1Z0-533 Q&As

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Identify the three differences between Grid Spreader and Mass Allocate.

A. Grid Spreader processes on the client whereas Mass Allocate processes on the server.

B. Mass Allocate generates and runs a business rule behind the scenes, allowing members not displayed on the form to be updated.

C. Both M-3CG Allocate and Grid Spreader require special roles in Shared Services.

D. Grid Spreader gives users a "preview" to the spread result before saving whereas Mass Allocate will automatically save results to the server.

E. Both Mass Allocate and Grid Spreader support relational spread.

Correct Answer: ABD

Grid spread allocates data across the cells on the webform and runs on the client browser.Mass allocate triggers a calc script which can allocate data beyond cells those are available in the form.

If your administrator has enabled Grid Spread as a data form property, you can specify an amount or percentage by which Planning increases or decreases values across multiple dimensions on the data form, based on the existing values in the target cells. You immediately see the result in the data form and can save the new data or discard it. When calculating the spread data, Planning ignores read-only and locked cells and cells having supporting detail. Data integrity is ensured by spreading values only to cells to which you have access.

If you have the Mass Allocate role (assigned in Oracle\\'s Hyperion?Shared Services) and an administrator has enabled Mass Allocate as the data form property, you can spread data using the powerful feature, Mass Allocate, which:

QUESTION 2

Identify the three true statements about attribute dimensions in Planning.

A. Aliases are supported for attribute members.

B. Consolidation properties are supported for attribute members.

C. Hierarchies are supported for attribute dimensions.

D. Only Text attributes are supported.

E. Text, Boolean, Numeric, and Date attributes are supported.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: Open the Dimension Library and select File >

New > Dimension. Enter a name and description, then select the Alias type.

C: From planning 9 3 1 you can also create attribute hierarchy in planning.

E: Attribute dimensions have a type setting--text, numeric, Boolean, or date. Text is the default setting.

QUESTION 3

Identify the two true statements assuming you are working with a single application with multiple plan types.

A. A user-defined custom dimension may exist in one plan type but not the other plan types.

B. A user-defined custom dimension may have members in one plan type but not the remaining plan types.

C. All members in the entity dimension must exist in all plan types.

D. All members in the accounts dimension must exist in all plan types.

E. All periods must exist in all plan types.

Correct Answer: AE

A: Properties for User-Defined Custom Dimensions include property Valid for Plan Types which is used to select plan types for which the dimension is valid. Clearing this option makes all members of the dimension invalidfor the deselected plan type.

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.

Note: Specify one to three plan types for the application. A separate Essbase database is created for each plan type. You cannot change the name or number of plan types after creating an application.

As you create accounts, entities, and other elements of the application, you associate them with plan types, so the database for each plan type contains only information relevant to the plan type. This optimizes application design, size, and performance.

QUESTION 4

Identify the three true statements about the CapEx Planning module.

A. Is a prebuilt plan type focused on capital expense related planning

B. Provides complete out-of-the-box functionality for capex planning including dimensions, data forms, business rules and security

C. Can be initialized within an existing Planning application

D. Can be created as a stand-alone application

E. Because planning limits an application to three plan types, Capex Planning must be the third plan type.

Correct Answer: ABC

Capex (Capital Expense Planning Process) is:

-Planning for new asset purchase

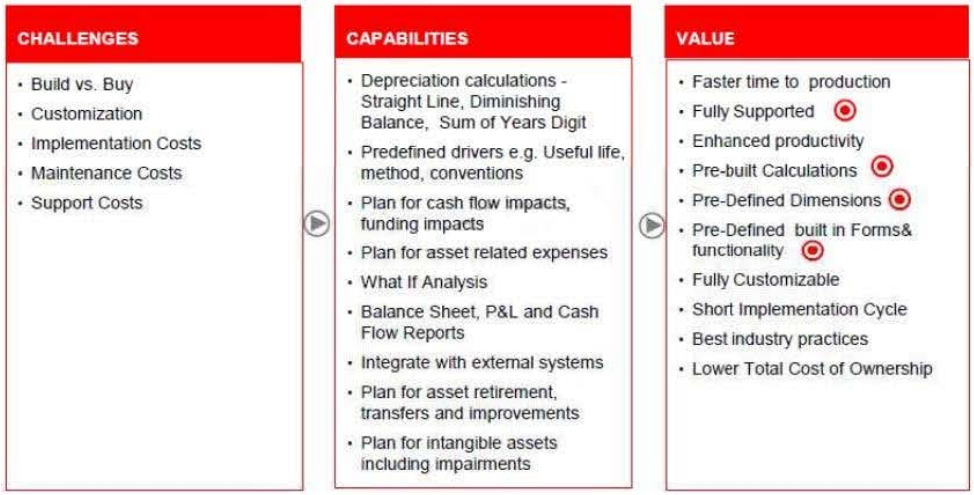
Depreciation/Amortization calculations

Planning for action on existing assets

Planning for driver based/user defined asset related expenses

Capital purchases process management (future release)

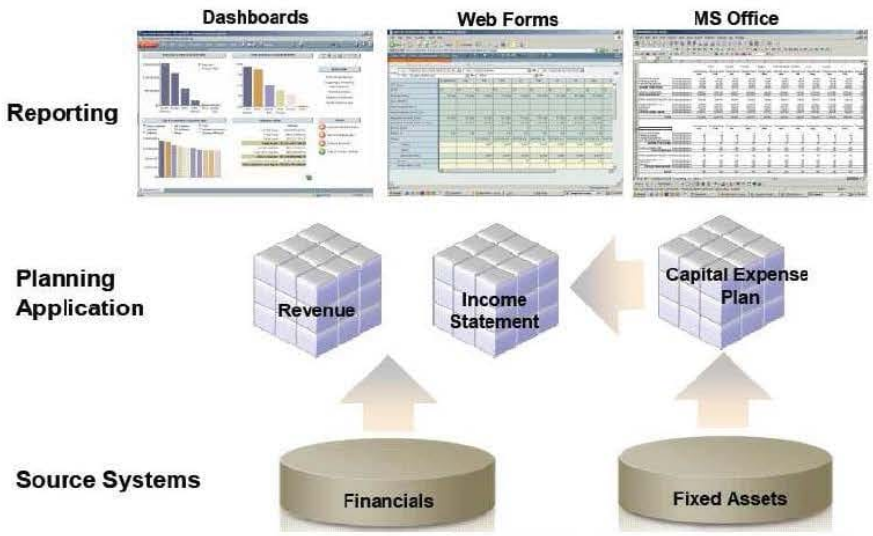
Reporting on Asset



Out of the box functionality

FEATURES	CALCULATIONS	ASSUMPTIONS
Predefined Data Forms	Add Asset	Useful Life
Predefined Composite Data Forms	AddExistAsset	Depreciation methods
Predefined Accounts	AddExistIntangible	SLN (straight line method)
Predefined Asset Classes	Add Intangible	SYD (Sum of years digits)
Predefined Line Items	CalcAmort	Declining Balance By Year
Predefined Member Formulas	CalcDepr	Declining Balance By period
Predefined Smart Lists	CalcExistAmort	Depreciation Conventions
Predefined Smart List Entries	CalcExistDepr	Cash Flow Incidence
Predefined Menus	ImpairIntangible	Funding %
Predefined Business Rules	Improve Asset	Funding Incidence
	Remove Asset	
	Retire Asset	
	Retire Intangible	
	RollupAssetEntities	
	RollupAssets	
	Transfer Asset	
	TransferExistAsset	
	TransferExistIntangible	
	Transfer Intangible	

CAPEX Planning data flow



QUESTION 5

Identify the two true statements with regard to Versions and Scenarios.

A. Versions control data entry based on time periods set by the administrator.

B. There is only one Version to one Scenario.

C. Versions allow several "what-if" Scenarios.

D. Users must have the same security settings in the Version dimension as they have in the Scenario dimension.

E. Versions can be top down or bottom up.

Correct Answer: CD

C: You use the Scenario and Version dimensions to create individual plans to be reviewed and approved. Each scenario/version combination contains its own set of data for the accounts and other dimensions of each entity. After users complete data entry for an entity for a specific scenario and version, they can submit or promote the data for the entity to another user for review and approval. The intersection of entity, scenario, and version is referred to as a planning unit. Planning tracks the status of each planning unit as it moves through the review process.

D: Seems likely.

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