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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Version: 5.0

Question: 1

Which task must be completed before EPM administrators import a Machine Learning model into Planning?

- A. Data Scientists build and train the ML model in a data science tool and save it as a PMML file.
- B. Data Scientists create Groovy rules designed to evaluate historical data and identify patterns.
- C. EPM Administrators create a data model and push data to it to generate a PMML file.
- D. EPM Administrators create data maps and Groovy rules to move and process data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before an EPM (Enterprise Performance Management) administrator can import a Machine Learning (ML) model into Oracle Planning, a prerequisite task must be completed by data scientists. According to Oracle's "Bring Your Own ML" feature in the Planning application, the process begins with data scientists gathering historical data related to a business problem, training an ML algorithm, and generating a Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML) file using a third-party data science tool or Oracle Data Science Cloud. This PMML file represents a fully trained ML model that can then be imported into the Planning application by an EPM administrator.

Option A is correct because it aligns with this prerequisite step: the ML model must be pretrained and saved as a PMML file before the import process can begin. Option B is incorrect because Groovy rules are not created by data scientists to evaluate historical data; instead, these rules are automatically generated by the Planning application during the import process to integrate the ML model with the application. Option C is also incorrect, as EPM administrators do not generate PMML files by creating

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data models and pushing data—instead, they import an existing PMML file. Finally, Option D is incorrect because while EPM administrators may create data maps and Groovy rules as part of the deployment process, this occurs after the PMML file is imported, not before.

The Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation documentation emphasizes that the "Bring Your Own ML" functionality relies on importing a prebuilt PMML file, making the data scientists' role in building and training the model a mandatory first step.

Reference::

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Bring Your Own ML: About Machine Learning Model Import" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-04).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Importing ML Models" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2022-06-17, updated for 2024).

Question: 2

You can override expense lines in Financials with the more detailed values that Workforce stores. What steps would you take to move the detailed values to Financials?

- A. In data maps, for Financial Statement Integration, define how the detailed Workforce accounts roll up into the Financials accounts.
- B. On the Financials Integration Summary form, calculate compensation data to update the underlying details for Workforce data.
- C. On the Financials Integration Summary form, from the Actions menu, select the Rollup business rule.
- D. In data maps, for Compensation Data, synchronize and then push the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, integrating detailed Workforce data (such as salary, benefits, and taxes) into Financials involves leveraging out-of-the-box integration features like data maps and Smart Push. To override expense lines in Financials with more detailed values stored in Workforce, the correct approach is to define how Workforce accounts roll up into Financials accounts using the "Financial Statement

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Integration" data map. This process involves mapping specific Workforce accounts (e.g., payroll taxes, total salary) to corresponding Financials accounts and then synchronizing and pushing the data to update Financials with the detailed values.

Option A is the verified answer because it directly addresses the initial setup required to move detailed Workforce values into Financials by defining the rollup mappings in the Financial Statement Integration data map. After this mapping is configured, administrators can synchronize and push the data to reflect the detailed values in Financials reporting. Option B is incorrect because the Financials Integration Summary form is used to view rolled-up data, not to calculate compensation data for updating underlying Workforce details—this is a Workforce-specific task, not a data movement step. Option C is also incorrect, as there is no "Rollup business rule" explicitly mentioned in the Financials Integration Summary form's Actions menu for this purpose; instead, rollup occurs via data maps. Option D, while related to Compensation Data synchronization, is a narrower action that does not fully address the broader task of moving detailed Workforce values into Financials expense lines, which requires the Financial Statement Integration data map.

The Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation documentation highlights that Financials integrates with Workforce using predefined data maps, such as Financial Statement Integration, to roll up detailed employee expenses into financial reporting, making Option A the most accurate and complete step for this scenario.

Reference::

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Integration Scenarios and Workflow" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-08-19).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Oracle 120-1080-20 Planning 2020 Implementation Essentials" (updated for 2024 workflows).

Oracle Planning Documentation: "Administering and Working with Strategic Workforce Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-12-04).

Question: 3

You want to Input data into Financials. For Financials, there is a predefined navigation flow with cards listed for both Revenue and Expenses. What is the sequence of the cards for Revenue and Expenses?

- A. Overview, Driver and Trend Based, Rolling Forecast, Direct Entry, Income Statement
- B. Assumptions, Allocations, Detailed Bottom Up, Strategic Top-Down, Direct Input, Overview, Summary

C. Assumptions, Direct Input, Driver and/or Trend Based, High Level Overview, Detailed Overview, Summary

D. Overview, Assumptions, Allocations, Detailed Bottom-Up, Driver and/or Trend based. Direct Input

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Financials provides a predefined navigation flow for entering data, organized into cards that guide users through the planning process for Revenue and Expenses. The navigation flow is designed to streamline data input and analysis, starting with high-level views and moving into detailed entry methods. According to the Oracle documentation, the default sequence of cards for Revenue and Expenses in Financials is: Overview, followed by Driver and Trend Based, Rolling Forecast, Direct Entry, and concluding with Income Statement.

Overview: Provides a high-level summary of financial data, setting the context for planning.

Driver and Trend Based: Allows users to input data based on drivers (e.g., units sold) or trends (e.g., historical patterns), a key method for revenue and expense planning.

Rolling Forecast: Enables continuous forecasting over a defined period, integrating with driver-based inputs.

Direct Entry: Permits manual data input for specific accounts or line items, offering flexibility.

Income Statement: Consolidates all inputs into a financial statement view for review.

Option A accurately reflects this sequence as outlined in the Oracle Planning 2024 predefined navigation flow for Financials. Option B includes irrelevant cards like "Allocations" and "Strategic Top-Down," which are not part of the default Financials Revenue and Expenses flow. Option C introduces "High Level Overview" and "Detailed Overview," which are not standard card names in this context. Option D includes "Allocations" and "Detailed Bottom-Up," which are more aligned with custom flows or other modules, not the default Financials sequence.

This sequence is part of the out-of-the-box Financials navigation flow, ensuring users follow a logical progression from overview to detailed input and final reporting.

Reference::

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Working with Navigation Flows in Financials" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-10).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Planning Revenue and Expenses in Financials" (docs.oracle.com, <https://www.examsnest.com>)

Published 2023-11-15, updated for 2024).

Question: 4

You need to schedule a weekly data import job. Which two statements are true about scheduling jobs?

- A. You can check the execution status of a job only if it completed.
- B. You can set the daily maintenance time when scheduling cloning environment jobs.
- C. You can set to receive notifications when the job has completed.
- D. You can schedule an Import Data job to run later at intervals.
- E. You can delete that are currently processing.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, scheduling jobs such as a weekly data import is managed through the Jobs interface, which provides options for automation, monitoring, and notifications. Let's evaluate the provided statements to identify the two that are true:

- A . You can check the execution status of a job only if it completed: This is false. The Jobs console in Oracle EPM allows users to check the status of a job (e.g., Running, Completed, Failed) at any time, not just after completion. Real-time monitoring is a key feature.
- B . You can set the daily maintenance time when scheduling cloning environment jobs: This is false. Daily maintenance time is a system-wide setting controlled by administrators via Application Settings, not something adjustable when scheduling specific jobs like cloning or data imports.
- C . You can set to receive notifications when the job has completed: This is true. When scheduling a job (e.g., Import Data), users can enable email notifications to be alerted upon job completion, success, or failure, enhancing job management.
- D . You can schedule an Import Data job to run later at intervals: This is true. The scheduling feature supports recurring jobs, such as weekly data imports, allowing users to define the start time and frequency (e.g., daily, weekly) for tasks like importing data from external sources.

E . You can delete that are currently processing: This is false. Jobs that are currently processing (i.e., in a "Running" state) cannot be deleted until they complete or fail, as per Oracle's job management rules.

Thus, the two true statements are C and D, reflecting the flexibility of scheduling recurring Import Data jobs and receiving completion notifications, both of which are explicitly supported in Oracle Planning 2024.

Reference::

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Managing Jobs and Scheduling" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-08-22).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Scheduling Jobs in Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-10, updated for 2024).

Oracle Planning Administration Guide: "Monitoring and Notifications" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-01).

Question: 5

What feature can Service Administrators use to automatically complete all the actions required to create an exact copy of the current application in a target environment?

This includes the removal of the current application and data, if any, from the target environment.

- A. Replicate Snapshot
- B. Migration Export
- C. Clone Snapshot
- D. Migration Backup

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Service Administrators can use the Clone Snapshot feature to create an exact copy of the current application in a target environment. This feature automates all actions required for cloning, including removing the existing application and data in the target environment (if any) and

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replacing it with a snapshot of the source environment. The process involves exporting a snapshot from the source, deleting the target environment's current application and data, and then importing and applying the snapshot to recreate the application identically.

A . Replicate Snapshot: This is incorrect because "Replicate Snapshot" is not a defined feature in Oracle Planning. Replication typically implies duplicating data without necessarily overwriting the target, which doesn't align with the requirement of removing existing content.

B . Migration Export: This is incorrect because Migration Export only exports application artifacts (e.g., metadata, data) to a file for manual transfer or backup, but it does not automate the removal of the target environment's content or the import process.

C . Clone Snapshot: This is correct. The Clone Snapshot feature, available under the Environment management tools, fully automates the cloning process, including deletion of the target environment's application and data, followed by the recreation of the source application.

D . Migration Backup: This is incorrect because Migration Backup creates a backup file for recovery purposes but does not involve cloning or overwriting a target environment.

The Oracle Planning 2024 documentation specifies that Clone Snapshot is designed for such end-to-end automation, making it the ideal choice for Service Administrators to replicate an application across environments efficiently.

Reference::

Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Managing Environments with Clone Snapshot" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-15).

Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Cloning Environments in Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-10-20, updated for 2024).



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