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Maximum Grades By Making ready With 1z0-1086-22 Dumps UPDATED 2024 Prepare 1z0-1086-22 Exam Questions [2024 Recently Updated Questions

To prepare for the Oracle 1z0-1086-22 exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of Oracle EPM Cloud and Oracle ERP Cloud solutions. They should also have experience working with data management and integration tools. Additionally, candidates should be familiar with the principles of data governance and master data management. To study for 1z0-1086-22 exam, candidates can take advantage of a variety of resources, including online training courses, study guides, and practice exams.

Oracle 1z0-1086-22 certification exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that need to be answered within 105 minutes. 1z0-1086-22 exam covers various topics, including data governance, metadata management, data loading, user security, and configuration management. Candidates need to score a minimum of 65% to pass the exam.

NEW QUESTION 14

Maintenance views contain viewpoints from multiple applications. What two types of sharing do these views facilitate?
* Sharing workflows and approvals for comparable dimensions across applications
* Adding new nodes to comparable dimensions across multiple applications
* Copying hierarchies from one application to another
* Aligning nodes and property values between comparable dimensions in different applications

Maintenance views are views that contain viewpoints from multiple applications that facilitate sharing data across applications. Maintenance views enable you to add new nodes to comparable dimensions across multiple applications by creating requests or subscriptions that include viewpoints from different applications. Maintenance views also enable you to align nodes and property values between comparable dimensions in different applications by using compare functions or property derivations. Maintenance views do not facilitate sharing workflows and approvals for comparable dimensions across applications, because workflows and approvals are defined at the application level and are not shared across applications. Maintenance views do not facilitate copying hierarchies from one application to another, because hierarchies are defined by hierarchy sets and are not shared across applications. Reference: Working with Maintenance Views – Oracle Help Center2

NEW QUESTION 15

Which method CANNOT be used to export enterprise data to an external application?
* A comma-delimited file
* A migration snapshot
* A batch script using REST API
* A connection to the application
* The EPM Automate utility

This option is correct because a migration snapshot is used to export and import enterprise data between different environments or instances of Enterprise Data Management Cloud, not to an external application.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/migrating-enterprise-data.html

NEW QUESTION 16

A user needs to be able to add, but not delete, nodes from an Account dimension with the following data chain: Dimension: Account

* Hierarchy Set: Plan Account

* Node Set: Plan Account

* Node Type: Plan Account

Which two permissions do you need to assign to configure their data access7
* Data Manager permission to the Plan Account node type
* Participant permission to the Plan Account node type
* Data Manager permission to the Account dimension
* Participant permission to the Plan Account hierarchy set, with Insert as a specified action
* Participant permission to the Plan Account hierarchy set
* Participant permission to the Plan Account node type, with Add as a specified action

According to the Oracle Help Center, to configure data access for a user, you need to assign them a permission (Data Manager or Participant) and a scope (dimension, node type, hierarchy set, or node set). The Data Manager permission allows users to perform any action on any data object within the scope. The Participant permission allows users to perform specific actions on specific data objects within the scope. To enable a user to add nodes to a hierarchy set, they need the Participant permission with Insert as a

specified action. To enable a user to not delete nodes from a dimension, they need the Data Manager permission to the dimension.

NEW QUESTION 17

A subscription is triggered by changes in a source viewpoint. One item in the subscription request is invalid and auto-submit is enabled.

What happens next?
* All request items except the invalid item are automatically committed to the target viewpoint, and the subscription assignee is notified that an issue must be resolved for the outstanding item.
* All request items are automatically committed to the target viewpoint, and the subscription assignee is notified.
* The request is automatically rejected, and the subscription assignee is notified of the rejection.
* No request items are committed to the target viewpoint, and the subscription assignee is notified that an issue must be resolved before any items can be committed.

No request items are committed to the target viewpoint, and the subscription assignee is notified that an issue must be resolved before any items can be committed: This option is correct because when a subscription is triggered by changes in a source viewpoint and auto-submit is enabled, the request is automatically submitted for approval. However, if one or more items in the request are invalid, the request is not approved and no items are committed to the target viewpoint. The subscription assignee is notified that an issue must be resolved before the request can be approved and committed.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/creating-subscriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 18

The Owner permission for an application lets users perform which three tasks?
* Modify application registration.
* Assign permissions for an application’s data objects to other users and groups.
* Import viewpoints from external applications.
* Manage an application’s data objects.
* Delete service administrators from an instance.

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 Center

NEW QUESTION 19

Which task is NOT part of the Enterprise Data Management process?
* Creating ad-hoc reports to inspect node locations, properties, and history
* Using views to work with your data, and requests to modify your data
* Creating views and viewpoints to manage alternate business perspectives

* Sharing, mapping, synchronizing, and governing data across registered applications
* Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data

E: Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data: This option is not correct because creating views and viewpoints is not a task that involves configuring custom validations. Custom validations are configured at the node type level by defining validation rules and expressions that enforce business rules on your data.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/configuring-custom-validations.html

NEW QUESTION 20

You have a maintenance view that consists of the following viewpoints from different applications: GL Accounts, Consolidation Accounts, and Planning Accounts. You open a request and manually add a new account to GL Accounts.

In the same request, which two methods can you use to add the account to the other two viewpoints7

* Share manually: Drag and drop the new node from the GL Accounts viewpoint to the Consolidation and Planning viewpoints, after manually identifying the appropriate parents.
* Master alignment: Create a fourth viewpoint that represents a master combined account dimension and add the node there to insert it into all three applications.
* Automatic insert: Select the new node and run the auto-insert tool to automatically identify comparable parents in the other viewpoints and insert the new node under them.
* Compare and align: Run a comparison between the viewpoints to identify missing nodes. Search for the appropriate parents in the other viewpoints before dragging and dropping the new node to insert it into the other viewpoints.

“You can share nodes manually or automatically between viewpoints in a maintenance view. To share nodes manually, you drag and drop nodes from one viewpoint to another. To share nodes automatically, you use the auto-insert tool.” The other options are not valid methods to add the account to the other two viewpoints.

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/dmcaa/subscriptions_admin_step1_maint_view.html

NEW QUESTION 21

You have account dimensions in two different applications that must be kept in sync.

Given a business requirement that nodes added to either application must be shared with the other, what should you do?

* Create one bi-directional node type converter between the two applications.
* Create two node type converters: one with Application 1 accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, and another with Application2 accounts as the source and Application 1 accounts as the target.
* Create one node type converter with Application! accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, and specify a reverse conversion in requests when sharing in the opposite direction.
* Create three node type converters: one with Application! accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, another with Application2 accounts as the source and Application! accounts as the target, and a third for bi-directional sharing.

Explanation

To share nodes between applications, you need to create node type converters and maintenance views. Node type converters enable you to transform properties or derive values from source node types to target node types when sharing data across applications. You need to create two node type converters: one with Application 1 accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, and another with Application2 accounts as the source and Application 1 accounts as the target. This way, you can share nodes in both directions. Maintenance views contain viewpoints from multiple applications that facilitate sharing data across applications. You need to create a maintenance view with viewpoints for both the General Ledger account dimension and the Planning account

dimension. This way, you can create requests or subscriptions to share nodes between the two dimensions. You do not need to create one bi-directional node type converter or a node type converter for the Account node type in the General Ledger application that uses the Planning Account node type as a source. References: Working with Node Type Converters – Oracle Help Center1; Working with Maintenance Views – Oracle Help Center2

NEW QUESTION 22

You are provisioning a user who needs to be able to perform these tasks:

* Create and manage a Planning application.

* Create and manage views for Planning application data.

* Make updates to data in the Entity dimension for an existing Financial Consolidation and Close application (Note: the user should not be able to import, export, or extract dimension data).

* View changes made to data in all applications.

What four roles and permissions do you need to give this user?
* Data Manager permission for the Planning application they create
* Data Manager permission for Financial Consolidation and Close Entity dimension
* Browser role
* View Creator role
* Application Creator role
* Auditor role
* Participant permission for Financial Consolidation and Close Entity dimension, with all actions enabled

According to the Oracle Help Center, the Data Manager permission allows users to create and manage views for Planning application data and make updates to data in any dimension of an application. The Browser role allows users to view changes made to data in all applications. The Application Creator role allows users to create and manage a Planning application. The Auditor role allows users to view audit reports for all applications.

1: https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/dmcaa/working_with_custom_validations_100xa33a634d.html : https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/dmcaa/assigning_roles_and_permissions_100x4c0f7f8b.html

NEW QUESTION 23

Which three tasks can you automate with EPM Automate?
* Archive backups
* Import and export dimensions
* Create and auto-submit change requests
* Recreate service
* Export and import snapshots

EPM Automate enables users to remotely perform tasks within Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud environments. Some of the tasks that can be automated are: archive backups, import and export metadata, data, artifact and application snapshots, templates, and Data Management mappings; upload and download files; run business rules; copy data; and export and import snapshots. Reference: About EPM Automate – Oracle Help Center1

NEW QUESTION 24

When you register an application, the system creates a default view that contains all your dimensions.

However, there may be situations where the default view is not enough and you need to create an alternate view and viewpoints.

Which three are situations where you create an alternate view and viewpoints?
* You need to create a validation view with multiple viewpoints from different dimensions so you can maintain all your application information in one place.
* You need to create a view to give users access to a limited set of data.
* You need to create a maintenance view with multiple viewpoints from different applications so you can maintain all your dimension information in one place.
* You need an alternate view to share, compare, and map information across multiple applications.
* You need to give users access to the default view so that they have access to only one dimension.
* You need to create a validation view with multiple viewpoints from different dimensions so you can maintain all your application information in one place: This option is correct because a validation view is a type of view that allows you to create multiple viewpoints from different dimensions and validate them against each other. You can use a validation view to maintain all your application information in one place and check for any errors or inconsistencies.

* You need to create a view to give users access to a limited set of data: This option is correct because a view is a type of data chain object that defines the scope of data that users can access and work with.

You can create a view to give users access to a limited set of data by specifying the node sets and hierarchy sets that are included in the view.

* You need an alternate view to share, compare, and map information across multiple applications:

This option is correct because an alternate view is a typeof view that allows you to create multiple viewpoints from different applications and share, compare, and map information across them. You can use an alternate view to synchronize and govern data across registered applications.

NEW QUESTION 25

You have a maintenance view that consists of the following viewpoints from different applications: GL Accounts, Consolidation Accounts, and Planning Accounts. You open a request and manually add a new account to GL Accounts.

In the same request, which two methods can you use to add the account to the other two viewpoints7
* Share manually: Drag and drop the new node from the GL Accounts viewpoint to the Consolidation and Planning viewpoints, after manually identifying the appropriate parents.
* Master alignment: Create a fourth viewpoint that represents a master combined account dimension and add the node there to insert it into all three applications.
* Automatic insert: Select the new node and run the auto-insert tool to automatically identify comparable parents in the other viewpoints and insert the new node under them.
* Compare and align: Run a comparison between the viewpoints to identify missing nodes. Search for the appropriate parents in the other viewpoints before dragging and dropping the new node to insert it into the other viewpoints.
Explanation

If you have a maintenance view that consists of viewpoints from different applications, and you open a request and manually add a new node to one of the viewpoints, you can use two methods to add the node to the other viewpoints: share manually or compare and align. Share manually means dragging and dropping the new node from one viewpoint to another viewpoint, after manually

identifying the appropriate parents. This way, you can create new nodes in the target viewpoint that have properties derived or transformed from the source nodes using the node type converter and map binding. Compare and align means running a comparison between the viewpoints to identify missing nodes, then searching for the appropriate parents in the target viewpoint before dragging and dropping the new node to insert it into the target viewpoint. This way, you can also create new nodes in the target viewpoint that have properties derived or transformed from the source nodes using the node type converter and map binding. You cannot use master alignment or automatic insert methods, because these are not supported by Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud. References: Working with Requests – Oracle Help Center3; Comparing Viewpoints – Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 26

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?
* Separate hierarchy sets for each source-to-target relationship
* Target nodes and converted source nodes in two separate hierarchies
* Target nodes in one hierarchy set and converted source nodes in a separate hierarchy set
* Target nodes as parents and converted source nodes as children

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 Center ; Creating Mapping Viewpoints – Oracle Help Center2

NEW QUESTION 27

Which two items describe the information that you can find in the Custom Validation Report?
* A list of all manually created validations across all applications
* The actions and properties that trigger the validation check
* A list of system and application-specific validations
* The date and status of the last time a validation was run

“The Custom Validation Report lists all manually created validations across all applications. For each validation, it shows: The actions and properties that trigger the validation check; The node types where it applies; The severity level; The message text.” The other items are not information that you can find in the Custom Validation Report.

NEW QUESTION 28

Which two methods are valid ways to create request items?
* Manually in a view
* By loading an Excel spreadsheet
* By loading a text file
* By running a batch script with data changes

You can create request items manually in a view or by loading an Excel spreadsheet.” You cannot create request items by loading a text file or by running a batch script with data changes.

NEW QUESTION 29

Which three compare types can you select when you run a comparison between two viewpoints?
* Find missing nodes
* Compare properties
* Compare relationships
* Find shared nodes
* Compare node names

Explanation

When you run a comparison between two viewpoints, you can select different compare types to identify differences or similarities between the viewpoints. The compare types that you can select are: find missing nodes, compare properties, compare relationships, and compare node names. Find missing nodes compares the nodes in both viewpoints and identifies nodes that exist in one viewpoint but not in the other. Compare properties compares the property values of nodes in both viewpoints and identifies nodes that have different property values. Compare relationships compares the parent-child relationships of nodes in both viewpoints and identifies nodes that have different parents. Compare node names compares the node names of nodes in both viewpoints and identifies nodes that have different names. Find shared nodes is not a compare type that you can select, because shared nodes are identified by the Core.Shared property rather than by comparison.

References: Comparing Viewpoints – Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 30

You want to enforce the “four-eyes” principle for your approval policy. How can you do this?
* Use a serial approval method.
* Use any approval method with at least three different approval groups.
* Use any approval method and do not select “Include Submitter”.
* Use a parallel approval method.

1. Use any approval method and do not select “Include Submitter”: This option ensures that the submitter of the request cannot also be an approver of the request, which enforces the “four-eyes” principle that requires at least two different people to review and approve a request.

2. Use a serial approval method: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the “Include Submitter” option is deselected.

3. Use any approval method with at least three different approval groups: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the “Include Submitter” option is deselected.

4. Use a parallel approval method: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the “Include Submitter” option is deselected.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/creating-approval-policies.html

NEW QUESTION 31

Which task is NOT part of the Enterprise Data Management process?
* Creating ad-hoc reports to inspect node locations, properties, and history
* Using views to work with your data, and requests to modify your data
* Creating views and viewpoints to manage alternate business perspectives

* Sharing, mapping, synchronizing, and governing data across registered applications
* Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data
* Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data: This option is not correct because creating views and viewpoints is not a task that involves configuring custom validations. Custom validations are configured at the node type level by defining validation rules and expressions that enforce business rules on your data.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which two statements are true about the Participant permission?
* 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.
* Granting the Participant (Read) permission at the application level lets users browse viewpoints that contain data for any dimension in the application.
* You can assign the Participant permission at the application, dimension, hierarchy set, node type, and property level.
* 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.
“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.