



1Z0-533^{Q&As}

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

Pass Oracle 1Z0-533 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/1z0-533.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

What differentiates a user-defined custom dimension from the Entity and Account dimensions?

- A. You can only add custom attributes to user-defined custom dimensions.
- B. You assign valid plan types for the user-defined custom dimension at the dimension level.
- C. You assign data types for the user-defined custom dimension at the dimension level.
- D. You cannot: assign security for user-defined custom dimensions.
- E. You can easily delete a user-defined custom dimension in Planning but you cannot delete an Entity dimension.

Correct Answer: B

User-defined custom dimensions differ from the Entity and Account dimensions in that you assign valid plan types at the dimension level, not at the member level. All members of a user defined custom dimension are valid for plan types assigned at the dimension level.

QUESTION 2

What option contributes to making an Enhanced Calc Script more flexible than a native Essbase Calc Script?

- A. Run on Save
- B. @CALCMODE function
- C. Run time prompts
- D. Can be run over the web
- E. Substitution Variables
- F. Custom Defined Functions

Correct Answer: C

An Enhanced Calc Script is a calc script created with Business Rules that contains run-time prompts.

QUESTION 3

Based on the following design: Plan type 1: Summary Plan type with all Accounts by Entity Plan type 2: Sales Plan type with Sales by Product by Entity Plan type 3: Salary Plan type with Salary Expense by Employee by Entity You need to get Sales data to the Summary plan type. Identify the two true statements about

sharing revenue data between the sales plan type and the summary plan type.

- A. Planning will build in @XREF calculations in a calc script by default to share data between plan types.
- B. A replicated partition could be created to replicate data from the sales plan type to the summary plan type and this



would be done if we wanted to store the sales data in the summary plan type.

C. A transparent partition and @XREF calculations could have performance issues for retrievals because data is not stored; it is dynamically calculated.

D. A calc export script on the source database with the DATAEXPORT command could be used to export data out of the revenue plan type and calc import script on the target database with the DATAIMPORT command could be used to import the data file to the summary plan type.

E. To disable the building of @XREF, update the HSPProperties file for the application before you click Create during the application creation process.

Correct Answer: BC

B: Replicated Partition:

A portion of a database, defined through Partition Manager, used to propagate an update to data mastered at one site to a copy of data stored at another site. Users can access the data as though it were part of their local database.

C:

Transparent partition:

A form of shared partition that provides the ability to access and manipulate remote data transparently as though it is part of your local database. The remote data is retrieved from the data source each time you request it. Any updates made

to the data are written back to the data source and become immediately accessible to both local data target users and transparent data source users

Note: @XREF

Enables a database calculation to incorporate values from another Essbase database.

The following terminology is used to describe the @XREF function:

Data target: the database on which the current calculation is running (that is, the database on which the @XREF call originates).

Data source: the database that is queried by the @XREF function. This database may be remote (that is, on a different machine than the data target).

Point of view: the member combination currently being calculated on the data target (that is, the member combination that identifies the left hand side of a calculation).

The @XREF function retrieves values from a data source to be used in a calculation on a data target. @XREF does not impose member and dimension mapping restrictions, which means that the data source and data target outlines can be different.

Note #2:

Hyperion planning's Plan Types treated as individual databases in underlying Essbase database comes with inherent facility to share data and dimension members across plan types in Hyperion Planning or equivalent databases in underlying

Essbase. This reduces the need for additional development/maintenance effort when compared to Planning systems



based on Standalone Essbase. The Hyperion Planning user would seldom realize that the dimension members belong to

multiple databases. While this might be an area of concern while using Standalone Essbase to build planning system.

QUESTION 4

Why is the Create Blocks function in calc scripts and Business Rules important in Planning?

- A. Data may not exist for the combination of dense members so you have to create the block before calculating the data value for the block.
- B. Data may not exist for the combination of sparse members so you have to create the block before calculating the data value for the block.
- C. Data may not exist for the combination of dense members so you have to create the block before block loading data to the block.
- D. Data may not exist for the combination of sparse members so you have to create the block before loading data value to the block.

Correct Answer: D

You can use the Create Blocks action to make sure that blocks are created in the database for sparse member combinations in a specified slice of data. Since there is a potential for a large increase in the database size when creating blocks,

be careful when adding this action to your business rule. To help you get an idea of the size, the system displays a calculation of the block size and maximum possible blocks that would exist for the specified data slice after the business rule

is launched. Since some blocks may exist in the database, this calculation does not represent the exact amount of the increase.

Note: You can choose from four possible actions to include in a graphical business rule:

Aggregate

Data, Copy Data, Clear Data, and Create Blocks.

*

Create Blocks--Use to specify a data slice to ensure that blocks are created for all sparse member combinations in that slice.

*

Aggregate Data--Use to calculate your database by specifying which dimensions to calculate and what calculation options you want to use during the aggregation.

*

Copy Data--Use to copy data from one part of your database to another. You select the source data to copy and specify the target or destination value.



*

Clear Data--Use to define a subset of data that will be cleared from the database before a new value is added. You can choose to clear cells or to clear blocks of data.

Reference: Hyperion Business Rules, Administrative Guide, Release 9.3.1, Adding a Create Blocks Actio

QUESTION 5

Identify the true statement about Custom Menus.

- A. Custom menus can provide links to data forms, Business Rules, URLs, and Planning preferences.
- B. Custom menus require Java scripting knowledge to create.
- C. You can assign security to custom menus so that only specific users or groups can see the custom menu.
- D. Custom menus are assigned to data forms only.
- E. Custom menus are limited to a single list of tasks; you cannot group them into sub categories.

Correct Answer: A

Custom menus can be used to launch the following:

Business Rules

Context sensitive data forms

URL

Context sensitive Process Management

[1Z0-533 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-533 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-533 Study Guide](#)