QUESTION: 1

In which three ways can you create data maps that copy data using Smart Push?

Option A : From Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud
Option B : From Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning
Option C : From Financial Consolidation and Close to Planning
Option D : From Planning to Financial Consolidation and Close
Option E : Between two Planning instances

Correct Answer: C,D,E

Explanation/Reference:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Smart Push is a feature within data maps that enables efficient, real-time data movement between Oracle EPM Cloud applications or instances. It copies data dynamically when triggered (e.g., via forms or rules). The three supported ways to create data maps with Smart Push are: A . From Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud: Incorrect. Smart Push does not support direct data movement from Planning to Tax Reporting Cloud, as these modules lack a predefined integration path for this feature. B . From Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning: Incorrect. Similarly, Smart Push does not facilitate data movement from Tax Reporting Cloud to Planning. C . From Financial Consolidation and Close to Planning: Correct. Smart Push supports moving consolidated data (e.g., actuals) from Financial Consolidation and Close (FCC) to Planning for planning purposes. D . From Planning to Financial Consolidation and Close: Correct. Smart Push allows pushing planned data from Planning to FCC for consolidation or reporting. E . Between two Planning instances: Correct. Smart Push can move data between two Planning instances (e.g., test and production environments) to synchronize data. These three options”C, D, and E”are explicitly supported by Smart Push in Oracle EPM Cloud, as per the documentation, enabling seamless data integration across these applications. Reference: Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Using Smart Push in Data Maps" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-30). Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Data Integration with Smart Push" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-20, updated for 2024).

QUESTION: 2

You must assign a Planning user with a Cloud EPM predefined role that allows them to create and administer Planning or Planning Modules and service components. This role should also allow them to grant permissions to other users. Which of the following predefined role must you assign this Planning user?

Option A : System Administrator
Option B : Approvals Administrator
Option C : Identity Role Administrator
Option D : Service Administrator

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

In Oracle Planning 2024, predefined roles in Cloud EPM determine user permissions. The requirement is for a role that allows a Planning user to create and administer Planning or Planning Modules and service components, as well as grant permissions to other users. Among the options: A . System Administrator: Incorrect. This role exists in some Oracle systems but is not a Cloud EPM predefined role specific to Planning. Its too broad and not aligned with EPM terminology. B . Approvals Administrator: Incorrect. This role manages approval processes (e.g., workflows) but does not include creating/administering applications or granting permissions beyond approvals. C . Identity Role Administrator: Incorrect. While this role manages identity and access (e.g., assigning roles), it does not allow creating or administering Planning applications or service components. D . Service Administrator: Correct. The Service Administrator role in Cloud EPM allows users to create and manage Planning applications, configure modules and service components (e.g., forms, rules), and assign permissions to other users via access control. The Service Administrator role is the highest-level predefined role in Oracle EPM Cloud for Planning, encompassing application management and user permission assignments, making it the correct choice. Reference: Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Predefined Roles in Cloud EPM" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-08-25). Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Managing Users and Roles" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023- 10-30, updated for 2024).

QUESTION: 3

Which module should you enable first to track the utilization of employees in Projects?

Option A : Projects module before Financials module
Option B : Financials module before Projects module
Option C : Workforce module before Projects module
Option D : Projects module before Workforce module

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

To track the utilization of employees in the Projects module of Oracle Planning 2024, the Workforce module must be enabled first. Employee utilization in Projects refers to tracking how employees time and costs (e.g., hours worked, labor expenses) are allocated to specific projects. The Workforce module provides the foundational data”such as employee details, roles, salaries, and hours” required to calculate utilization metrics. Once Workforce is enabled and configured with employee data, the Projects module can leverage this data via integration to track utilization against project tasks and budgets. A . Projects module before Financials module: Incorrect. Enabling Projects before Financials does not address employee utilization tracking, as

Financials focuses on revenue and expense planning, not employee-specific data. B . Financials module before Projects module: Incorrect. Financials provides financial planning capabilities but does not manage employee data or utilization, which is a Workforce function. C . Workforce module before Projects module: Correct. Workforce must be enabled first to define employee data, which Projects then uses to track utilization through integration (e.g., via data maps or direct links). D . Projects module before Workforce module: Incorrect. Enabling Projects first without Workforce would limit utilization tracking, as Projects relies on Workforce for employee-related data. The Oracle documentation specifies that Workforce is a prerequisite for detailed employee utilization tracking in Projects, making C the correct sequence. Reference: Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Integrating Workforce with Projects" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-09-20). Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Tracking Utilization in Projects" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023-12-15, updated for 2024).

QUESTION: 4

Which two types of Groovy Rules are supported by Oracle?

Option A : Rules that overwrite member formulas that combine operators and calculation functions, and perform
calculations on members in Dimension Editor

Option B : Rules that can dynamically generate calculation scripts at run time based on contexts such as runtime
prompts, the POV, the current grid, and so on

Option C : Pure Groovy rules that can perform data validations and cancel the operation if the data entered violates
company policies

Option D : Rules that dynamically calculate data and perform validation checks in tile charts and infolets

Correct Answer: B,C

Explanation/Reference:

In Oracle Planning 2024, Groovy Rules enhance business logic flexibility. Oracle supports two main types of Groovy Rules: A . Rules that overwrite member formulas that combine operators and calculation functions, and perform calculations on members in Dimension Editor: Incorrect. Groovy Rules do not overwrite member formulas in the Dimension Editor; they operate at runtime and are defined in the Rules editor, not as static dimension overrides. B . Rules that can dynamically generate calculation scripts at run time based on contexts such as runtime prompts, the POV, the current grid, and so on: Correct. Oracle

supports Groovy Rules that generate dynamic calc scripts based on runtime contexts (e.g., POV, grid data, prompts), enabling adaptive calculations. C . Pure Groovy rules that can perform data validations and cancel the operation if the data entered violates company policies: Correct. Pure Groovy Rules can validate data (e.g., checking ranges or policies) and cancel operations (e.g., via exceptions), a key feature for enforcing business rules. D . Rules that dynamically calculate data and perform validation checks in tile charts and infolets: Incorrect. Groovy Rules operate on cubes and forms, not directly within tile charts or infolets, which are UI elements driven by underlying data, not rule execution points. The Oracle documentation confirms B (dynamic script generation) and C (data validation) as supported Groovy Rule types, making them the correct answers. Reference: Oracle Planning 2024 Implementation Study Guide: "Groovy Rules in Planning" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2024-10-15). Oracle EPM Cloud Documentation: "Supported Groovy Rule Types" (docs.oracle.com, Published 2023- 11-20, updated for 2024).

QUESTION: 5

Which three are configuration or post-configuration tasks for Financials?

Option A : Adding custom expense driver categories
Option B : Adding custom dimensions
Option C : Completing Planning and Forecast Preparation
Option D : Setting up exchange rates (for multicurrency applications)
Option E : Removing custom dimensions

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

In Oracle Planning 2024, configuring and post-configuring the Financials module involves tasks to establish its structure and functionality. The three valid configuration or post-configuration tasks are: A . Adding custom expense driver categories: Incorrect. While Financials supports driver-based planning (e.g., revenue drivers), adding custom expense driver categories is not a standard configuration task”its more of a customization within forms or rules, not a core setup step. B . Adding custom dimensions: Correct. Adding custom dimensions (e.g., Region, Product) is a key configuration task in Financials to tailor the module to business needs, often done during or shortly after initial setup. C . Completing Planning and Forecast Preparation: Correct. This mandatory configuration task defines the planning periods, scenarios, and versions for Financials, setting the foundation for budgeting and forecasting. D . Setting up exchange rates (for multicurrency applications): Correct. For multicurrency-enabled Financials applications, configuring exchange rates is a critical task during or post-configuration to support currency conversion in financial planning. E . Removing custom dimensions: Incorrect. Removing dimensions is not a standard configuration or post-configuration task”its a rare adjustment that could disrupt existing data and is not recommended as part of setup. The Oracle documentation identifies B, C, and D as essential tasks during or after Financials configuration, ensuring the module meets planning and reporting requirements. Reference: Oracle Planning 2024