

## Oracle.1z0-1054-25.v2025-12-30.q50

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

The current implementation project covers Financials (with Fixed Assets and Expenses) with operations planned in three countries (USA, Italy, and India).

Which three labels are required when designing the chart of account structure for this project?

(Choose three.)

- A. Primary Balancing
- B. Intercompany Segment
- C. Secondary Balancing
- D. Cost center
- E. Natural Account

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The three labels that are required when designing the chart of account structure for this project are Primary Balancing, Cost center, and Natural Account. A chart of account structure is composed of segments that represent different dimensions of accounting information, such as company, department, account, or project.

Each segment has a label that indicates its function or purpose within the chart of accounts. The Primary Balancing label is required for the segment that identifies the legal entity or business unit for which financial statements are prepared and balanced. The Cost center label is required for the segment that identifies the organizational unit or function that incurs expenses or generates revenues. The Natural Account label is required for the segment that identifies the nature of an account, such as asset, liability, revenue, or expense.

The Intercompany Segment label is not required when designing the chart of account structure for this project, as this is an optional label for the segment that identifies intercompany transactions between different legal entities or business units within the same enterprise. The Secondary Balancing label is not required when designing the chart of account structure for this project, as

this is an optional label for the segment that identifies an additional balancing dimension other than the primary balancing segment, such as fund or region. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Define Chart of Accounts 12

### **NEW QUESTION: 2**

Which two statements are true regarding the export/import of reports?

- A.** A set of reports are provided for both exported and imported setup data to validate the export/import processes and setup data.
- B.** The export/import reports are available only for Fusion Customer Relationship Management.
- C.** A set of reports lists user names, suppliers, and customers that have been exported/imported.
- D.** Reports on setup data can be used to compare and analyze how the data might have changed over time.
- E.** To view errors encountered during the export or import Process, you must use SQL queries to obtain that data because no reports exist.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 3**

You want to achieve multi-step cascading allocations. Which feature do you use?

- A.** General Ledger journal entries
- B.** Point of View (POV)
- C.** Formulas
- D.** RuleSets

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

The intercompany accountants on the cloud project are trying to reconcile intercompany balances using the latest intercompany reconciliation report.

However, they have some concerns about the information presented in the report and want you to clarify the content in the standard reconciliation report.

What is included in the intercompany reconciliation report?

- A.** It displays the intercompany receivables and intercompany payables lines generated for the provider and receiver of each intercompany transaction.
- B.** It displays all clearing company balances for the period.
- C.** It displays ledger balancing lines generated when the primary balancing segment (BSV) is in balance but not the second or third BSVs.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

You need to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment. Your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment.

What is Oracle's recommended method to define this chart of accounts?

- A. Define the intercompany segment with a default value.
- B. Share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments.
- C. Define the company segment and assign both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels.
- D. Create two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments.

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, Oracle's recommended method to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment when your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment is to share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments. Sharing the same value set enables you to use segment value security rules for both segments and ensures that the values in both segments are consistent. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because defining the intercompany segment with a default value does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option C is incorrect because defining the company segment and assigning both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option D is incorrect because creating two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments does not ensure that the values in both segments are consistent.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 6**

You are creating values for the chart of account value set that you are planning to use for the account segment within your Chart of Accounts. You are not able to assign an Account Type. What is the reason for this?

- A. You are creating values before assigning the value set to the structure.
- B. The Account Type qualifier has not been enabled when defining the value set.
- C. You have not set the Allow Budgeting attribute for the value set.
- D. You have not set the Allow Posting attribute for the value set.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 7**

Which three Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) objects can be created by using the tools in the Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) catalog?

- A. Analyses
- B. Reports
- C. Dashboards
- D. Infotiles
- E. Infolets

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 8**

Your company has complex consolidation requirements with multiple general ledger instances. You are using Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to consolidate the disparate General Ledgers. You can typically map segments between your general ledger segment to a Hyperion Financial Management segment, such as:

- \* Company to Entity
- \* Department to Department
- \* Account to Account

What happens to segments in your source general ledger, such as Program, that cannot be mapped to Hyperion Financial Management?

- A. The data is not transferred.
- B. The unmapped segments default to future use segments in Hyperion Financial Management.
- C. Data is summarized across segments that are not mapped to Hyperion Financial Management.
- D. Errors occur for unmapped segments. You must map multiple segments from source general ledgers to the target segment in Hyperion Financial Management.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 9

You are using account hierarchies for reporting and allocations.

Which two statements are true about these types of hierarchies? (Choose two.)

- A. You can have only one version of a hierarchy published to the Essbase cube at any time.
- B. Hierarchies for reporting and allocations do not have to be published to Essbase cubes.
- C. Hierarchies for reporting and allocations have to be published to Essbase cubes.
- D. Child values in these hierarchies can belong to only one parent.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Oracle documentation<sup>34</sup>, account hierarchies are defined in Oracle Fusion applications using tree functionality. Each account hierarchy is defined as a tree with one or more versions. You can have only one version of a hierarchy published to the Essbase cube at any time (option A). Child values in these hierarchies can belong to only one parent (option D). Option B is incorrect because hierarchies for reporting and allocations must be published to Essbase cubes<sup>5</sup>. Option C is incorrect because it contradicts option B.

#### NEW QUESTION: 10

When working with Essbase, versions of the tree hierarchy as defined in the Fusion are not available in the Essbase balances cube. What should you do to correct this situation?

- A. Make sure the tree is active.
- B. Make sure the tree version was published successfully.
- C. Make sure to flatten the rows of the tree version.
- D. Redeploy the chart of accounts.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 11

Your ledger currency is USD. At month end, you have a balance on the Accounts Payable Liability Account of 100,000 Euros, which is equivalent to 136,550 USD. This balance needs to be revalued. The month-end exchange rate for revaluation is 1 Euro = 1.3755 USD.

What two statements are true about the resulting revaluation run?

- A. There is no unrealized exchange gain or loss calculated.
- B. You have an unrealized exchange loss recorded.
- C. The original journal entry in Euros is updated.
- D. The original journal entry in Euros remains the same.
- E. You have an unrealized exchange gain recorded.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The revaluation process is used to adjust account balances denominated in a foreign currency. Revaluation adjustments represent the difference in account balances due to changes in conversion rates between the date of the original journal and the revaluation date. These adjustments are posted through journal entries to the underlying account with the offset posted to an unrealized gain or loss account. The two statements that are true about the resulting revaluation run are:

\* You have an unrealized exchange loss recorded: Since the ledger currency (USD) has depreciated against the foreign currency (Euro) from the date of the original journal to the revaluation date, the account balance in USD has increased. This means that you have a loss on the

### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

Your customer has a large number of legal entities. The legal entity values are defined in the company segment and the primary balancing segment.

They want to easily create eliminating entries for the intercompany activity.

What should you recommend?

- A. Define an intercompany segment and qualify it as the second balancing segment to make sure all entries are balanced for the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment.
- B. Define an intercompany segment in the chart of accounts. The Intercompany module and the Intercompany balancing feature in general ledger and subledger accounting will automatically populate the intercompany segment with the balancing segment value of the legal entity with which you are trading.
- C. There is no need to define an intercompany segment. You can track the Intercompany trading partner using distinct intercompany receivable/payable natural accounts to identify the trading partner.
- D. There is no need to define an intercompany segment, the Intercompany module keeps track of the trading partners for you based on the Intercompany rules you define.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

Your customer uses Financials Cloud, Projects, Inventory, and SCM.

Which two statements are true regarding intercompany accounting for these products? (Choose two.)

- A. Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that needs to be configured separately.
- B. In Financials Cloud, Intercompany Balancing Rules are used to balance both cross-ledger allocation journals and single-ledger journals.
- C. Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined centrally and applied across Financials and Projects.
- D. Intercompany balancing rules in General Ledger need to be mapped with the intercompany configuration in each product.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

According to Oracle documentation<sup>1</sup>, the following statements are true regarding intercompany accounting for Financials Cloud, Projects, Inventory, and SCM: Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that needs to be configured separately, and Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined centrally and applied across Financials and Projects. Intercompany accounting is the process of recording transactions between related entities within an enterprise or between groups in the same legal entity. Each product has its own Intercompany Accounting feature that enables you to create, process, and reconcile intercompany transactions.

Intercompany Balancing Rules are used to generate balancing entries for journals that are out of balance by legal entity or primary balancing segment values. Intercompany Balancing Rules are defined in General Ledger and applied across Financials and Projects. Therefore, options A and C are correct. Option B is incorrect because Intercompany Balancing Rules are not used to balance cross-ledger allocation journals.

Option D is incorrect because Intercompany balancing rules in General Ledger do not need to be mapped with the intercompany configuration in each product.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

After user acceptance testing of the new Oracle Fusion Cloud system, the company's accountants report that they want to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time. The anomalies should include an increase or decrease that is above or below a percentage amount threshold.

What is the best way to meet this requirement?

- A. Use Account Inspector.
- B. Create an Account Group using Account Monitor.
- C. Perform an account analysis online.
- D. Open a Smart View file saved on your desktop.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 15**

When will Intercompany processing balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger?

- A. when there is a many-to-many journal and you want to use a clearing company
- B. when the journal is not balanced by the primary balancing segment value (BSV)
- C. when the journal is balanced by the primary BSV but not by second or third BSV
- D. when the journal is balanced by second balancing segment value

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Intercompany processing will balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by the primary balancing segment value (BSV) but not by second or third BSV. A BSV is a segment in the chart of accounts that identifies a legal entity or business unit for which financial statements are prepared and balanced. A primary BSV is required for every ledger and is used to balance journal entries within a ledger. A secondary or tertiary BSV is optional and is used to balance journal entries across different dimensions other than the primary BSV, such as fund or region. Intercompany processing is a feature that enables intercompany transactions between different legal entities or business units within the same enterprise. Intercompany processing uses intercompany balancing rules to generate intercompany receivables and payables accounts for cross-ledger or cross-BSV journals.

Intercompany processing will balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by the primary BSV but not by second or third BSV, as this indicates that there is an intercompany transaction between different legal entities or business units within the UK Ledger that requires intercompany balancing.

Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when there is a many-to-many journal and you want to use a clearing company, as this is a scenario that involves multiple legal entities or business units across different ledgers that requires a separate clearing company ledger to perform intercompany balancing. Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is not balanced by the primary BSV, as this is an invalid scenario that violates the accounting rules and prevents posting of the journal. Intercompany processing will not balance a journal using the accounts identified here for the UK Ledger when the journal is balanced by second balancing segment value, as this is an incomplete scenario that does not specify whether the journal is also balanced by primary and third BSV. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud:

General Ledger

2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Configure and Process Intercompany 12

### **NEW QUESTION: 16**

You are using the Create Budgets in a Spreadsheet option to load your budget balances into the General Ledger balances cube. Your FYXX Budget is not appearing in the Budget Name list of values.

What are two reasons for this?

- A. A value for the budget scenario is not created.
- B. Transfer Budget Balances to Budget Cubes has not been run.
- C. Publish Chart of Accounts Dimension Members and Hierarchies to the Balances Cube has not been run.

D. Budgeting is not enabled in the Ledger options.

E. The Create Scenario Dimension Members program has not been run.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To use the Create Budgets in a Spreadsheet option, you need to have a budget scenario value and a scenario dimension member for your budget. A budget scenario value is a user-defined value that identifies a budget, such as FYXX Budget. A scenario dimension member is a member of the scenario dimension in the General Ledger balances cube that corresponds to a budget scenario value, such as FYXX\_Budget. You can create budget scenario values and scenario dimension members using the Manage Budget Scenario Values task or the Create Scenario Dimension Members program. If you do not create these values and members, your budget will not appear in the Budget Name list of values in the spreadsheet. Therefore, the two reasons for your issue are:

\* A value for the budget scenario is not created: You need to create a budget scenario value for your budget using the Manage Budget Scenario Values task. This task enables you to define and maintain budget scenario values and their attributes, such as description, start date, end date, and status. You can also specify whether the budget scenario value is enabled for budgeting and reporting. You need to enable the budget scenario value for budgeting to use it in the spreadsheet.

\* The Create Scenario Dimension Members program has not been run: You need to run the Create Scenario Dimension Members program to create scenario dimension members for your budget scenario values. This program automatically creates scenario dimension members for all budget scenario values that are enabled for budgeting and do not have existing scenario dimension members. You can run this program manually or schedule it to run periodically. You need to run this program after you create or update budget scenario values to ensure that they are reflected in the scenario dimension.

Create Budgets in a Spreadsheet

Manage Budget Scenario Values

Create Scenario Dimension Members

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**NEW QUESTION: 17**

You have redesigned your chart of accounts and need to update your existing cross-validation rules. There is a requirement for new rules; some simply need to be updated and others need to be deleted.

What is the most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. by using the Manage General Ledger Security page.
- B. by creating Cross-Validation Rules desktop-integrated spreadsheet.
- C. by using Cross-Validation Rules Import file-based data import (FBDI).
- D. by using the Manage Cross-Validation Rules page.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

According to Oracle documentation<sup>1</sup>, the most efficient way to update your existing cross-validation rules when you have redesigned your chart of accounts is to use Cross-Validation Rules Import file-based data import (FBDI). FBDI enables you to import cross-validation rules from a spreadsheet template into General Ledger. You can use FBDI to create new rules, update existing rules, or delete rules. Therefore, option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because using the Manage General Ledger Security page does not enable you to update cross-validation rules. Option B is incorrect because creating Cross-Validation Rules desktop-integrated spreadsheet does not enable you to update cross-validation rules. Option D is incorrect because using the Manage Cross-Validation Rules page does not enable you to update cross-validation rules efficiently.

According to Oracle documentation<sup>2</sup>, you should create a Data Access Set that allows access to the UK Ledger to allow users with the General Accountant job role to access the UK Ledger. A Data Access Set is a security feature that defines the ledgers and balancing segment values that a user can access. You can assign Data Access Sets to users or roles using the Manage Data Access for Users page. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because assigning the security context value of UK Ledger to the user/role combination does not enable access to the ledger. Option C is incorrect because assigning the General Accounting Manager role to those users does not enable access to the ledger. Option D is incorrect because assigning the UK reference set to the user/role combination does not enable access to the ledger.

### **NEW QUESTION: 18**

You are setting up Close Monitor and want to view high-level profit and loss results for each ledger.

What should you associate with the ledger set to achieve this?

- A. OTBI report
- B. Financial Reporting Web Studio report
- C. Account group
- D. Trial Balance report

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

To view high-level profit and loss results for each ledger in the Close Monitor, you need to associate a Financial Reporting Web Studio report with the ledger set. This report should be based on the General Ledger Balances cube and should include the Income Statement account

group as a row dimension. The report should also have the ledger set as a point of view dimension and the period and currency as user prompts. This way, you can select the ledger set, period, and currency when you run the report from the Close Monitor and see the aggregated income statement results for each ledger and consolidation node in the ledger set hierarchy. References: Overview of Close Monitor, Using General Ledger, Close Monitor Issue

### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

Which two allow access to the BI Catalog for creating an Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence analysis?

(Choose two.)

- A. Universal Content Management Workspace
- B. Reports and Analytics
- C. Business Process Management Workspace
- D. Enterprise Performance Management Workspace
- E. Scheduled Processes

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The two options that allow access to the BI Catalog for creating an Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence analysis are Reports and Analytics and Enterprise Performance Management Workspace. Reports and Analytics is a tool that allows users to access, create, edit, and share reports and analyses using data from various sources, including Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence. Users can access Reports and Analytics from various pages in Oracle Fusion Applications or from Oracle Fusion Cloud Service Console. Enterprise Performance Management Workspace is a tool that allows users to access, create, edit, and share reports and analyses using data from various sources, including Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence. Users can access Enterprise Performance Management Workspace from Oracle Fusion Cloud Service Console or from a web browser. Universal Content Management Workspace is not an option that allows access to the BI Catalog for creating an Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence analysis, as this is a tool that allows users to manage documents and other digital content in Oracle Fusion Applications. Business Process Management Workspace is not an option that allows access to the BI Catalog for creating an Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence analysis, as this is a tool that allows users to monitor and manage business processes in Oracle Fusion Applications. Scheduled Processes is not an option that allows access to the BI Catalog for creating an Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence analysis, as this is a tool that allows users to submit, monitor, and manage scheduled processes in Oracle Fusion Applications.

Reference: Oracle FinancialsCloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Use Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) 12

### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

Which two are valid Data Access Set types? (Choose two.)

- A. Full access
- B. Full Ledger

- C. Primary Balancing Segment Value
- D. Read and Write access
- E. Read Only access

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The two valid Data Access Set types are Full access and Read Only access. A Data Access Set is a security feature that defines the access level that users have to ledger data, such as balances, budgets, or journals. A Data Access Set type is an attribute that determines the type of access that users have to ledger data within a Data Access Set. The two valid Data Access Set types are Full access and Read Only access. Full access allows users to view and enter data for ledger data within a Data Access Set. Read Only access allows users to view but not enter data for ledger data within a Data Access Set. Full Ledger is not a valid Data Access Set type, but an option that determines whether a Data Access Set grants access to all balancing segment values in a ledger or only specific balancing segment values. Primary Balancing Segment Value is not a valid Data Access Set type, but an attribute that identifies the legal entity or business unit for which financial statements are prepared and balanced. Read and Write access is not a valid Data Access Set type, but an alternative term for Full access. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Define Ledgers 12

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

Which two statements are true if a journal description rule is defined with sources?

- A. The description rule may be assigned to either the header or line level, or to both.
- B. The sources must also be assigned to the accounting event class that is assigned to the journal entry rule set.
- C. The description rule can only be assigned to the header or line level.
- D. You cannot assign journal description rules to sources.
- E. The description rule can only be assigned to the journal line level.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

You can run predefined reports to reconcile subledger application balances to General Ledger balances.

Which attribute must you set up on the Manage Values page for chart of accounts segment values so that you can run the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report or Receivables to General Ledger Reconciliation report?

- A. Start Date
- B. Reconcile
- C. Financial Category
- D. Third Party Control Account
- E. End Date

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

For translation purposes, the Financials reporting team has decided to load the monthly Historical currency rates by using File-Based Data Interface (FBDI).

What happens to the existing historical rate for a specific ledger, currency, account combination, and accounting period if they use insert in the spreadsheet?

- A. Historical rates are converted into an average rate (original and new rate).
- B. The existing historical rate is deleted.
- C. Nothing, existing historical rates are not updated.
- D. The historical rate is replaced.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

If you use insert in the spreadsheet to load the monthly historical rates by using FBDI, the existing historical rate for a specific ledger, currency, account combination, and accounting period will be replaced by the new rate. This is because the insert action will overwrite the existing rate with the new rate in the GL\_HISTORICAL\_RATES\_INT table. If you want to preserve the existing rate, you should use update or delete actions instead. References:

\* How Historical Rates Import Data Is Processed, Section: Use the Historical Rates Import file-based data import (FBDI) template to import historical rates from external and legacy sources to Oracle General Ledger

\* Import Historical Rates, Section: Details

\* Entering Historical Rates, Section: Entering Historical Rates

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

You are implementing a multipillar implementation of both HCM Cloud and ERP Cloud. You are implementing ERP first, followed by HCM Cloud. You want to ensure your ledgers and chart of accounts are correctly defined.

What should you do? (Choose three.)

- A. Create your chart of accounts in the following order: value sets, COA structure, and instance before assigning values to the value sets.
- B. Use HCM's Enterprise Structure Configurator (ESC) first.
- C. Use file-based spreadsheet loaders using UCM to mass load and maintain chart of accounts segment values and hierarchies.
- D. Use the Rapid Implementation spreadsheet when creating your enterprise structure.
- E. Deploy your chart of accounts.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

Which two statements are true about the Intercompany Reconciliation report?

- A. It includes ledger balancing lines generated when the primary balancing segment value (BSV) is in balance, but either the second or third BSVs are not.
- B. It can be run using an additional currency and conversion rate that converts all amounts into a common currency for comparison.

**C.** It displays the intercompany receivables and intercompany payables balances in summary for a period.

**D.** You can only drill down to the General Ledger journal and then from there to the Subledger journal entry.

**E.** It displays all clearing company balancing lines for a period.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Intercompany Reconciliation report is a tool that helps you reconcile your intercompany transactions and identify any discrepancies between the provider and receiver sides. The report shows the entered or transaction amount of the accounting entries booked to the intercompany receivables and payables accounts for a pair of provider and receiver legal entities. The accounted amounts may be different when the conversion rates used for the intercompany receivables and payables are different. Therefore, you can run the report using an additional currency and conversion rate that converts all amounts into a common currency for comparison. This option helps you manage the currency risk and the conversion rate fluctuations for intercompany transactions. The report also displays the intercompany receivables and payables balances in summary for a period, and any differences between them. You can drill down on the links to view the balances by source and then by journal lines. You have full drill-down capabilities to the general ledger journal, subledger accounting entry, and source receivables or payables transaction. References:

\* Intercompany Reconciliation

\* Intercompany Reconciliation Reports

### **NEW QUESTION: 26**

Your customer has a number of Chart of Account Mapping Rules for their Primary and Secondary ledgers.

You decide to use the FBDI template to load the rules.

Which two statements are true when using this method of entry? (Choose two.)

**A.** You can download the template only from the Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings page.

**B.** It supports external integration using REST services.

**C.** You can create, update, and delete account rules for a chart of accounts mapping.

**D.** You can create, update, and delete segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, when using FBDI template to load Chart of Account Mapping Rules for their Primary and Secondary ledgers, you can create, update, and delete account rules for a chart of accounts mapping, and you can create, update, and delete segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping. FBDI enables you to import chart of accounts mapping rules from a spreadsheet template into General Ledger. You can use FBDI to manage both account rules and segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping. Therefore, options C and D are correct. Option A is incorrect because you can download the template from other pages besides the Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings page. Option B is incorrect because FBDI does not support external integration using REST services.

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

What are the two possible reasons for encumbrance created on the purchase order to go back to the budget or funds availability?

- A. When the requisition is set to accrue at period end and partially billed and then canceled or finally closed, encumbrance goes back to the budget to the extent of the unbilled amount.
- B. The requisition reserved successfully undergoes amendment and is rejected in the reapproval.
- C. When the purchase order is set to accrue at receipt and partially received, then canceled or finally closed, encumbrance goes back to the budget to the extent of the unreceived amount.
- D. The purchase order is canceled or finally closed or rejected without performing any receipt or invoice.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

You are implementing Financials Cloud and are using spreadsheets to load Legal Entities, Business Units, and Account Hierarchies.

Which three setup objects can be loaded via a spreadsheet from Functional Setup Manager?

- A. Suppliers and Customers
- B. Banks, Bank Accounts, and Branches
- C. Complete Accounting Configuration
- D. Setup data for Receivables and Payables product.
- E. Chart of account values, accounting calendar, and ledger

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

Which delivered role can access the full functionality of Functional Setup Manager?

- A. Application Implementation Manager
- B. Functional Setup Manager Superuser
- C. IT Security Manager
- D. Any functional user
- E. Application Implementation Consultant

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to Oracle documentation<sup>2</sup>, the delivered role that can access the full functionality of Functional Setup Manager is Application Implementation Manager. Functional Setup Manager is a tool that enables you to manage and perform all of the setup tasks required for an application implementation. Application Implementation Manager is a predefined role that grants access to Functional Setup Manager and all of its features, such as setup tasks, implementation projects, setup export and import, and setup reports. Therefore, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because Functional Setup Manager Superuser is not a delivered role.

Option C is incorrect because IT Security Manager is a role that grants access to security-related tasks, not Functional Setup Manager. Option D is incorrect because any functional user does not

have access to Functional Setup Manager by default. Option E is incorrect because Application Implementation Consultant is not a delivered role.

**NEW QUESTION: 30**

In a primary ledger, under the System options, in the Close section, the "Prevent General Ledger Period Closure When Open Subledger Periods Exist" option has been selected.

For which subledger can you opt out of the Period Close Checking feature by using the ORA\_GL\_INCLD\_STRICT\_PRD\_CLOSE lookup?

- A. Accounts Payable
- B. Order Management
- C. Lease Accounting

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 31**

You need to set up a calendar for the year Apr-XX to Mar-YY where YY is the following year, and you would like the periods to be named according to the year they fall in.

What format should you choose?

- A. Fiscal Year
- B. Calendar Year
- C. Period
- D. Year

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, when you need to set up a calendar for the year Apr-XX to Mar-YY where YY is the following year, and you would like the periods to be named according to the year they fall in, you should choose Fiscal Year as the format. A Fiscal Year format enables you to define periods based on fiscal years that span two calendar years. Therefore, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because a Calendar Year format defines periods based on calendar years that start on January 1st and end on December

31st. Option C is incorrect because a Period format defines periods based on any number of days or weeks.

Option D is incorrect because a Year format defines periods based on calendar years that start on any month other than January and end on any month other than December.

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#### NEW QUESTION: 32

You have exported data from your budgeting application into a .csv file. What should you use to load that data into General Ledger?

- A. Budget journal spreadsheet
- B. File-based data import
- C. Enterprise Resource Budget Integrator
- D. Application Developer Framework desktop integrator

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 33

The Delete Translated Balances process provides the ability to completely reset translations in the event that significant changes are made to the accounting configuration.

Once the deletion process completes, what additional process must you run?

- A. Submit the Create Currency Dimension Members process to ensure that the balances cube maintains translated balances that are consistent with future translations.
- B. Submit the Create Scenario Dimension Members process to ensure that the balances cube maintains translated balances that are consistent with future translations.
- C. Submit the Update General Ledger Balances Cube process to ensure that the balances cube maintains translated balances that are consistent with future translations.
- D. Submit the Create General Ledger Balances Cube process to ensure that the balances cube maintains translated balances that are consistent with future translations.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 34

Budgetary control for accounts 5020 and 5021 has a budget of \$90,000 USD each for the year 2012. The accounts also have balances on obligation of \$10,000 USD for each and an expenditure of \$20,000 USD for each.

A Fund of \$50,000 USD is available for account 5020 only. You have run the Encumbrance Year End Carry Forward process for obligation from the last period of the year 2012 to the first period of year 2013.

Which statement is true?

- A. The Encumbrance Year End Carry Forward process will run for all the accounts to carry forward the general ledger balances.
- B. If you have included 5020 and 5021 in the encumbrance rule, then obligation \$10,000 USD and expenditure \$20,000 USD only will be carried forward.
- C. If you have included 5020 and 5021 in the encumbrance rule, then budget balances \$90,000 USD, obligation \$10,000 USD, and expenditure \$20,000 USD only will be carried forward.

D. If you have included 5020 and 5021 in the encumbrance rule, then only the obligation of \$10,000 USD will be carried forward.

E. If you have included 5020 and 5021 in the encumbrance rule, then budget balances \$90,000 USD, obligation \$10,000 USD, and expenditure \$20,000 USD, and the funds available \$50,000 USD will be carried forward.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 35**

After user acceptance testing of the new Oracle Fusion Cloud system, the company's accountants report that they want to be notified of anomalies in certain account balances in real time. The anomalies should include an increase or decrease that is above or below a percentage amount threshold.

What is the best way to meet this requirement?

- A. Open a Smart View file saved on your desktop.
- B. Perform an account analysis online.
- C. Use Account Inspector.
- D. Create an Account Group using Account Monitor.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 36**

You have set up a supporting reference with balance to capture revenue by account manager. Which option should you use to view the supporting reference balances?

- A. An Account Group
- B. A SmartView analysis
- C. An OTBI analysis
- D. General Ledger inquiries and reports

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 37**

Which three factors should you consider while specifying Intercompany System options?

- A. Approvers who will approve intercompany transactions
- B. Automatic or manual batch numbering and the minimum transaction amount
- C. Whether to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions
- D. Whether to enforce an enterprise-wide currency or allow intercompany transactions in local currencies
- E. Automatic or manual batch numbering and the maximum transaction amount

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Intercompany System options are used to set up intercompany processing rules at the enterprise level, based on your specific business needs. They help you standardize and simplify transaction processing, minimize disputes, and reduce administrative costs. The three factors that you should consider while specifying Intercompany System options are:

\* Automatic or manual batch numbering and the minimum transaction amount: These options help you control the numbering and the size of intercompany transactions. You can choose to use system generated or manual batch numbering, and you can specify a minimum threshold amount for intercompany transactions to prevent immaterial transactions. To use the minimum transaction amount option, you must also select an Intercompany currency option.

\* Whether to enforce an enterprise-wide currency or allow intercompany transactions in local currencies:

This option helps you manage the currency risk and the conversion rate fluctuations for intercompany transactions. You can choose to standardize transaction processing by selecting an Intercompany currency, which means that all intercompany transactions created in the Intercompany module are entered in this currency. Alternatively, you can choose to allow intercompany transactions in local currencies, which means that intercompany transactions can be entered in the ledger currency of the sender or the receiver.

\* Whether to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions: This option helps you handle the approval and dispute resolution process for intercompany transactions. You can choose to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions if they disagree with the sender's information, such as the amount, the account, or the date. If you enable this option, you must also specify the rejection reason and the notification details for the sender.

Intercompany System Options

Implementing Enterprise Structures and General Ledger

Implement General Ledger

### **NEW QUESTION: 38**

You define intercompany balancing rules that are applied to a specific source and category, such as Payables and Invoices, or a specific intercompany transaction type, such as Intercompany Sales.

Which statement on intercompany configuration is true?

- A.** You must define intercompany balancing rules for all sources, categories, and transaction types.
- B.** Intercompany balancing evaluates the rules in the following order: ledger, legal entity, chart of accounts, and primary balancing segment value.
- C.** You can create a rule for all sources and categories by selecting the source "Other" and category "Other"

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 39**

Which two can you use to import geographical data?

- A.** ADF desktop integration
- B.** File-based data import (FBDI)
- C.** Geographical data providers
- D.** SQL Data loader

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

You want to create an Ad Hoc Analysis in Smart View; you enter the following dimensions for the report and click Refresh in the POV.

You get #Missing instead of a balance. What value did you not specify, which resulted in this?

- A. Cost Center
- B. Intercompany
- C. A particular currency
- D. Product

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

You want to prevent intercompany transactions from being entered during the last day of the close. What should you do?

- A. Close all subledger periods.
- B. Close the General Ledger period in the Manage Accounting Periods page.
- C. Close Intercompany periods in Fusion Intercompany.
- D. Freeze the Intercompany Journal source in General Ledger.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

You need to have invoices generated for certain intercompany transactions. Where do you enable invoicing?

- A. Manage Intercompany System Options
- B. Manage Intercompany Transaction Types
- C. Manage Intercompany Receivables Assignment
- D. Manage Intercompany Organizations

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Which three are considered legal jurisdictions?

- A. Post Code
- B. State
- C. Single Country
- D. Identifying Zone
- E. Group of Countries

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

An Oracle Fusion Cloud customer operating in the financial services sector requires only a subset of the legal entities data captured in the primary ledgers to be transferred to the secondary ledgers.

Which journal data conversion level should be selected between the primary and secondary ledgers to achieve this?

- A. Journal
- B. Adjustment only
- C. Balance

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 45**

What are two uses of the Column Flattening and Row Flattening features?

- A. Verify correctness of trees.
- B. Optimize parent/child relationships.
- C. Set the status of a tree to active.
- D. Create additional versions of a tree.
- E. View information for runtime performance.

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 46**

Your ledger currency is USD. At month end you have a balance on the Accounts Payable Liability Account of

100,000 Euros which is equivalent to USD 136,550. This balance needs to be revalued.

The month end exchange rate for revaluation is 1 Euro = 1.3755 USD.

What two statements are true for the resulting revaluation run? (Choose two.)

- A. The original journal entry in Euros is updated.
- B. There is no unrealized exchange gain or loss calculated.
- C. The original journal entry in Euros remains the same.
- D. You have an unrealized exchange gain recorded.
- E. You have an unrealized exchange loss recorded.

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The two true statements for the resulting revaluation run are that you have an unrealized exchange gain recorded and you have an unrealized exchange loss recorded. Revaluation is a process that adjusts foreign currency balances to reflect current exchange rates at period end. Revaluation creates journal entries to record unrealized exchange gains or losses on foreign currency balances based on revaluation rates defined for each currency. In this scenario, you have a balance on the Accounts Payable Liability Account of 100,000 Euros which is equivalent to USD 136,550 at month end. The month end exchange rate for revaluation is 1 Euro = 1.3755 USD. Therefore, after revaluation, your balance on the Accounts Payable Liability Account will be USD 137,550 (100,000 x 1.3755). This means you have an unrealized exchange gain of USD 1,000 (137,550

- 136,550) on your Accounts Payable Liability Account because your liability in foreign currency has decreased in terms of your ledger currency due to exchange rate fluctuations. Revaluation will create a journal entry to debit your Accounts Payable Liability Account by USD 1,000 and credit your Unrealized Exchange Gain Account by USD 1,000 to record this gain. The original journal entry in Euros is not updated by revaluation, as revaluation only creates new journal entries to adjust foreign currency balances in terms of ledger currency based on revaluation rates. There is no unrealized exchange gain or loss calculated by revaluation, as revaluation does calculate unrealized exchange gains or losses on foreign currency balances based on revaluation rates.

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 47**

Your current Oracle Fusion Cloud implementation project includes the configuration of multiple ledgers per country and the setting up of accounting automation to drive journal processing efficiencies. In a particular country (which has a primary, secondary, and multiple reporting currency ledgers), there is a requirement to exclude the country's journal processing from accounting automation.

If you enter a ledger set (including all ledgers for that country) on the Exclusion tab of Manage Accounting Automation, what is removed from accounting automation processing?

- A.** The secondary and reporting currency ledgers only
- B.** Just the primary ledger
- C.** The primary, secondary, and reporting currency ledgers
- D.** The primary and reporting ledgers only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 48**

Your customer is a financial institution that needs to maintain average daily balances (ADB). Which statement is true about this functionality in Oracle Fusion Cloud applications?

- A.** When using ADB, you must define a transaction calendar and assign it to your ledger.
- B.** Average balances are stored for both subledger and general ledger balances.
- C.** Average balances are maintained for both actual and budget balances.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

What are the tables or views from which the Create Accounting program takes source data that is used in rules to create journal entries?

- A. Accounting Attributes
- B. Mapping Sets
- C. Event Entities
- D. Transaction Objects

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Which two statements are true about infotiles and infolets?

- A. You can refresh infolets to see up-to-date data.
- B. Infotiles pull data from a Smart View analysis.
- C. Infolets are accessed only from the News Feed home page layout.
- D. You can create your own user-defined infolets.
- E. Infotiles have Front view, Back view, and Expanded view.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Infotiles and infolets are graphical components that display key information and metrics on the General Accounting dashboard. They help users access many sources of information across the enterprise in an efficient, timely, and engaging manner. Infolets can be refreshed to see up-to-date data by clicking the Refresh icon on the infolet. Infotiles have three views: Front view, which shows a summary of the most important information; Back view, which shows additional details and actions; and Expanded view, which shows a full-screen view of the infotile content.

References:

\* Oracle Financials Cloud: Using General Ledger, Chapter 6: Financial Reporting and Analysis, Section:

General Accounting Infolets

\* Oracle Financials Cloud: Implement General Ledger, Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Financials Cloud, Section: Overview of Using Infolets to Identify Issues and Prioritize Tasks

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