



1Z0-1054-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation
Professional





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QUESTION 1

You want your sales representatives to be able to find points of interest, such as customers, while out on business. What should you enable to achieve this?

- A. HZ_GEO_IDENTIFIER_SUBTYPE Lookup
- B. Geocoding
- C. Validation
- D. Address Cleansing

Correct Answer: B

According to Oracle documentation¹, you should enable geocoding to achieve the requirement of finding points of interest, such as customers, while out on business. Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic coordinates to a physical address. Geocoding enables you to use maps and location-based services to find and visualize points of interest. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because HZ_GEO_IDENTIFIER_SUBTYPE Lookup is not a feature that enables finding points of interest. Option C is incorrect because validation is not a feature that enables finding points of interest. Option D is incorrect because address cleansing is not a feature that enables finding points of interest.

QUESTION 2

You are defining intercompany balancing rules that are applied to a specific source and category, such as payable and invoices, or a specific intercompany transaction type, such as Intercompany Sales.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You can create a rule for all sources and categories by selecting the source "Other" and the category "Other".
- B. If you choose to have rules at various levels, then intercompany balancing evaluates the rules in this order: Ledger, Legal Entity, chart of accounts, and primary balancing segment value.
- C. You must define rules for every combination of specific categories and sources. Otherwise, the intercompany balancing will not work.
- D. Set up a chart of accounts rule for every chart of accounts structure you have in order to ensure that Intercompany Balancing will always find a rule to use to generate balancing accounts.

Correct Answer: AB

you can define intercompany balancing rules at various levels, such as primary balancing segment, legal entity, ledger, and chart of accounts. The rules are evaluated in the order shown, so the primary balancing segment rule has the highest precedence and the chart of accounts rule has the lowest precedence. Therefore, option B is correct. You can also create a rule for all sources and categories by selecting the source "Other" and the category "Other"¹. Therefore, option A is correct. Option C is incorrect because you don't need to define rules for every combination of specific categories and sources. If no rule is found for a specific combination, then the rule for all sources and categories is used¹. Option D is incorrect because you don't need to set up a chart of accounts rule for every chart of accounts structure. You can set up a rule for a specific chart of accounts or for all charts of accounts¹.



QUESTION 3

Which three objectives must be considered when designing the chart of accounts? (Choose three.)

- A. Anticipate growth and maintenance needs as organizational changes occur
- B. Effectively manage an organization's financial business
- C. Try to use all 30 segments and 25 characters per segment because you cannot change it later
- D. Consider implementing a single, global chart of accounts
- E. Limit the number of segments to those you need today to reduce data entry

Correct Answer: ABD

These are some of the objectives that must be considered when designing the chart of accounts, according to Oracle documentation¹. Anticipating growth and maintenance needs as organizational changes occur helps to design a flexible and scalable chart of accounts that can accommodate future business requirements. Effectively managing an organization's financial business requires a chart of accounts that can provide accurate and timely financial reporting and analysis. Considering implementing a single, global chart of accounts can simplify consolidation and standardization across multiple ledgers and currencies.

QUESTION 4

Which reporting tool is best suited for submitting high-volume transactional reports, such as Invoice Registers or Trial Balance reports, that can be configured to extract the data in Rich Text Format or xml?

- A. Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI)
- B. Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher)
- C. Financial Reporting Center
- D. Smart View
- E. Oracle Data Visualization Cloud Service

Correct Answer: B

BI Publisher is a reporting tool that allows you to create, manage, and deliver high-volume transactional reports, such as Invoice Registers or Trial Balance reports, that can be configured to extract the data in Rich Text Format or xml. BI Publisher provides a set of predefined templates and data models for various E-Business Suite modules, including General Ledger. You can also create your own custom templates and data models using BI Publisher Desktop².

QUESTION 5

You entered the following information in the Companies and Legal Entities tab of the Rapid Implementation Spreadsheet:



| Parent1 | Child | Company Description | Name | Identifier | Country |
|---------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 99 | | Total Company | | | |
| | 00 | Vision Corporate | Vision US Corporate HQ | US12345 | United States |
| | 01 | Vision Domestic Cooperations | Vision America | US12354 | United States |
| | 02 | Vision France | Vision France | FR12345 | France |
| | 03 | Vision Canada | Vision Canada | CA123456 | Canada |
| | 04 | Vision Corporate | Vision UK Corporate HQ | UK012345 | United Kingdom |
| | 05 | Vision UK | Vision UK | UK012354 | United Kingdom |

Assuming currency is left blank in the Ledger worksheet, how many Ledgers will the process create?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Correct Answer: B

The process will create 3 ledgers based on the information entered in the Companies and Legal Entities tab of the Rapid Implementation Spreadsheet. The process will create one ledger for each unique combination of chart of accounts, accounting calendar, and currency. Since currency is left blank in the Ledger worksheet, the process will use the currency specified in the Companies and Legal Entities tab. The process will create one ledger for US1 with chart of accounts COA1, accounting calendar CAL1, and currency USD. The process will create another ledger for UK1 with chart of accounts COA2, accounting calendar CAL2, and currency GBP. The process will create a third ledger for FR1 and FR2 with chart of accounts COA2, accounting calendar CAL2, and currency EUR. The process will not create separate ledgers for FR1 and FR2 because they share the same chart of accounts, accounting calendar, and currency.

Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives-Define Chart of Accounts 12

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