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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are false about BML? (Choose two.)

A. BML follows the Object-Oriented programming model.

B. BML does not need to be externally compiled as the application compiles the BML.

C. BML has characteristics of Compiled and Interpretive programming.

D. BML is a C++ based markup language.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

The false statements are “BML follows the Object-Oriented programming model.” and “BML is a C++ based markup language.” In Oracle CPQ, BML (BigMachines Markup Language) is a proprietary scripting language used to implement configuration, pricing, commerce-process, and integration logic. Its programming approach is procedural and function-oriented: authors compose rules and functions using variables, expressions, control-flow constructs, and BML library functions. It is not presented as an object-oriented language with the defining object-oriented model of user-defined classes, object instances, inheritance, and polymorphism. Although parts of its syntax can look familiar to developers who have used C-family languages, that resemblance does not make BML a C++-based language. Nor is BML a general markup language; it is an Oracle CPQ language interpreted and compiled within the CPQ application environment for use in CPQ artifacts and processes. Oracle’s CPQ documentation identifies BML as the language for extending CPQ behavior and documents the available BML functions and administration capabilities. See the Oracle Configure, Price, and Quote documentation and Oracle’s CPQ product overview for the product context in which BML scripting is used.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which are three testing strategies for Oracle CPQ Cloud? (Choose three.)

A. Test cases should be directly linked to business requirements.

B. Avoid using a test case tracking tool because it is time consuming to track all of the testing team’s efforts.

C. Perform isolated tests as well as intra-system and cross-system integration tests.

D. Create specific test data for accounts, opportunities, and contracts in the CRM system and use that data to perform end-to-end tests for CPQ Cloud quotes.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Test cases should be directly linked to business requirements because requirements traceability confirms that CPQ configuration, commerce processes, approvals, pricing, and integrations have been validated against the outcomes the implementation must deliver. It also provides a reliable basis for assessing test coverage and for retesting after configuration changes. Perform isolated tests as well as intra-system and cross-system integration tests because CPQ behavior must be validated at several levels: individual configuration rules and processes first, then interactions among CPQ components, and finally the data and process exchanges with connected applications. Create specific test data for accounts, opportunities, and contracts in the CRM system and use that data to perform end-to-end tests for CPQ Cloud quotes because realistic, controlled source data allows the team to validate the complete CRM-to-CPQ quote workflow, including field mapping, transaction creation, returned data, and downstream processing. Oracle’s CPQ documentation provides implementation and administration guidance for configuring and validating CPQ processes, while Oracle’s application-testing guidance emphasizes traceable test coverage and end-to-end business-process testing. See the Oracle CPQ documentation library and Oracle testing guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

A client wants customers to be able to select a laptop category from a drop-down list in the Product Configuration section. After the laptop category is selected, all laptops within that category need to be displayed without the user having to do any more selections.

Which option meets this requirement?

A. Formula Administration

B. Util library function

C. Commerce library function

D. Auto Update

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Auto Update is the appropriate feature because it performs a configured update immediately after a user changes a triggering value, such as the laptop category selected from the drop-down list. The selected category can be used as the source value for an update that controls the resulting product selection or display, causing the applicable laptops in that category to appear automatically. This creates the required dependent behavior within Product Configuration: the customer makes one category choice, and the configuration responds by presenting the complete associated laptop set without requiring a second manual selection. Auto Update is designed for these event-driven configuration interactions, where one attribute or selection change should automatically set, refresh, or expose related configuration data. The implementation should define the category field as the trigger and configure the update logic so that the product list is refreshed according to the selected category's mapping. This supports a streamlined guided-selling experience while ensuring the displayed products remain synchronized with the customer's current category choice. Oracle CPQ documentation and product resources are available through the Oracle CPQ documentation library and the Oracle CPQ product page.

QUESTION NO: 4

A new Commerce transaction is created from an external CRM opportunity. The implementation includes process integration, attribute defaults, an Advanced Default BML function on the main document, and a main document integration.

What is the order of execution?

A. Attribute defaults, process integration, advanced main document default BML, main document integration

B. Process integration, attribute defaults, advanced main document default BML, main document integration

C. Process integration, advanced main document default BML, attribute defaults, main document integration

D. Main document integration, process integration, attribute defaults, advanced main document default BML

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct sequence is **process integration, attribute defaults, advanced main document default BML, main document integration**. Process integration first establishes the initial transaction context. CPQ then applies attribute defaults, allowing the Advanced Default BML to use initialized values before the main document integration executes.

Placing main document integration before default processing or Advanced Default BML would not follow the standard new-transaction lifecycle.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true about Formulas? (Choose two.)

A. Both attributes and library functions can be used as inputs for Formula Management.

B. Only attributes can be used as inputs for Formula Management.

C. Formulas can set both transaction- and line-level attributes.

D. Formulas cannot be run in sequence to perform multi-step calculations.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Both attributes and library functions can be used as inputs for Formula Management because CPQ formulas are designed to combine data held in transaction or line attributes with reusable logic supplied through the Formula Management function library. This enables administrators to build calculations without having to duplicate common calculation logic in every formula. A formula may evaluate attribute values, call appropriate library functions, and return a calculated result for use elsewhere in the transaction.

Formulas can set both transaction- and line-level attributes because Formula Management supports calculations at the transaction header and quote-line contexts. A transaction-level formula can populate values that apply to the overall quote, while a line-level formula can calculate values independently for individual configured items or quote lines. This scope support makes formulas suitable for pricing, quantities, totals, eligibility values, and other derived data used by CPQ processes. Oracle describes CPQ as a platform for managing product configuration, pricing, and quoting workflows, where calculated attribute values are central to implementation design. See the Oracle CPQ product overview and the Oracle CPQ documentation library for product documentation and administration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator tries to change the document views on an attribute from a participant profile on a given step. But the attribute is not listed in the list of attributes that are available for editing.

What are two reasons for this behavior? (Choose two.)

A. The attribute is being referenced in an active Hiding rule.

B. The attribute is not added to the layout.

C. The attribute is hidden on the Attribute Details page.

D. The attribute is a system attribute.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The attribute is being referenced in an active Hiding rule and The attribute is not added to the layout are the applicable reasons. In Oracle CPQ Commerce process administration, document views for a participant profile are configured in the context of a process step and its layout. An attribute must first be present in the relevant step layout before it can be selected and maintained through the participant profile's document-view configuration. Consequently, an attribute omitted from that layout is not made available in the editing list.

In addition, active hiding behavior affects which attributes are available for participant-profile document-view editing. When an attribute is controlled by an active Hiding rule, the rule governs whether that attribute is displayed for the applicable transaction context. Oracle CPQ therefore excludes the attribute from the participant-profile document-view selection list rather than allowing a document-view setting that could conflict with the active rule-driven visibility behavior. This keeps visibility configuration consistent across layout, process-step, and rule evaluation. Oracle's CPQ documentation describes administration of Commerce processes, layouts, and attribute visibility as related configuration areas; see the Oracle CPQ documentation library and Oracle's Configure, Price, Quote documentation landing page.

QUESTION NO: 7

Using standard functionality, how do you prevent a user from manually adding or removing rows in an array set?

A. by using CSS to hide icons

B. by hiding the control attribute

C. by hiding the control attribute and marking it as a forced set

D. by selecting the “Disable user override” property on the configurable array set editor page

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct approach is **by hiding the control attribute**. In Oracle CPQ, an array set uses a designated control attribute to expose the row-management controls that allow an end user to add rows to, or remove rows from, the array set in the configurator. Controlling the visibility of that attribute is therefore the standard configuration mechanism for preventing manual row maintenance while retaining the array set itself and its configured rows. When the control attribute is hidden through the normal attribute visibility configuration, users do not receive the controls needed to perform those add or remove actions. This is preferable to a presentation-only workaround because it uses the product’s intended configurator behavior and remains consistent across supported user interfaces. The array set can still be populated or maintained through applicable configuration logic, integrations, or administrator-controlled processes, while the end user is prevented from changing its row count manually. Oracle’s CPQ documentation organizes configurator and attribute behavior under its Administration and Configuration guidance; see the Oracle CPQ documentation library and the CPQ Administration documentation for the relevant array-set and attribute-visibility configuration material.

QUESTION NO: 8

You want to enable the display of ABO Delta Pricing in the Line Item Grid of the transaction layout. This requires the creation of new Commerce attributes to support this functionality.

What type of attributes should you create to enable Delta Pricing in the Line Item Grid of the transaction layout?

A. Delta Pricing Array Set

B. ABO Delta Pricing Set

C. Delta Pricing Set

D. Delta Currency Set

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Delta Pricing Set is the required Commerce attribute type for presenting ABO delta-pricing information in a transaction’s Line Item Grid. In Oracle CPQ’s Asset-Based Ordering process, delta pricing represents the pricing change associated with an asset action, such as an amendment, renewal, upgrade, downgrade, or cancellation. The application needs a dedicated grouped attribute structure to hold and expose the related delta values consistently for each affected line item. Creating a Delta Pricing Set supplies that structure, allowing the relevant delta-pricing fields to be configured and then placed on the transaction layout’s Line Item Grid. This lets users see the commercial impact of an ABO action directly in the line-level interface, rather than relying on a standard price field that does not represent the asset delta. The attribute set should be created in Commerce and its members configured according to the pricing data required by the implementation; it can then be made available through the appropriate layout and visibility configuration. Oracle CPQ documentation is available through the Oracle CPQ documentation library, including implementation material covering Commerce, transactions, and Asset-Based Ordering configuration.

QUESTION NO: 9

A configurator must calculate the following values from user selections: the number of required installation kits, the requested delivery date, whether export review is required, and the calculated service charge.

Which four attribute types can receive these formula results? (Choose four.)

A. Integer

B. Single Select Menu

C. Date

D. Text

E. Boolean

F. Currency

ANSWER: A C E F

Explanation:

Formula Management can set supported scalar attribute types. Integer attributes support whole-number results such as kit quantities; Date attributes support derived dates; Boolean attributes support true/false eligibility results; and Currency attributes support calculated monetary amounts.

Single Select Menu and Text attributes are not supported formula target types for this purpose.

QUESTION NO: 10

A configurator uses a simple table-based lookup to populate an attribute and display guidance to the user. Some guidance must be the same for every matching result, while other guidance must vary according to the matched table row.

Which two message types support this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Static Entry

B. Table Column

C. Advanced BML Function

D. HTML Attribute

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Static Entry supports a fixed administrator-defined message, making it appropriate for guidance that does not vary by lookup result. **Table Column** retrieves the message from a column in the matched lookup row, allowing the displayed message to vary with the selected configuration values.

An advanced BML function is not one of the message-source options for a simple table-based lookup, and defining text outside the lookup does not provide the required lookup message behavior.

QUESTION NO: 11

You need to update opportunity revenue lines in CX Sales as part of your Integration with CPQ.

Which integration can you use to cause the opportunity revenue lines to be updated?

A. OSC-REST Line Sync Complete

B. OSC-REST Sync Lines

C. OSC-REST Line Sync Update

D. OSC-REST Upsert Quote

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

OSC-REST Line Sync Update is the CPQ integration designed to trigger updates to opportunity revenue lines in Oracle CX Sales. In a CPQ-to-CX Sales flow, a configured quote can contain product and pricing details that must be reflected in the sales opportunity so that the opportunity's revenue-line data remains aligned with the quote. This integration performs the line-level synchronization update against CX Sales, allowing CPQ line information to be propagated to the opportunity revenue lines.

This is important because opportunity revenue lines are the CX Sales records that represent the products or services associated with an opportunity and contribute to its expected revenue. Using the dedicated line-sync update integration supports a controlled integration flow in which CPQ remains the source for the relevant configured quote-line data while CX Sales receives the corresponding opportunity-line updates. The integration is therefore appropriate when the specific objective is to cause existing opportunity revenue lines to be updated as part of the CPQ integration process.

Oracle CPQ integration documentation is available in the Oracle CPQ Cloud documentation. Oracle's REST API documentation for Sales and Service also documents the opportunity revenue-line REST resource: Opportunity Revenue Lines REST API.

QUESTION NO: 12

Given the following code:

```
strArr1 = string [] {"1", "2", "3"};
strArr2 = _____;
return strArr2;
```

Which one of the following statements, when placed in the blank space, will give strArr2 a value of "123?"

A. join (strArr1,"")

B. join (strArr1, " ")

C. combine (" ", strArr1)

D. combine (strArr1, "")

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`join (strArr1,"")` is correct because Oracle CPQ Business Markup Language (BML) uses `join` to convert an array of strings into one string, placing the specified delimiter between consecutive array elements. Here, the second argument is the empty string, so no character is inserted between the elements of `strArr1`. Consequently, when the array contains the values `"1"`, `"2"`, and `"3"`, the resulting value assigned to `strArr2` is the contiguous string `"123"`. This is useful whenever individual array values must be assembled without spaces, commas, or any other separator—for example, when producing a compact identifier or concatenating digit values. The array's element order is retained by the join operation, so the output follows the original sequence of `strArr1`. Oracle CPQ implementation resources and BML references are available through the Oracle CPQ documentation library; Oracle's documentation search can also be used to locate the applicable BML function reference for a specific release: Oracle Documentation Search.