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NEW QUESTION: 1
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. Financial Category
B. Third Party Control Account
C. Reconcile
D. End Date
E. Start Date
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
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.

NEW QUESTION: 3
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. Perform an account analysis online.
B. Use Account Inspector.
C. Open a Smart View file saved on your desktop.
D. Create an Account Group using Account Monitor.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4
You want to automatically post journal batches imported from subledger sources to prevent accidental edits or deletions of the subledger sources journals, which could cause an out-of-balance situation between your subledgers and general ledger.
Which two aspects should you consider when defining your AutoPost Criteria?
A. Schedule your AutoPost Criteria set to run during off-peak hours only.
B. Create your AutoPost criteria using minimal sources and categories.
C. Use the All option for category and accounting period to reduce maintenance and ensure that all imported journals are included in the posting process.
D. Include all of your subledger sources in the AutoPost Criteria. Divide up criteria sets by subledger source only if you need to schedule different posting times.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Your UK operation has a requirement to maintain its ledger balances in USD to facilitate reporting to the parent company. A balance-level reporting currency has been created and linked to the primary ledger.
How are balances transferred to the reporting currency?
A. By running the Journal Import process

B. By running the Translate General Ledger Account Balances process
C. By running the final Create Accounting process at month end
D. By running the Revalue Balances process at month end
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which two statements are true about balances cubes in General Ledger?
A. They are updated automatically when the Translation process is run.
B. They are updated automatically when the General Ledger period is opened.
C. A new balances cube is created for a unique combination of ledger and currency.
D. New dimensions can be added to a General Ledger balances cube.
E. They are updated automatically when the Revaluation process is run.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Balances cubes are multidimensional databases that store financial balances for interactive reporting and analysis. A balances cube is created for each unique combination of ledger and currency, and it contains dimensions such as chart of accounts segments, periods, scenarios, and other user-defined attributes. New dimensions can be added to a balances cube by using the Manage Balances Cube Dimensions task in General Ledger. Balances cubes are updated automatically when journals are posted in General Ledger, and they can also be refreshed manually by using the Refresh Balances Cube task. Balances cubes are not affected by the Translation or Revaluation processes, as these processes only update the balances tables in General Ledger. References:
Overview of Oracle General Ledger Balances Cubes1
Considerations for General Ledger Balances Cubes2
Overview of Oracle Essbase Balances Cubes3

NEW QUESTION: 7
You are defining an income statement report using Financial Reporting Web Studio. Users of the report need to be able to analyze the balances directly from the report.
What should you enable to allow this?
A. Drill Down in Report Functions
B. Allow Expansion in Report Functions
C. Drill Through in Grid Properties
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
You are capturing rental costs for a building in a corporate cost center. At month end, you want to allocate those costs to the cost centers in the building based on the floor area occupied. A statistical journal has been entered to record the floor area. You use Calculation Manager to create the allocation.
Where do you reference the statistical balance within the allocation component?
A. Source
B. Allocation Range
C. Target

D. Offset
E. Basis
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The source is where you specify the amount to be allocated. You can use various sources, such as account balances, fixed amounts, or statistical balances. In this case, you want to use the statistical balance of the floor area as the source of the allocation. The basis is where you specify the driver or factor that determines how the source amount is distributed among the targets. The target is where you specify the destination accounts that receive the allocated amount. The offset is where you specify the account that records the opposite side of the allocation entry. The allocation range is where you specify the scope of the allocation, such as the ledger, balancing segment, or legal entity. References:
Oracle Financials Cloud Implementing Enterprise Structures and General Ledger, Chapter 3: Allocations and Periodic Entries, Allocation Components Oracle Financials Cloud Using General Ledger, Chapter 3: Allocations and Periodic Entries, Overview

NEW QUESTION: 9
You have set up asupporting reference with balancesto capturerevenue by account manager.
Which option should you use to view thesupporting reference balances?
A. An Account Group
B. An OTBI analysis
C. General Ledger inquiries and reports
D. A SmartView analysis
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10
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.)
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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 documentation3, 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: 11

When creating your financial statements, you want a chart such as a bar graph to be included in the report output. Which two reporting tools allow you to achieve this?

A. Smart View

B. Financial Reporting Studio

C. Account Inspector

D. Financial Statement Generator

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Smart View and Financial Reporting Studio are two reporting tools that allow you to create and include charts such as bar graphs in your financial statements. Smart View is a multidimensional pivot analysis tool that enables you to interactively analyze your balances and define reports using a familiar spreadsheet environment. You can also insert charts and graphs to visualize your data. Financial Reporting Studio is a tool that lets you design and format financial reports using data from the Oracle General Ledger balances cube.

You can also add charts and graphs to enhance your reports and display data trends. References:

Overview of Financial Reporting Center, Oracle Cloud Applications Financials 23B, https://docs.oracle.com /en/cloud/saas/financials/23b/faiah/overview-of-financial-reporting-center.html Using Smart View with Oracle Financials Cloud, Oracle Cloud Applications Financials 23B, https://docs. oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/23b/fasvf/using-smart-view-with-oracle-financials-cloud.html Creating Financial Reports, Oracle Cloud Applications Financials 23B, https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas /financials/23b/farug/creating-financial-reports.html

NEW QUESTION: 12

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is the key function of currency translation?

A. Expressing the functional currency financial results of a subsidiary in the entity's reporting or consolidated currency.

B. Measuring current financial transactions that are denominated or stated in an accounting currency into the functional currency of the entity.

C. Adjusting the accounted value of foreign currency-denominated balances according to current conversion rates.

D. Creating unrealized gain or loss journals for foreign currency transactions.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Currency translation is used to restate ledger-currency balances into another currency for reporting, consolidation, or management reporting. In Oracle General Ledger, translation is commonly used when a subsidiary maintains its functional currency but the parent company requires financial statements in a different reporting or consolidated currency. This is different from revaluation, which adjusts foreign-currency-denominated account balances using current rates and

records unrealized gains or losses. It is also different from transaction conversion, which converts individual transactions into the ledger currency at transaction time. Translation operates on account balances, not individual source transactions. Oracle documentation describes translation as restating actual account balances from the ledger currency to a reporting currency using translation processes and rates.

NEW QUESTION: 14
You entered across-validation ruleto prevent thebalance sheet cost center (000)from being used withProfit and Loss Accounts (4000-ZZZZ).
The following combinations exist in theCode Combination table:
01-000-4110-00
01-000-5299-000
01-000-5105-000
01-000-7640-00
Which two statements aretrueregardingcross-validation rules?
A. You need to run theCross-Validation Rules processto list and optionally disable combinations that violate rules.
B. The rules will validate and apply tonew and existing accounts.
C. The rules validate and apply tonew accounts only.
D. There is no need to create cross-validation rules ifDynamic Combination Creation Allowedis not enabled for your chart of accounts instance.
E. You need to run theCross-Validation Rule Violations processto allow rules to apply to existing combinations that violate rules.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
You want toprevent intercompany transactionsfrom being entered during thelast day of the close. What should you do?
A. Close all subledger periods.
B. Close Intercompany periods in Fusion Intercompany.
C. Freeze the Intercompany Journal source in General Ledger.
D. Close the General Ledger period in the Manage Accounting Periods page.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
You are required to changetoday's daily ratesfor convertingGBP to USD. What are three ways in which you can update existing daily rates?
A. Use the spreadsheet loader from the Currency Rates Manager.
B. Update rates manually using the Currency Rates Manager, which can be accessed only from the Functional Setup Manager.
C. Update rates manually using the Currency Rates Manager, which can be accessed from the Functional Setup Manager or the General Ledger's Period Close work area.
D. Import daily rates through the Daily Rates open interface table.
E. Edit existing transactions and update the rates manually.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 17
Your customer isexpanding its operations. You defined a newledgerand severalbusiness units. However, you areunable to assignthe newly generateddata rolesto existingAccounts Payables and Accounts Receivablesusers in the shared service center.
What should you do to correct the problem?
A. Open the Manage Users page and make sure the employees at
B. Make sure you run the Retrieve Latest LDAP Changes program to regenerate the data roles.
C. Open Access Policy Manager (APM) and assign the roles manually.
D. Open the Oracle Identity Management (OIM) and make sure the data roles were created.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Task 3
Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings
Scenario
Your client needs to consolidate their UK Ledger to the Canadian parent ledger. Each Chart of Accounts has the following segments:
Company-LoB-Account-Cost Center-Product-Intercompany
Know that the Company, LoB, Product, and Intercompany segments share the same value sets.
Create a Chart of Accounts mappings to map UK Chart of Accounts to CA Chart of Accounts that meets the following specifications:
Cost Center Mapping
. Balance Sheet (0 and 000) should be mapped to
Balance Sheet
. All other cost centers should be mapped to 610
Account Mapping
. Asset accounts (in the 1000 range) should be
mapped to account 11101
. Liability accounts (in the 2000 range) should be
mapped to account 22100
. Equity accounts (in the 3000 range) should be

mapped to account 34000
. Revenue accounts (in the 4000 range) should be
mapped to account 42000
. Expense accounts (from 5000 onwards) should be
mapped to account 51100
Note:
Do not use conditions based on parents.
. Treat any account after the 5000 range as an expense.
Ensure all maps are numeric only.
When creating your mapping rules for each segment
please allow for existing and future segment values
Answer:
See the Explanation for the complete Solution.
Explanation:
Here are the steps you need to follow:
In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the following:
Offering: Financials
Functional Area: Financial Reporting Structures
Task: Manage Chart of Accounts Mapping
Select the source chart of accounts (UK) and the target chart of accounts (CA) that you want to map.
Click on the Segment Rules tab to define the segment mapping rules. Enter the following information for each segment:
Segment Number: 1
Segment Name: Company
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: *
Target Value: *
Segment Number: 2
Segment Name: LoB
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: *
Target Value: *
Segment Number: 3
Segment Name: Account
Mapping Type: Range
Source From Value: 1000
Source To Value: 1999
Target Value: 11101
Mapping Type: Range
Source From Value: 2000
Source To Value: 2999
Target Value: 22100

Mapping Type: Range
Source From Value: 3000
Source To Value: 3999
Target Value: 34000
Mapping Type: Range
Source From Value: 4000
Source To Value: 4999
Target Value: 42000
Mapping Type: Range
Source From Value: 5000
Source To Value: 99999999
Target Value: 51100
Segment Number: 4
Segment Name: Cost Center
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: 0
Target Value: Balance Sheet
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: 000
Target Value: Balance Sheet
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: *
Target Value: 610
Segment Number: 5
Segment Name: Product
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: *
Target Value: *
Segment Number: 6
Segment Name: Intercompany
Mapping Type: Value
Source Value: *
Target Value: *
Click on the Save and Close button to save the segment mapping rules.
You have successfully created a Chart of Accounts mapping for the given scenario. For more information, you can refer to the following resources:
Overview of the Chart of Accounts Mapping Page
Chart of Accounts Structures and Instances
How To Create A Chart Of Accounts Mapping For A Secondary Ledger
How To Bulk Upload The Mapping Rules In "Manage Chart of Accounts Mapping" Centralized Management of Chart of Accounts Configurations

NEW QUESTION: 19
You have created an OTBI analysis with more than one view. You plan to add prompts to the report that are specific to each view.
Where should you define your prompts?
A. Analysis Properties
B. View Selector
C. Compound Layout
D. Prompts Tab
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
You are planning to use the Related Value Sets feature with your Chart of Accounts to create a dependency between the Company and Cost Center segments. For example, when using Company 101, the list of displayed cost centers should be in the range 100 to 199. When setting up your value sets, which validation type should you choose for the Cost Center segment?
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A. Dependent
B. Subset
C. Table
D. Independent
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Related Value Sets in Oracle Fusion Cloud are used to create a relationship between two value sets so that the valid values of one segment are restricted based on the value selected in a preceding segment.
The important correction here is that the value sets used in related value set configuration must be Independent value sets, not Dependent value sets. A Dependent validation type is a different value-set mechanism and is not the correct setup for Related Value Sets in the Chart of Accounts. Oracle documentation explains that related value sets define dependencies where the values shown for a succeeding segment are filtered by the selected predecessor value, and both value sets must be independent.

NEW QUESTION: 21
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: 22

You have configured Transaction Account Definition rules to automatically populate the Provider and Receiver distributions for your intercompany transactions. However, while testing, you find there are no distributions created.

What is the reason for this?

A. Transaction Account Definition is not assigned to the ledger.

B. Transaction Account Definition is not assigned to the Intercompany Organization.

C. Transaction Account Definition is not selected in System Options.

D. Transaction Account Definition is not assigned to the transaction type.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Transaction Account Definition rules are used to derive provider and receiver distributions for intercompany transactions. However, the rules must be assigned where the accounting engine can apply them during intercompany processing. If the Transaction Account Definition is configured but not assigned to the ledger, the system has no active rule context for that ledger and therefore cannot generate the expected distributions. Assigning it only to an intercompany organization or relying on system options would not activate the rule correctly for ledger accounting. The symptom in the question is that no distributions are created at all, which points to a missing ledger assignment. Oracle intercompany balancing documentation explains that provider and receiver accounting is generated through configured intercompany accounting rules applied in the General Ledger accounting context.

NEW QUESTION: 23

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 ledger balancing lines generated when the primary balancing segment (BSV) is in balance but not the second or third BSVs.
C. It displays all clearing company balances for the period.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Your organization has frequent fund transfers between entities to meet working capital requirements and address internal financing needs. You decide to use the Multitier Intercompany functionality to address those needs.
Which two components of Multitier Intercompany need to be created to generate an intercompany transaction for General Ledger?
A. Transaction Account Definition
B. Intercompany Customer Supplier Association
C. Intercompany Agreement
D. Intercompany Receivables Assignment
E. Intercompany Transfer Authorization
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to Oracle documentation3, 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: 26
Financial Reporting Web Studio is a powerful tool within the Oracle Fusion Cloud suite, designed to empower financial professionals with advanced reporting capabilities.
Which two are key capabilities of Financial Reporting Web Studio?
A. It provides Batch Bursting options including e-mail and print.

B. It helps group reports or books into batches for processing or scheduling.
C. It uses a drag and drop interface for report design.
D. It can be used to create financial statements.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27
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: 28
Which two statements are true regarding the Translation process? (Choose two.)
A. Any resulting offset from the translation is entered in the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account.
B. If necessary, before submitting the Translation process, the Revaluation process should be completed.
C. The Translation process should be run before posting Period Close adjustment entries.
D. The Translation process can only be used for translating the balances of Secondary ledgers.
E. The Translation process can only be used to translate balance sheet accounts.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to Oracle documentation1, the following statements are true regarding the Translation process:
Any resulting offset from the translation is entered in the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account, and if necessary, before submitting the Translation process, the Revaluation process should be completed. The Translation process enables you to translate balances from one currency to another for reporting purposes.
The Translation process calculates any difference between the translated balance and the entered balance and posts it to the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account. The Revaluation process enables you to adjust balances denominated in foreign currencies to reflect current exchange rates. The Revaluation process should be completed before the Translation process to ensure that the balances are accurate. Therefore, options A and B are correct. Option C is incorrect because

the Translation process should be run after posting Period Close adjustment entries. Option D is incorrect because the Translation process can be used for translating the balances of primary ledgers, secondary ledgers, and reporting currencies. Option E is incorrect because the Translation process can be used to translate both balance sheet accounts and income statement accounts.

NEW QUESTION: 29
What describes a legal jurisdiction?
A. Its legislation applies to a group of countries or a single country, state, county, or parish.
B. It has the power to make laws and levy and collect fees and taxes.
C. It is a recognized party with rights and responsibilities given by legislation.
D. It represents a legal employer used for payroll reporting.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A legal jurisdiction is the territory or area where specific legislation applies. In Oracle Enterprise Structures, jurisdictions are defined so that legal entities, registrations, tax rules, and statutory reporting requirements can be associated with the correct legal framework. A jurisdiction can apply to a broad territory, such as a group of countries, or to a single country, state, county, or parish. Option B describes a legal authority, which is the body that has the power to make laws and levy or collect taxes.
Option C describes a legal entity, which is a recognized party with legal rights and responsibilities.
Therefore, the correct description of legal jurisdiction is the legislation-applicable territory. Oracle documentation defines jurisdictions as physical territories where legislation applies.

NEW QUESTION: 30
TheDelete Translated Balancesprocess provides the ability to completely reset translations in the event thatsignificant changesare made to the accounting configuration.
Once the deletion process completes, what additional process must you run?
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A. Submit the Update General Ledger Balances Cube 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 Create Currency Dimension Members 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: 31
You need to have invoices generated for certain intercompany transactions.
Where do you enable invoicing?
A. Manage Intercompany System Options
B. Manage Intercompany Organizations
C. Manage Intercompany Transaction Types

D. Manage Intercompany Receivables Assignment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Your organization has implemented a global Chart of Accounts, which is used by all ledgers. It has the following segments: Company, Department, Account, Intercompany and Future.
Your business practice allows for one intercompany receivable natural account and one intercompany payable natural account.
What is the minimum level for configuring intercompany balancing rules?
A. Legal Entity Rules
B. Chart of Accounts Rules
C. Ledger Rules
D. Primary Segment Rules
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33
You are processing intercompany transactions in a country where accounting regulations require backing documents for each intercompany transfer. You decide to use the Intercompany module to ensure you can produce the relevant Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable invoices.
How would you enable invoicing?
A. Select the invoicing option in Intercompany System Options.
B. Select the invoicing option when assigning the Receivables business unit.
C. Select the invoicing option for the relevant Intercompany Organizations.
D. Select the invoicing option for the relevant Intercompany Transaction Type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Invoicing behavior for intercompany transactions is controlled by the Intercompany Transaction Type.
The transaction type determines whether the intercompany transaction is transferred directly to General Ledger or whether it requires invoicing through Receivables and Payables. This is why the invoicing option must be selected for the relevant transaction type, not merely in system options or on the intercompany organization. Assigning Receivables and Payables business units is necessary when invoices are required, but that assignment does not itself enable invoicing for the transaction flow. The key setup decision is made at the transaction type level. Oracle documentation explains that intercompany transaction type attributes determine whether transactions are sent to General Ledger or require invoice generation in Receivables and Payables.

NEW QUESTION: 34
You are setting upClose Monitor, which comprises aledger set hierarchy definition.
Which two components of theenterprise structureshould the ledgers in the ledger set share?
A. Legal Entities, Business Units, and Chart of Accounts
B. Chart of Accounts
C. Chart of Accounts, Currency, Accounting Calendar, and Subledger Accounting Method
D. Chart of Accounts and Business Units
E. Accounting Calendar
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Your customer has alarge number of legal entities. Thelegal entity valuesare defined in thecompany segment and the primary balancing segment.
They want to easily createeliminating entriesfor theintercompany activity.
What should you recommend?
A. 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.
B. 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.
C. 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.
D. 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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36
You have a requirement to have invoices generated for certain Intercompany transactions.
Where do you enable invoicing?
A. the transaction batch
B. the transaction category
C. the transaction source
D. the transaction type
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to Oracle documentation2, you enable invoicing for certain Intercompany transactions on the transaction type. The transaction type defines the characteristics of an intercompany transaction, such as whether it requires approval, whether it generates invoices, and what accounting rules apply. You can enable invoicing for a transaction type by selecting the Invoicing Options tab and choosing the invoice method, invoice source, invoice batch source, and invoice rule. Therefore, option D is correct. Option A is incorrect because you do not enable invoicing on the transaction batch.

Option B is incorrect because you do not enable invoicing on the transaction category. Option C is incorrect because you do not enable invoicing on the transaction source.

NEW QUESTION: 37
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 documentation1, 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 documentation2, 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: 38
You have three ledgers that use the same chart of accounts with one intercompany payable and one intercompany receivable account. The chart of accounts also has an intercompany segment. Each ledger has one legal entity assigned to it and each legal entity is associated with one balancing segment value.
At what level should you define the default intercompany balancing rule?
A. Ledger-level rule
B. Legal entity-level rule
C. Primary balancing segment rule
D. Chart of accounts rule
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You should define the default intercompany balancing rule at the legal entity level, because each ledger has one legal entity assigned to it and each legal entity is associated with one balancing segment value. This way, you can specify the

intercompany receivables and payables accounts for each legal entity and ensure that the journals are balanced by legal entity or primary balancing segment values. A ledger-level rule would apply to all legal entities in the ledger, which may not be appropriate if they have different intercompany accounts. A primary balancing segment rule would apply to all ledgers that share the same chart of accounts, which may not be desirable if they have different intercompany rules. A chart of accounts rule would apply to all ledgers and legal entities that use the same chart of accounts, which may not be feasible if they have different intercompany segments or accounts. References:
Intercompany Balancing Rules, Section: Define Intercompany Balancing Rules Overview of Intercompany Balancing Rules, Section: Define Intercompany Balancing Rules Troubleshooting Guide For Intercompany Balancing, Section: 1. Journals and subledger accounting entries are not being balanced for intercompany activity Implement General Ledger, Section: Intercompany Balancing

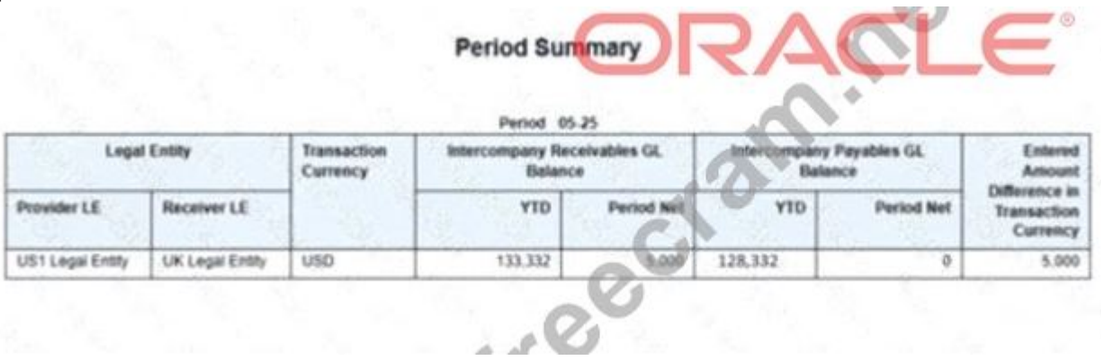
NEW QUESTION: 39
Which three Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) objects can be created by using the tools in the Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) catalog?
A. Infolets
B. Reports
C. Analyses
D. Infotiles
E. Dashboards
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
You have exported data from your budgeting application into a .csv file.
What should you use to load that data into General Ledger?
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A. Application Developer Framework desktop integrator
B. Enterprise Resource Budget Integrator
C. Budget journal spreadsheet
D. File-based data import
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41
You attempt to activate a tree version, but the audit process fails. In which two ways can you resolve this?
A. Run the Publish Chart of Accounts Dimension Members and Hierarchies program.
B. Ensure that you do not assign children to child values.
C. Ensure that parent values have the summary attributes set correctly.
D. Make sure all users sign out of the calculation manager.
E. Run the Chart of Accounts Deployment process.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

You are reviewing the Intercompany Reconciliation report for the current period and notice that there is a difference for the period as indicated.



Period Summary

Period 05-25

Legal Entity		Transaction Currency	Intercompany Receivables GL Balance		Intercompany Payables GL Balance		Entered Amount Difference in Transaction Currency
Provider LE	Receiver LE		YTD	Period Net	YTD	Period Net	
US1 Legal Entity	UK Legal Entity	USD	133,332	5,000	128,332	0	5,000

What could be reason for this difference?

A. The transaction needs to be transferred to Receivables and accounted in the US ledger.

B. The transaction needs to be transferred to Receivables and accounted in the UK ledger.

C. The transaction needs to be transferred to Payables and accounted in the US ledger.

D. The transaction needs to be transferred to Payables and accounted in the UK ledger.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43

You entered users who are bothemployees and contingent workers. You want an automated way toassign, reassign, and remove rolesfrom users. What feature do you use?

A. Role Mappings

B. Data Roles

C. Access Policy Manager ' s Role Generation

D. Oracle Identity Manager Roles Assignment

E. You cannot reassign contingent workers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44

You already ranTranslation, but a last-minuteadjusting journal entryin yourledger currencywas entered after you consolidated your results.

What does Oracle considerbest practicewhen this occurs?

A. Rerun Revaluation and then rerun Translation.

B. Rerun Translation and then reconsolidate your results.

C. Translate only the adjusting journal entry.

D. Enter another adjusting journal entry in the target currency to true up the balances.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

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

NEW QUESTION: 46
What is the key function of currency translation?
A. Measuring current financial transactions that are denominated or stated in an accounting currency into the functional currency of the entity.
B. Expressing the functional currency financial results of a subsidiary in the entity's reporting or consolidated currency.
C. Creating unrealized gain or loss journals for foreign currency transactions.
D. Adjusting the accounted value of foreign currency-denominated balances according to current conversion rates.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 47
In which two ways can your users personalize the Springboards and Work Areas to suit their individual working styles? (Choose two.)
A. They can format certain tables by hiding and showing columns, moving columns, and resizing columns
B. Users have very little control configuring their Springboards and Work Areas; they can only resize columns
C. They can have the System Administrator configuring pages for them using Page Composer
D. They can use "+" under the Apps section of the News Feed homepage
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to Oracle documentation2, your users can personalize the Springboards and Work Areas to suit their individual working styles in these two ways: They can format certain tables by hiding and showing columns, moving columns, and resizing columns, and they can use "+" under the Apps section of the News Feed homepage. Springboards and Work Areas are user interface components that enable users to access tasks and information relevant to their roles. Users can customize these components by adding or removing tiles, changing layouts, filtering data, and formatting tables. Therefore, options A and D are correct. Option B is incorrect because users have more control over configuring their Springboards and Work Areas than just resizing columns. Option C is incorrect because users do not need to have the System Administrator configuring pages for them using Page Composer.

NEW QUESTION: 48
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. Lease Accounting
C. Order Management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
You have set up Close Monitor for your organization, but when you navigate to the Profit and Loss tab, you see no results for the summarized income statement.
What could be the reason?
A. An account group is not associated with the ledger set.
B. An OTBI report is not associated with the ledger set.
C. A Financial Reporting Web Studio report is not associated with the ledger set.
D. A trial balance report is not associated with the ledger set.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Profit and Loss tab in Close Monitor depends on account group setup. Oracle General Ledger uses account groups to summarize and display financial data for close monitoring, especially income statement balances. If no account group is associated with the ledger set, the Close Monitor cannot derive the summarized profit and loss information required for the tab. This is not primarily an OTBI, trial balance, or Financial Reporting Web Studio configuration issue. Those tools support reporting and analysis, but Close Monitor's summarized income statement view relies on the ledger set being linked to the appropriate account group. Oracle documentation states that financial data displayed in Close Monitor is derived from the account group assigned to the ledger set.

NEW QUESTION: 50

You have just been hired to add a new subsidiary to the corporate enterprise structure in the customer ' s Oracle Fusion Cloud.
The subsidiary will capture transaction information from subledgers in the local currency and under International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) and local GAAP for corporate reporting requirements, which will report via the use of a secondary ledger.
The secondary ledger is used only at period end; there is no need to have real-time transaction or Journal details. It is noted that most of the accounting between IFRS and Corporate GAAP is similar.
Which conversion level would you recommend to keep a thin secondary ledger?

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A. Journal ledger
B. Adjustment only
C. Balance level
D. Sub-ledger level.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To keep a thin secondary ledger, you should select the balance level as the data conversion level. This means that only the ending balances of the primary ledger are copied to the secondary ledger at the end of each period. This reduces the data volume and storage requirements of the secondary ledger, as well as the processing time and resources needed to copy the data. The balance level conversion is suitable for scenarios where the accounting methods or charts of accounts are similar between the primary and secondary ledgers, and there is no need to maintain detailed journals or subledger transactions in the secondary ledger. References: Primary Ledgers, Secondary Ledgers, and Reporting Currencies, How Journals Are Copied from Primary to Secondary Ledgers When ..., GL Secondary Ledger Conversion Level Change

NEW QUESTION: 51
You have decided to use the Journal Attachments Audit feature to monitor and adhere to compliance policies.
Journals created from which mode are eligible for auditing?
A. Journals created in the user interface
B. Journals created using ADFdi
C. Journals created using FBDI templates
D. Journals created using Journal Import
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Journal Attachments Audit feature is intended to monitor journal attachments that are added through the journal user interface. This control is compliance-focused because journal preparers and approvers often attach supporting evidence, backup schedules, approval documents, or audit justification directly while creating or editing journals online. FBDI, ADFdi, and Journal Import are primarily data-load or integration methods for journal creation and are not the eligible

source mode for this specific attachment audit behavior. The key point is that the audit feature is scoped to journals where attachments are maintained interactively in the UI. Therefore, the correct answer is journals created in the user interface. This is the only option that aligns with the functional purpose of Journal Attachments Audit in General Ledger compliance monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 52
What is the key functionality of Smart View in Oracle Cloud Financial Reporting?
A. It is a data visualization tool that offers a library of interactive charts and graphs for financial analysis.
B. It is a mobile application for accessing real-time financial dashboards on smartphones and tablets.
C. It is an Excel based add in that integrates with Oracle Essbase GL data for performing financial analysis and reporting.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53
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: 54
You are planning to create an Income Statement using Smart View.
Which Smart View tool should you use for this?
A. Smart Queries
B. Smart Slices
C. Ad Hoc Analysis
D. Query Designer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To create an Income Statement using Smart View, you should use Ad Hoc Analysis. Ad Hoc Analysis is a Smart View tool that allows users to view and analyze financial data from General Ledger Cloud using Essbase cubes. Users can create reports such as Income Statements or Balance Sheets by selecting dimensions and members from Essbase

cubes and retrieving data into Excel worksheets. Users can also perform actions such as drilling down, pivoting, zooming in or out, or expanding or collapsing members

NEW QUESTION: 55
InFinancial Cloud, which three reporting tools can be used to accessGeneral Ledger balances?
A. Financial Reporting Studio
B. Oracle Enterprise Repository
C. Application Composer
D. Smart View
E. Oracle Transactions Business Intelligence
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56
Which two statements are true regarding the export/import of reports?
A. The export/import reports are available only for Fusion Customer Relationship Management.
B. A set of reports are provided for both exported and imported setup data to validate the export/import processes and setup data.
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: 57
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 primary and reporting ledgers only
B. The primary, secondary, and reporting currency ledgers
C. The secondary and reporting currency ledgers only
D. Just the primary ledger
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58
You are setting up Close Monitor for your organization. What is the key consideration when selecting the ledgers or ledger sets that form part of the Close Monitor hierarchy?
A. The members of the Close Monitor hierarchy must all share the same accounting convention.
B. The members of the Close Monitor hierarchy must all be primary ledgers or secondary ledgers.

C. The members of the Close Monitor hierarchy must share a common Chart of Accounts and calendar.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Your company hascomplex consolidation requirementswithmultiple general ledger instances. You are usingOracle Hyperion Financial Managementto consolidate the disparateGeneral Ledgers.
You can typically map segments between yourgeneral ledger segmentto aHyperion Financial Management segment, such as:
Company to Entity
Department to Department
Account to Account
What happens to segments in yoursource general ledger, such asProgram, thatcannot be mappedtoHyperion Financial Management?
A. Data is summarized across segments that are not mapped to Hyperion Financial Management.
B. The unmapped segments default tofuture use segmentsin Hyperion Financial Management.
C. The data is not transferred.
D. Errors occur for unmapped segments. You must map multiple segments from source general ledgers to the target segment in Hyperion Financial Management.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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