

# Oracle 1Z0-1061-24

**Oracle CX Sales 2024 Implementation Professional**

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## Question: 1

Which type of rule would you use to calculate allocations based on a single allocated amount?

- A. Driver-based allocation rule
- B. Rule value allocation rule
- C. Proportional allocation rule
- D. Sequential allocation rule

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option 1: Driver-based allocation rule is typically used to allocate costs based on a driver amount, such as square footage or headcount. Option 2: Rule value allocation rule would be the correct choice if you have a single allocated amount, such as a direct cost that needs to be allocated across multiple departments. Option 3: Proportional allocation rule is used to allocate costs based on a percentage, where each department would receive a percentage of the total cost based on predefined percentages. Option 4: Sequential allocation rule is used when you have multiple levels of allocation, such as first allocating overhead costs to business units and then allocating those costs to individual products.

## Question: 2

Which of the following is an advantage of using Multi-Dimensional Profitability and Cost Management models for enterprises?

- A. It allows for creation of multi-level structures, making it easier to represent different perspectives and levels of detail
- B. It has strict data storage requirements, making it easier to manage data
- C. It has limited capacity, limiting the amount of data that can be analyzed
- D. It has limited automation capabilities, making it difficult to efficiently manage models

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is correct. Multi-Dimensional Profitability and Cost Management models offer a complex modeling environment with several dimensions, with models that can be created with several levels of detail. This makes it easier to represent several perspectives, while providing a structure that is tailored to the enterprise. Option 2: This option is incorrect. Multi-Dimensional Profitability and Cost Management models require complex data storage requirements, with the need for both relational and multidimensional storage. This increases the need for more storage space and more complex storage management processes. Option 3: This option is incorrect. Multi-Dimensional Profitability and Cost Management models have the ability to hold vast amounts of data and provide the capacity needed to

perform comprehensive analyses. In fact, the models typically exceed what is required by most organizations. Option 4: This option is incorrect. Multi-Dimensional Profitability and Cost Management models are highly automated and can be used to manage complex models with tools specifically designed to meet the needs of the enterprises. These tools can be used to automate tasks, such as data aggregation, consolidation, and drill-down.

### Question: 3

Which of the following statements accurately describes the hierarchy in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service (PCMCS), and how is it used when modeling?

- A. The hierarchy is a collection of members that represent parts of a structural relationship between members, and it dictates how data flows down from parent to child members. A well-structured hierarchy will help simplify and optimize modeling by allowing for more efficient navigation between levels of detail.
- B. The hierarchy is a top-down structure in which data flows from the higher levels to the lower levels. It is used to optimize reporting performance by organizing data into smaller, more manageable units.
- C. The hierarchy is a collection of measures that represent different aspects of a business, and it is used to calculate the performance of different units of analysis. By specifying a hierarchy structure, the system can apply complex formulas and allocate costs and revenues across different dimensions of analysis.
- D. The hierarchy is a collection of attributes that describe different dimensions of a business, such as product lines, geographical regions, or customer segments. By breaking down data into different levels of detail, the system can provide more granular insights into specific areas of the business.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is correct. In PCMCS, a hierarchy is defined as a collection of members that represent parts of a structural relationship between members. Typically, a hierarchy starts at the top level with broad categories and then drills down to increasingly specific levels of detail. By using a well-structured hierarchy, modelers can simplify and optimize modeling by navigating between different levels of detail more efficiently and without duplicating data. Option 2: This option is incorrect. While hierarchies do help organize data into smaller and more manageable units, they are not designed to optimize reporting performance, nor do they necessarily flow from higher to lower levels. Hierarchies simply define how members relate to one another within the context of the model. Option 3: This option is incorrect. Measures and business rules are used to allocate costs and revenues across different dimensions of analysis, but they are not part of the hierarchy structure per se. Hierarchies dictate how data flows from parent to child members, but they do not define the measures themselves. Option 4: This option is incorrect. Attributes do describe different dimensions of a business, but they are not the same as hierarchies. Attributes help modelers filter data and identify patterns across different levels of detail, but hierarchies are used to define relationships between members and determine how data is aggregated across levels.

### Question: 4

In order to accurately allocate indirect costs to products, which of the following factors should be considered in the costing algorithm of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service?

- A. The type of cost driver used and the activity level.
- B. The number of cost drivers used and the number of activities.
- C. The size of the cost driver used and the activity level.
- D. The type of cost driver used and the size of the activity level.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option 1: Answer this is correct. In order to accurately allocate indirect costs to products, it is important to consider the type of cost driver used and the activity level. The cost driver should be a measure that drives the cost of the activity, such as machine hours, labor hours, or units produced. Option 2: Answer This is incorrect. The number of cost drivers used and the number of activities may not be relevant in determining the accuracy of allocation of costs to products. Option 3: Answer this is incorrect. The size of the cost driver used and the activity level may not be relevant in determining the accuracy of allocation of costs to products. Option 4: Answer This is incorrect. The type of cost driver used is important, but the size of the activity level may not be relevant in determining the accuracy of allocation of costs to products.

### Question: 5

In Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service, what are the two types of rules that can be created in a model?

- A. Calculation rules and mapping rules
- B. Calculation rules and consolidation rules
- C. Mapping rules and allocation rules
- D. Allocation rules and consolidation rules

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is incorrect because there is no such thing as mapping rules in a model. Calculation rules are valid, but the second type of rule is incorrect. Option 2: This option is correct because there are two types of rules that can be created in a model, which includes calculation rules and consolidation rules. Consolidation rules come into play when creating hierarchies or consolidation functions. Option 3: This option is incorrect because mapping rules are not a type of rule in a model, they are part of the import/export data process. Allocation rules are part of the rule creation process though. Option 4: This option is incorrect because allocation and consolidation rules are valid types of rules, but there is no such thing as mapping rules. consolidation rules are valid types of rules, but there is no such thing as mapping rules. consolidation rules are valid types of rules, but there is no such thing as mapping rules.

### Question: 6

Which of the following is true about cost aggregation in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service model building?

- A. Cost aggregation is performed manually in the model-building process, and it is recommended that hierarchical data is flattened.
- B. Cost aggregation is automatically performed whenever data is loaded and can be carried out using either a flat hierarchy or a predefined hierarchy.
- C. Cost aggregation is manually performed in the model-building process, and it is recommended that a flat hierarchy is used whenever possible.
- D. Cost aggregation is automatically performed only on predefined hierarchies, and it is recommended that complex hierarchies are flattened manually.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option: This option is incorrect because cost aggregation is not performed manually as part of the model-building process. It is performed automatically whenever data is loaded. Option 2: This option: This option is correct because cost aggregation is automatically carried out when data is loaded. It can also be performed using a predefined hierarchy or a flat hierarchy. Option 3: This option: This option is incorrect because it suggests that a flat hierarchy is always recommended, whereas using a hierarchical structure can be beneficial in many cases. Option 4: This option: This option is incorrect because cost aggregation is automatically performed regardless of the complexity of the hierarchy. Hierarchies can be either predefined or customized.

### Question: 7

Which of the following is a supported way of integrating data with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service?

- A. Uploading CSV files with data directly into the cloud service.
- B. Using the built-in REST API to expose data from an external system.
- C. Sending data through email to a designated email address.
- D. Copying and pasting data from an external application into the cloud service.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is not a supported way of integrating data with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service. While it is possible to manually load data through the user interface, it is not recommended for large amounts of data. Option 2: This option is a correct answer. Oracle provides a REST API that can be used to integrate data between Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service and external systems. This is a secure and efficient way of integrating data. Option 3: This option is not a supported way of integrating data with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service. Email is not a secure or recommended way of transferring sensitive data. Option 4: This option is not a supported way of integrating data with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service. While it

is possible to copy and paste data from an external application into the cloud service, it is not recommended for large amounts of data and can introduce errors.

### Question: 8

What is the maximum number of dimensions that can be included in an application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option 1: The maximum number of dimensions that can be included in an application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service is 30. Option 2: This option is incorrect because the maximum number of dimensions is actually 30, not 10. Option 3: This is the correct answer. The maximum number of dimensions that can be included in an application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service is 30. Option 4: This option is incorrect because the maximum number of dimensions is actually 30, not 40.

### Question: 9

What steps should be taken when integrating Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service with other applications?

- A. Determine the amount of architecture and design work required.
- B. Identify the scope of integration.
- C. Select the optimum method of integration.
- D. Choose the best application to integrate with.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is incorrect as determining the amount of architecture and design work required should form part of selecting the optimum method of integration. Option 2: This option is incorrect as identifying the scope of integration is part of the preliminary steps to determine the specification of the integration. Option 3: This option is correct as selecting the optimum method of integration is crucial as there are multiple methods that can be used and the best one for the current scenario needs to be chosen. Option 4: This option is incorrect as the selection of the application to integrate with is a sole discretion of the company and should not form part of the basic preliminary steps.

### Question: 10

Which of the following steps can be performed in the 'Define Key Performance Indicators and Reporting' phase of report creation in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service 2023?

- A. Defining layout templates for reports
- B. Setting up report parameters such as filters and prompts
- C. Creating sub calculations to derive additional data from source data
- D. Selecting a reporting tool to use for generating reports

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option 1: This option is incorrect because defining layout templates for reports can be done in the 'Design Layouts' phase. Option 2: This option is correct because setting up report parameters such as filters and prompts is an important step during the 'Define Key Performance Indicators and Reporting' phase of report creation to ensure that the report displays relevant and useful information. Option 3: This option is incorrect because creating subcalculations to derive additional data from source data can be done in the 'Derive Calculated Values' phase. Option 4: This option is incorrect because selecting a reporting tool to use for generating reports is not a step in the report creation process in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Service 2023 as it has an inbuilt reporting tool.

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