QUESTION: 1

When you register an application, the system creates a default view that contains all your dimensions. However, there may be situations where the default view is not enough and you need to create an alternate view and viewpoints. Which three are situations where you create an alternate view and viewpoints?

Option A : You need to create a validation view with multiple viewpoints from different dimensions so you can maintain all your application information in one place.

Option B : You need to create a view to give users access to a limited set of data.

Option C : You need to create a maintenance view with multiple viewpoints from different applications so you can maintain all your dimension information in one place.

Option D : You need an alternate view to share, compare, and map information across multiple applications.

Option E : You need to give users access to the default view so that they have access to only one dimension.

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

A. You need to create a validation view with multiple viewpoints from different dimensions so you can maintain all your application information in one place: This option is correct because a validation view is a type of view that allows you to create multiple viewpoints from different dimensions and validate them against each other. You can use a validation view to maintain all your application information in one place and check for any errors or inconsistencies. B. You need to create a view to give users access to a limited set of data: This option is correct because a view is a type of data chain object that defines the scope of data that users can access and work with. You can create a view to give users access to a limited set of data by specifying the node sets and hierarchy sets that are included in the view. D. You need an alternate view to share, compare, and map information across multiple applications: This option is correct because an alternate view is a type of view that allows you to create multiple viewpoints from different applications and share, compare, and map information across them. You can use an alternate view to synchronize and govern data across registered applications.

QUESTION: 2

At the end of the registration process, each dimension generates a data chain, which is a group of data objects within the information model. Which statement is FALSE regarding the data chain object?

Option A : You can define your own hierarchy sets when you want to create alternate hierarchies using different relationships between the same or different node types.

Option B : Node types manage nodes and properties.

Option C : A hierarchy uses all the data chain objects.

Option D : Node sets define the group of nodes available in viewpoints.

Option E : Views are a collection of node sets and hierarchy sets.

Option F : A viewpoint is the interface you use to display and edit information, and work with data.

Explanation/Reference:
This option is false because a hierarchy does not use all the data chain objects, but only a node type and a hierarchy set. A node type defines the nodes and properties that are used in the hierarchy, and a hierarchy set defines the relationships between the nodes.

QUESTION: 3

Which two things occur during application registration7

   Option A : The system generates default data objects based on your selections in the registration wizard.
   Option B : The system generates connections to external applications.
   Option C : The system imports external application data to determine the application configuration.
   Option D : You select an Enterprise Data Management Cloud application type.
   Option E : You load dimension data from flat files.

Correct Answer: A,D

Explanation/Reference:
According to the Oracle documentation, application registration is the process of creating an Enterprise Data Management Cloud application and defining its configuration. During application registration, you select an application type and the system generates default data objects based on your selections in the registration wizard. The system does not generate connections to external applications, import external application data, or load dimension data from flat files during application registration. These tasks are performed separately after the application is registered.

QUESTION: 4

In a list viewpoint, what are the related data chain objects?

   Option A : Node type, node set, dimension
   Option B : Node type, hierarchy set, node set, properties
   Option C : Node type, node set
   Option D : Node type, node set, properties
   Option E : Node type, hierarchy set, node set

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

A list viewpoint is a viewpoint that contains only one node type and one node set. A list viewpoint does not contain any hierarchy sets or properties. A list viewpoint is used to manage flat lists of nodes without parent-child relationships or hierarchies. A list viewpoint is related to a dimension through its node type and node set. References: Working with List Viewpoints - Oracle Help Center3

QUESTION: 5

What are two scenarios where mapping nodes across applications are required7

Option A : When applications share data but have different dimensions
Option B : When applications have common dimensions but use different prefixes or suffixes for membe names
Option C : When applications share common dimensions but use different granularity
Option D : When applications share an external connection

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

"Suppose you have an acquired company with a general ledger, and you want to map the general ledger accounts to planning accounts. The general ledger accounts have different prefixes than the planning accounts." This is an example of a scenario where mapping nodes across applications is required. Another scenario is when applications share data but have different dimensions, such as when mapping accounts from a GL application to a Planning application. The other options are not scenarios where mapping nodes across applications is required.

QUESTION: 6

Which method CANNOT be used to export enterprise data to an external application?

Option A : A comma-delimited file
Option B : A migration snapshot
Option C : A batch script using REST API
Option D : A connection to the application
Option E : The EPM Automate utility

Correct Answer: B