1Z0-533 Q&As

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Identify the two true statements about shared members.

A. You can assign a custom attribute value to a shared member.

B. You can define a member formula for a shared member.

C. You can assign security rights to a shared member.

D. There is no limit to the number of shared members that you can create for the base member.

E. Shared members may be defined for Accounts and Entity dimensions only.

Correct Answer: CD

C: Access cannot be assigned directly to a shared member. You assign access rights to shared members in one of two ways:

*

From the security assigned directly to the base member

*

From the security assigned at the parent or ancestor of the shared member

D: You can create multiple shared members for the base member. A base member must exist before you can create a shared member, but there is no limit to the number of shared members you can create for the base member.

E: Shared members are available for Entity, Account, and user-defined custom dimensions. " Shared members contain read-only values and are only available in the Entity dimension. "

QUESTION 2

You need to build the Entity into your Classic Planning application. You can dynamically build the Entity dimension in the Planning application via: (Select all that apply)

A. Essbase load rules

B. Oracle Data Integrator (ODI)

C. Data Integration Management (DIM)

D. Data Relationship Management (DRM)

E. Outline Load Utility

F. EPMA

Correct Answer: ABCEF

A: Essbase data load rules: A set of criteria that determines how to load data from a text-based file, a spreadsheet, or a

relational data set into a database.

You can use either the Data Load Rules and the Essbase Administration Services for Essbase 7/Analytic Administration Services for Analytic Services 9.2 or Hyperion Application Link with the Hyperion Essbase Adapter to load data into a

Planning application.

B: Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) is a comprehensive data integration platform that handles any data integration requirements--high-volume, high-performance batches, event-driven, trickle-feed integration processes, and SOA-enabled data

services.

C: One of the methods of loading Essbase cubes is by using the Hyperion Data Integration Management and its corresponding Essbase Adapter.

Data Integration Management is integrated with Informatica PowerCenter. It provides a way of uniting disparate sources of data across an enterprise. For example, it can integrate data stored in multiple warehouses and data marts, relational

database management systems (RDBMS), and on-line analytical processing (OLAP) stores.

E: The Outline Load Utility that comes with Oracle EPM 11 is a utility for loading the metadata as well as data into your Planning applications. Using the utility we can load metadata for the default dimensions like Account, Period, Year, Scenario, Version, Currency, Entity as well as user-defined dimensions, attributes and UDAs.

F: Enterprise Performance Management Architect or EPMA provides a uniform platform for metadata management across most of the Hyperion components. It enables administrators to manage, create, and deploy Hyperion applications within one interface. With EPMA you can configure dimensions, such as the Entity, and define properties from predefined, sample libraries.

QUESTION 3

What are valid data types for the Accounts dimension? Select all that apply.

A. Currency

B. Non-currency

C. Percentage

D. Saved Assumption

E. Text

F. Smart List

G. Date

Correct Answer: ABCEFG

Data types:

How values are stored and displayed:

*Currency (A)

*Non-Currency (B)

*Percentage (C)

*Smart List (F)

*Date (G)

*Text (E)

*Unspecified

F

or accounts, if Data Type is set to any value except Currency, you must set Exchange Rate Type to None.

Note:

The accounts dimension is a dimension type that makes accounting intelligence available. Only one dimension can be defined as Accounts.All members in the accounts dimension inherit the accounts property. You can create an outline that does not have an accounts dimension.

QUESTION 4

Assuming the following dimensions and members:

Scenario - Actual, Budget and Year - 2010, 2011, you need to create a data form with two columns. One column should list Actual for 2010 and the second column should list Budget 2011. You do not want to show data for Actual 2011 even though the first three months of the year have been loaded from the GL.

What is the best way to only show the 2 columns in the data form?

A. You cannot build a data form with these two columns, hour columns will display: Actual >2010, Actual >2011, Budget->2010 and Budget >2011

B. Use Segments on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.

C. Use User Variables on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.

D. Use a composite data form to meet this requirement.

E. Use data suppression on the data form.

Correct Answer: B

Asymmetric rows and columns are ones in which different sets of members are selected across the same dimension.

QUESTION 5

Identify the three true statements about attribute dimensions.

A. Planning supports hierarchies and aliases for attribute dimensions.

B. Planning supports all attribute types (for example. Boolean, Date, Text).

C. Planning supports varying attributes (where an attribute can vary over one or more other dimensions).

D. Attribute dimensions can be assigned to dense dimensions.

E. Attribute dimensions may only be assigned to one base dimension.

Correct Answer: ABE

A:

To create and change attributes, attribute values, and aliases:

1 Select Administration, then Dimensions.

2 Select a sparse dimension for which to define an attribute, attribute value, or alias.

Only sparse dimensions can contain attributes.

3 Select the top level in the dimension hierarchy, and click Edit.

4 In the Dimension Properties dialog box, click Custom Attributes.

5 Select options.

5.1 To create attributes, click Create. Type an attribute name, and select a data type: Text, Date, Boolean, or Numeric.

5.2 To modify attributes, click Modify, and update the attribute name.

5.3 To set aliases for attributes, select an attribute and an attribute value, click Alias. Select an

alias table, type an alias name, and click Close.

6 Click Close.

When you click Close, the hierarchy is validated and an error displays if issues are detected.

7 Update and validate business rules and reports.

B: Attributes can have data types of text, date, Boolean, and numeric.

E: An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a standard dimension. A standard dimension is any dimension that is not an attribute dimension. When an

attribute dimension is associated with a standard dimension, the standard dimension is the base dimension for that attribute dimension. I