger User's Guide: Posting Journals.

QUESTION NO: 11

Identify three correct statements about the Operating Unit in a Multi-Org model of Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12. (Choose three.)

A. It is the highest level in the Multi-Org structure.

B. It is an organization type that secures transaction data.

C. An Operating Unit can be assigned to multiple Legal Entities.

D. An Operating Unit can be associated with a single Legal Entity.

E. Multiple Operating Units can be assigned to a single responsibility.

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

An Operating Unit is an organization classification within the Oracle E-Business Suite Multi-Org model that is used to secure and partition transaction data. It represents the level at which many subledger business transactions, such as payables and receivables transactions, are owned and processed. Oracle's Multi-Org architecture uses the operating-unit context to ensure that users access transaction data only for the organizations authorized through their security setup.

An Operating Unit is associated with one Legal Entity. This relationship enables transactions processed in the operating unit to be attributed to the appropriate legal entity for legal, tax, and statutory-reporting purposes. A Legal Entity may support business operations through more than one operating unit, while each individual operating unit has its single legal-entity association.

Release 12 Multi-Org Access Control supports assigning access to multiple Operating Units through an MO: Security Profile. A responsibility can therefore provide a user access to transaction data from multiple authorized operating units without requiring a separate responsibility for every operating unit. This security profile is applied through the relevant Multi-Org profile-option configuration. See Oracle's Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide and the Oracle E-Business Suite Financials Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two are true about elimination? (Choose two.)

A. You can define balancing options for eliminating entries.

B. You can define an elimination set to contain one elimination entry.

C. Currency is an optional component when defining an elimination set.

D. You must specify an elimination company in the Elimination Sets window.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Oracle General Ledger elimination functionality is configured through elimination sets, which group the rules used to create journal entries that remove intercompany balances during consolidation. **You can define balancing options for eliminating entries.** These options determine how an elimination entry is balanced when the accounts being eliminated do not naturally balance by the required balancing segment values. This supports the production of balanced elimination journals in accordance with the ledger's accounting structure.

You can define an elimination set to contain one elimination entry. An elimination set is a container for one or more elimination entries, so a single rule is sufficient when only one intercompany relationship or account pattern requires elimination. Additional entries may be included when the same elimination process must address multiple account combinations or relationships. After the set is defined, General Ledger uses its entries when generating elimination journal entries for the relevant consolidation activity. Oracle documents elimination sets as collections of elimination entries and describes the balancing controls available for elimination processing. See the Oracle General Ledger User's Guide: Eliminations and the Oracle General Ledger User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 13

In Commerce, what is the order of operations for the standard Modify sequence?

A. Modify tab, Advanced Default function, Formulas, After Formulas Advanced Modify function

B. Modify tab, Before Formulas Advanced Modify function, After Formulas Advanced Modify function

C. Modify tab, Before Formulas Advanced Modify function, Formulas, After Formulas Advanced Modify function

D. Before Formulas Advanced Modify function, Formulas, After Formulas Advanced Modify function

E. Integration, Before Formulas Advanced Modify function, Formulas, After Formulas Advanced Modify function

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The standard Modify sequence is **Modify tab, Before Formulas Advanced Modify function, Formulas, After Formulas Advanced Modify function**. This sequence reflects the staged processing model used by Commerce. First, the Modify tab establishes the applicable modify behavior for the transaction or line. The Before Formulas Advanced Modify function then runs early enough to prepare values, attributes, or conditions that must be available to formula processing. Next, formulas are evaluated using that prepared state. Finally, the After Formulas Advanced Modify function runs after formula results exist, allowing subsequent logic to act on calculated values or make final adjustments based on those results.

The placement of the Advanced Modify functions is significant because it gives administrators two distinct execution points: one for influencing formula inputs and another for working with formula outputs. Using the standard order helps ensure that configuration logic executes predictably and that dependencies between modify logic and formulas are respected. Oracle CPQ documentation and product resources are available through the Oracle CPQ documentation portal and the Oracle CPQ product page.

QUESTION NO: 14

Choose three required steps while performing the accounting setup in the Accounting Setup Manager. (Choose three.)

A. Define operating units.

B. Update accounting options.

C. Complete the accounting setup.

D. Define intercompany balancing rules.

E. Create the accounting setup structure.

F. Assign balancing segment values to legal entities.

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

The required Accounting Setup Manager workflow steps are **Create the accounting setup structure**, **Update accounting options**, and **Complete the accounting setup**. The accounting setup structure establishes the framework for the enterprise's accounting configuration, including the relationship of ledgers and legal entities where applicable. This structure provides the basis on which Oracle General Ledger organizes the accounting setup and makes the remaining setup tasks available.

After the structure is in place, accounting options must be updated. These options capture the setup information needed for accounting processing, such as ledger-related configuration and the accounting choices required by the applications that use the accounting setup. Completing the accounting setup is the required final workflow action: it validates that the necessary setup information has been entered and marks the setup as ready for use by the associated Oracle E-Business Suite products.

Oracle's General Ledger implementation documentation describes Accounting Setup Manager as the guided process used to create the accounting setup structure, enter or update accounting options, and complete the setup. See the Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger Implementation Guide, Release 12.1 for the Accounting Setup Manager procedures and setup flow.

QUESTION NO: 15

When implementing Subscription Ordering according the Subscription Ordering Implementation Guide, you are asked to modify the formula for the Price (List) line level attribute.

What must you do to properly modify the formula?

A. Add an initial condition that tests for a valid price value in the Price files of the BOM Item Definition table with a true value of the valid price value.

B. Add an initial condition that tests for the Action Code to be either DELETE or TERMINATE with a true value of zero.

C. Add an initial condition that tests for a valid entry in a specific Subscription Ordering price book with a true value of zero.

D. Add an initial condition that tests for the Action Code to be either DELETE or TERMINATE with a true value of Part Base Price.

E. Add an initial condition that tests for a valid price value in the Price field of the BOM Item Mapping table with a true value of the valid price value.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The required modification is to add an initial condition that evaluates whether the subscription line's Action Code is `DELETE` or `TERMINATE`, and returns a Price (List) value of zero when that condition is true. A deleted or terminated subscription line must not retain a positive list-price charge in the generated order or pricing calculation. Placing this test as the initial condition is important because formula conditions are evaluated in sequence; the delete/terminate case must be handled before the normal pricing expression is evaluated. When the condition is not met, the formula can continue to use its standard list-price logic for active, added, or modified subscription items.

This approach ensures that the line-level Price (List) attribute accurately reflects the business state represented by the Action Code and prevents charges from being calculated for services that are being removed or ended. Oracle E-Business Suite documentation is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library; Oracle's application documentation resources are also maintained at Oracle Applications Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

An organization uses budgetary control and has entered a purchase commitment against an expense account.

Which balance is reduced by the commitment when General Ledger performs funds checking?

A. Funds available

B. Translated balance

C. Statistical balance

D. Average daily balance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Funds available is reduced by commitments, obligations, and expenditures when budgetary control is used. General Ledger evaluates the amount available for an account by comparing the budget with the amounts already reserved or consumed. A commitment therefore reduces the funds that remain available for later transactions.

This enables the organization to prevent or control transactions that would exceed the budgeted amount. See the Oracle General Ledger budgetary control documentation.

QUESTION NO: 17

A customer has BOM Mapping configured on their site using a simple Table-Based BOM Mapping rule. However, they want to modify their BOM Mapping to also map an additional Configuration attribute to a Transaction Line level attribute.

Which two methods can the customer use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Add a new entry in the BOM Item Mapping Definition table for the BOM item

B. Add a new entry in the BOM Attribute Definition table for the BOM item

C. Add a new entry in the BOM Attribute Mapping table for the BOM item

D. Define an Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rule that populates the "attributes" node of the BOM item

E. Define an Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rule that populates the "definition" node of the BOM item

F. Define an Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rule that populates the "fields" node of the BOM item

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

To extend an existing table-based BOM mapping, the customer can add a new entry in the BOM Item Mapping Definition table for the BOM item. This table-based approach lets the mapping definition include the additional Configuration attribute and identify the Transaction Line-level destination for the applicable BOM item. It is appropriate when the mapping can be maintained declaratively in the BOM mapping tables and does not require conditional script logic.

The customer can alternatively define an Advanced BML-Based BOM Mapping rule that populates the “attributes” node of the BOM item. In the BOM mapping output structure, the `attributes` node is the location used to provide attribute values that are to be applied to the generated Transaction Line. An advanced BML rule is useful where the value requires calculation, conditional handling, or other logic beyond a simple table entry, while still producing the required BOM-item attribute payload.

These approaches provide both supported maintenance patterns: extending the declarative item mapping definition or using advanced BML to construct the BOM item’s Transaction Line attribute values. Oracle CPQ documentation is available through the Oracle Cloud documentation library and the Oracle CPQ documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

You want to perform a configuration migration from a development site to a QA site. What is the Oracle-recommended way to accomplish this?

A. Download the components that need to be migrated from the development site and upload them to the QA site

B. Open Migration Center in the QA site, log in to the development site through the Migration Center section, select the components that need to be migrated, and start the migration

C. Open Migration Center in the development site, log in to the QA site through the Migration Center section, select the components that need to be migrated, and start the migration

D. Using a DB Link, log in to the development site through the Migration Center section, select the components that need to be migrated, and start the migration

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Open Migration Center in the QA site, log in to the development site through the Migration Center section, select the components that need to be migrated, and start the migration is correct because Migration Center uses a target-initiated migration model. The administrator begins in the receiving instance—the QA site—and establishes the connection to the source development instance. From the target, the administrator selects the eligible setup components to bring across and initiates the migration process. This direction is important because it lets the target environment control the incoming configuration and apply the migrated setup in the context of that destination instance. It also supports the normal promotion lifecycle in which validated configuration is moved from development into QA for testing before later promotion to production. Oracle’s setup-data migration tooling is intended to transfer supported application configuration data in a controlled manner rather than requiring manual recreation of setup in each environment. Review the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 documentation library at Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation and the Oracle iSetup Implementation Guide for Oracle’s setup migration concepts and procedures.

QUESTION NO: 19

Your client is in the process of closing its first year-end. The client completed the accounting cycle and found that several income statement accounts have a remaining balance. What would be the likely cause of these remaining balances?

A. Natural accounts were defined as parent values.

B. Natural accounts were defined to not allow posting.

C. Natural accounts were defined with an incorrect account type.

D. Natural accounts were defined to store both statistical and monetary values.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Natural accounts were defined with an incorrect account type. In Oracle General Ledger, the account type assigned to each natural-account segment value determines how the account is treated during the year-end close. Revenue and expense account types are income-statement accounts; their net activity is closed to the retained earnings account when the accounting year is closed. Balance-sheet account types, such as asset, liability, and owners' equity, retain their ending balances and carry them into the next accounting year.

If an account that is intended to represent revenue or expense is mistakenly assigned a balance-sheet account type, General Ledger treats it as a permanent account rather than a temporary income-statement account. Its balance therefore remains after the year has been closed, even though the business purpose and account description suggest that it belongs on the income statement. Reviewing and correcting the account type on the relevant natural-account values is necessary so that subsequent closing activity classifies and closes those accounts appropriately. Oracle's documentation describes defining account segment values and their account types in the Accounting Flexfield setup: Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger Implementation Guide. Additional General Ledger documentation is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 20

You set the GL: Journal Review Required profile option to "Yes." Identify the result.

A. requires all journals to be reviewed before posting

B. requires review of recurring journals before posting

C. requires review of a journal entered in GL by the approver before posting

D. requires generated AutoAllocation journals to be reviewed before posting

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The result is **requires generated AutoAllocation journals to be reviewed before posting**. The *GL: Journal Review Required* profile option controls the review requirement specifically for journal batches created by the General Ledger AutoAllocation process. When its value is set to Yes, AutoAllocation-generated journals are created with a review requirement. An authorized user must review the generated journal batch and mark it as reviewed before the batch can proceed to posting. This provides a control point over automatically generated allocation entries, allowing the organization to validate the calculated distributions, account combinations, and amounts before they update account balances.

This setting is especially useful where allocation formulas distribute costs, revenues, or other balances across multiple accounts and entities. AutoAllocation can create substantial numbers of journal lines based on predefined formulas, so requiring review helps ensure that the output is appropriate for the accounting period before posting. The setting does not establish a universal review rule for every journal source; it governs the review status of journals generated through AutoAllocation. Oracle General Ledger documentation and E-Business Suite documentation are available through the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Documentation Library and the Oracle General Ledger product page.

QUESTION NO: 21

The GL accountant tells you that he is running the tests to check the budget functionality. He says that the GL period was closed, but he was able to post the budget journal in a closed period.

You check the setup and confirm that the GL period in which he was able to post the budget journal was closed. What explanation do you give?

A. The budget year is open.

B. The budget status is frozen.

C. The budget status is current.

D. The Require Budget Journal profile option is set at the set of books level.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The budget year is open. In Oracle General Ledger, budget journals are controlled by the status of the applicable budget year rather than solely by the accounting-period status used for actual journals. Consequently, a budget journal can be posted even when its accounting period is closed, provided that the budget year to which the budget belongs remains open. This behavior supports budget maintenance independently of the period-close process for actual accounting activity. The accountant's successful posting is therefore consistent with the setup: closing a General Ledger accounting period prevents normal activity that requires an open or future-enterable period, but it does not prevent budget posting when the relevant budget year is available for budget activity. Budget-year status is maintained in the budget organization and is a key prerequisite for entering and posting budget journals. Oracle's General Ledger documentation describes budget journals and budget-year controls in its budgeting procedures; see the Oracle General Ledger User's Guide. Additional Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 documentation is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library.