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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which three are use case examples of node type validations?

- A. Start date must occur before end date.
- B. Hierarchy levels must match specific node types.
- C. Property values must be in a certain format.
- D. Rollup nodes must have enabled base nodes below them.
- E. Node type names must conform to naming conventions.

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

"A node type validation is a data object that enables you to define rules for validating nodes of a specific node type. You can use node type validations to check for conditions such as: Property values are in a certain format; Start date occurs before end date; Hierarchy levels match specific node types." The other options are not examples of node type validations.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which two things occur during application registration?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement is true about permissions?

- A.** The Owner permission on a view enables a user to configure the view and grants full access to the data objects in that view.
- B.** When you grant a permission at a higher level, such as Owner, it includes all of the permissions at lower levels, such as Participant.
- C.** Permissions assigned to a dimension do not also apply to the hierarchy sets and node types that they contain.
- D.** By default, when you assign the Participant permission to a user or group, their data access is set to Write.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Permissions secure access to applications, dimensions, data chain objects, and data. There are four levels of permissions: Owner, Data Manager, Participant (Write), and Participant (Read). When you grant a permission at a higher level, such as Owner, it includes all of the permissions at lower levels. For example, if you grant a user Owner permission on an application, they also have Data Manager and Participant permissions on that application. Permissions assigned to a dimension also apply to the hierarchy sets and node types that they contain. By default, when you assign the Participant permission to a user or group, their data access is set to Read. Reference: Working with Permissions - Oracle Help Center¹

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which three statements are true about lookup sets? (Select Three)

- A.** You use lookup sets in expressions for deriving properties or transforming properties in node type converters.
- B.** Lookup sets associate source values, or keys, with target values.
- C.** Keys and values in a lookup set can be configured for one or more applications.
- D.** Lookup sets are created during application registration.
- E.** You can use lookup sets to group and filter nodes.

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lookup sets are used to associate source values, or keys, with target values that can be used in expressions for deriving properties or transforming properties in node type converters. You can configure keys and values in a lookup set for one or more

applications. Lookup sets are not created during application registration, but rather as separate objects that can be shared across applications. Lookup sets are not used to group and filter nodes, but rather to map values between different applications or perspectives. Reference: Working with Lookup Sets - Oracle Help Center²

NEW QUESTION: 5

You define an approval policy at the dimension level.

What statement correctly describes how this approval policy interacts with related data chain objects?

- A. The approval policy applies to the node types and hierarchy sets in the dimension.
- B. The approval policy cascades down to only the data chain objects specified in the policy definition.
- C. The approval policy applies to hierarchy sets but not node sets in the dimension.
- D. The approval policy applies to only the dimension and does not apply to related data chain objects.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This option is correct because when you define an approval policy at the dimension level, it applies to all the node types and hierarchy sets that belong to the dimension. You can also define approval policies at the node type or hierarchy set level to override the dimension level policy.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/creating-approval-policies.html>

NEW QUESTION: 6

Consider a hierarchy: A parent node, "Core Products", has a child node "100", which has children "101" and "102". In the same hierarchy, you insert "100" under another parent, "New Products".

What happens?

- A. Node "100" and its children are inserted as shared nodes under "New Products".
- B. Node "100" cannot be inserted under another parent in the same hierarchy.
- C. Node "100" is inserted as a unique node under "New Products", with a qualifier to indicate that it's a separate node from the original.
- D. Only node "100" is inserted as a shared node under "New Products".

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the Oracle Help Center¹, shared nodes are nodes that exist under different parents within a hierarchy set or viewpoint. When you insert a node that has children under another parent in the same hierarchy, the node and its children are inserted as shared nodes.

NEW QUESTION: 7

You want to map two general ledger systems, GL1 and GL2, to a single EPM Planning application. It is time to synchronize changes by exporting the plan account mappings. Which statement about mapping keys is true?

- A. You need only one mapping key and location to export the plan account mappings.
- B. You need two mapping keys, one for GL1-to-Planning and one for GL2-to-Planning. When you export a mapping, you select the location with its associated mapping key.
- C. You create shadow mapping keys in the target application to represent the values coming from GL1 and GL2, respectively.
- D. You create one location per mapping key, where a mapping key is a unique source-target combination.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When you want to map two general ledger systems, GL1 and GL2, to a single EPM Planning application, and it is time to synchronize changes by exporting the plan account mappings, the following statement about mapping keys is true: you need two mapping keys, one for GL1-to-Planning and one for GL2-to-Planning. When you export a mapping, you select the location with its associated mapping key. Mapping keys are used to specify the source node types mapped to target node types and to define a location name to export the mapping data. You need to define one mapping key for each source node type mapped to a target node type. For example, if you map two source applications to one target application, you need to define two mapping keys defining the mapping relationship from each source node type to the target node type. Each mapping key is identified by a unique location name that you enter. The location name is used to export the mapping data and by the consuming or external application to import the mapping data. You do not need only one mapping key and location to export the plan account mappings, because this would not specify the correct source-to-target relationships. You do not need to create shadow mapping keys in the target application or one location per mapping key, because these are not supported by Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud. Reference: Defining Mapping Keys - Oracle Help Center¹; Exporting Mapping Data - Oracle Help Center²

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two statements are true about mapping keys?

- A. Mapping keys consist of a location, source node type, and target node type.
- B. The system automatically generates mapping keys for each unique location.
- C. Mapping keys control which dimensions are output in the source and target columns of the mapping export.
- D. One mapping key is required per location.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Mapping keys are used to specify the source node types mapped to target node types and to define a location name to export the mapping data. The following statements are true about mapping keys: mapping keys consist of a location, source node type, and target

node type; mapping keys control which dimensions are output in the source and target columns of the mapping export. The following statements are false about mapping keys: the system automatically generates mapping keys for each unique location; one mapping key is required per location. You need to manually define mapping keys for each source-to-target relationship using a unique location name. You can have multiple mapping keys for the same location if you have different source node types mapped to the same target node type. Reference: Defining Mapping Keys - Oracle Help Center1; Exporting Mapping Data - Oracle Help Center2

NEW QUESTION: 9

Approval Policy definition: Markfo

- * Approval Method = Parallel
- * One Approval Per Group = NOT selected
- * Total Required approvals = 4

Approvers:

- * Group 1: User1, User2, User3
- * Group 2: User4, User5, User6
- * Group 3: User3, User8, User9

Given the above approval policy and approvers, which statement correctly describes how the approvals workflow is enacted?

- A.** Members of the three approval groups can approve in any order, and approvals are not required from all three groups as long as the total required number of approvals is met.
- B.** Members of the three approval groups can approve in any order, and at least one approval is required from each group to meet the required number of approvals.
- C.** Members of the first approval group can approve in any order, but must provide at least one approval before the workflow moves to the second approval group.
- D.** Every member of the three approval groups must approve, but can do so in any order.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This option is correct because when the approval method is parallel and one approval per group is not selected, the approvers from different groups can approve in any order and the request is approved when the total required number of approvals is met, regardless of which groups they belong to.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/creating-approval-policies.html>

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two statements are true about exporting dimensions and mappings?

- A.** All application types support exporting dimensions and mappings to registered external applications using connections.

B. You need the Data Manager or Owner permission to the application to export its dimensions and mappings.

C. For Planning and Universal applications, you can export enterprise data using either a connection or a comma-delimited file.

D. For bound hierarchy viewpoints, nodes are exported starting with the top nodes.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. You need the Data Manager or Owner permission to the application to export its dimensions and mappings: This option is correct because the Data Manager or Owner permission is required to export enterprise data from an application to an external application or a file.

2. For Planning and Universal applications, you can export enterprise data using either a connection or a comma-delimited file: This option is correct because Planning and Universal applications support both methods of exporting enterprise data.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/exporting-enterprise-data.html>

NEW QUESTION: 11

A request you submitted has been pushed back to you. One of the approvers has enriched the request with an action that your data access does not enable you to perform.

What happens when you submit the request again?

A. The enriched item creates a validation error and must be deleted from the request inspector before you can submit the request for approval.

B. All items in the request are validated using your data access except the enriched item, which is validated during the approval phase using the enricher's data access.

C. The enriched item is validated using the enricher's data access and can be submitted along with the rest of the request.

D. The enriched item creates a validation error but can still be submitted with the rest of the request for approval.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

All items in the request are validated using your data access except the enriched item, which is validated during the approval phase using the enricher's data access: This option is correct because when a request is pushed back to the submitter, the enriched item is preserved and validated using the enricher's data access during the approval phase. The rest of the items are validated using the submitter's data access when the request is submitted again.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/approving-and-enriching-requests.html>

NEW QUESTION: 12

The Owner permission for an application lets users perform which three tasks?

- A. Modify application registration.
- B. Assign permissions for an application's data objects to other users and groups.
- C. Import viewpoints from external applications.
- D. Manage an application's data objects.
- E. Delete service administrators from an instance.

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Owner permission is the highest level of permission that can be assigned to an application. Users with the Owner permission can perform various tasks such as: modify application registration, assign permissions for an application's data objects to other users and groups, manage an application's data objects such as properties, views, node types, node sets, hierarchy sets, etc., create and delete applications, and link dimensions across applications. Users with the Owner permission cannot import viewpoints from external applications, because viewpoints are created within Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud and are not imported from external applications. Users with the Owner permission cannot delete service administrators from an instance, because service administrators are created and managed in Oracle Cloud EPM through My Services by the Identity Domain Administrator. Reference: Working with Permissions - Oracle Help Center¹; Registering Applications - Oracle Help Center²

NEW QUESTION: 13

Consider these two views: View: General Ledger

- * Viewpoint: Account
- * Viewpoint: Entity
- * Viewpoint: Product

View: Planning

- * Viewpoint: Account; Subscription: General Ledger | Account; Assignee: User 1
 - * Viewpoint: Entity; Subscription: General Ledger | Entity; Assignee: User 2
 - * Viewpoint: Product; Subscription: General Ledger | Product; Assignee: User 2
- A data manager creates a request in the General Ledger view that includes changes in all three viewpoints. What happens when they submit the request?

- A. The system generates two subscription requests: Request items for the Account viewpoint are sent to User 1, and request items for Entity and Product are bundled into a single request for User 2.
- B. The system generates one subscription request and assigns it to the user with the most request items.
- C. The system generates one subscription request with multiple assignees.
- D. The system generates three subscription requests, one per subscription for each viewpoint.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When a data manager submits a request in a view that has subscriptions defined, the system generates subscription requests based on the subscriptions and assignees for each viewpoint. If multiple viewpoints have the same assignee, the system bundles the request items into a single subscription request for that assignee. Reference: Creating, Editing, and Validating Subscriptions - Oracle Help Center¹

NEW QUESTION: 14

You want to enforce the "four-eyes" principle for your approval policy. How can you do this?

- A.** Use a serial approval method.
- B.** Use any approval method with at least three different approval groups.
- C.** Use any approval method and do not select "Include Submitter".
- D.** Use a parallel approval method.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. Use any approval method and do not select "Include Submitter": This option ensures that the submitter of the request cannot also be an approver of the request, which enforces the "four-eyes" principle that requires at least two different people to review and approve a request.
2. Use a serial approval method: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the "Include Submitter" option is deselected.
3. Use any approval method with at least three different approval groups: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the "Include Submitter" option is deselected.
4. Use a parallel approval method: This option does not guarantee that the submitter is not also an approver, unless the "Include Submitter" option is deselected.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/creating-approval-policies.html>

NEW QUESTION: 15

You have account dimensions in two different applications that must be kept in sync. Given a business requirement that nodes added to either application must be shared with the other, what should you do?

- A.** Create one bi-directional node type converter between the two applications.
- B.** Create two node type converters: one with Application 1 accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, and another with Application2 accounts as the source and Application 1 accounts as the target.
- C.** Create one node type converter with Application1 accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, and specify a reverse conversion in requests when sharing in the opposite direction.

D. Create three node type converters: one with Application1 accounts as the source and Application2 accounts as the target, another with Application2 accounts as the source and Application1 accounts as the target, and a third for bi-directional sharing.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the reference, "A node type converter is a data object that enables you to share nodes between different node types in different applications." To keep account dimensions in sync between two applications, you need to create two node type converters, one for each direction of sharing. You cannot create a bi-directional node type converter, or specify a reverse conversion in requests.

To keep account dimensions in two different applications in sync and share nodes added to either application with the other, you can create two node type converters. One node type converter can have application 1 accounts as the source and application 2 accounts as the target, and the other node type converter can have application 2 accounts as the source and application 1 accounts as the target. This will ensure that nodes added to either application are shared with the other. (Reference: Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud 2022 Implementation Essentials, Module 3)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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?

- 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.
- B.** You need to create a view to give users access to a limited set of data.
- 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.
- D.** You need an alternate view to share, compare, and map information across multiple applications.
- E.** You need to give users access to the default view so that they have access to only one dimension.

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/working-with-views.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two statements are true about requests?

- A. Requests are the mechanism that you use to apply changes to data.
- B. When you create a request, data changes are not applied immediately.
- C. You can perform data changes across multiple views and submit all those changes together in the same request.
- D. You cannot make multiple changes to the same node in the same request.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. Requests are the mechanism that you use to apply changes to data: This option is correct because requests are the way that you make changes to enterprise data in Enterprise Data Management Cloud. Requests can contain various types of data changes, such as adding, deleting, or editing nodes or properties.

2. When you create a request, data changes are not applied immediately: This option is correct because when you create a request, the data changes are not applied to the viewpoints until the request is submitted and approved. You can review and modify the request items before submitting them.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/working-with-requests.html>

NEW QUESTION: 18

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This option is correct because a migration snapshot is used to export and import enterprise data between different environments or instances of Enterprise Data Management Cloud, not to an external application.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/migrating-enterprise-data.html>

NEW QUESTION: 19

Maintenance views contain viewpoints from multiple applications. What two types of sharing do these views facilitate?

- A. Sharing workflows and approvals for comparable dimensions across applications
- B. Adding new nodes to comparable dimensions across multiple applications
- C. Copying hierarchies from one application to another
- D. Aligning nodes and property values between comparable dimensions in different applications

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Maintenance views are views that contain viewpoints from multiple applications that facilitate sharing data across applications. Maintenance views enable you to add new nodes to comparable dimensions across multiple applications by creating requests or subscriptions that include viewpoints from different applications. Maintenance views also enable you to align nodes and property values between comparable dimensions in different applications by using compare functions or property derivations. Maintenance views do not facilitate sharing workflows and approvals for comparable dimensions across applications, because workflows and approvals are defined at the application level and are not shared across applications. Maintenance views do not facilitate copying hierarchies from one application to another, because hierarchies are defined by hierarchy sets and are not shared across applications. Reference: Working with Maintenance Views - Oracle Help Center²

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which two items describe the information that you can find in the Custom Validation Report?

- A. A list of all manually created validations across all applications
- B. The actions and properties that trigger the validation check

- C. A list of system and application-specific validations
- D. The date and status of the last time a validation was run

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"The Custom Validation Report lists all manually created validations across all applications. For each validation, it shows: The actions and properties that trigger the validation check; The node types where it applies; The severity level; The message text." The other items are not information that you can find in the Custom Validation Report.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two statements are true about hierarchy sets?

- A. Hierarchy sets are always a component of a viewpoint's data chain.
- B. Shared nodes exist when the same node type is used in multiple hierarchy sets.
- C. You can manage multiple hierarchies in a single hierarchy set.
- D. Hierarchy sets store the parent-child relationships between nodes of node types defined for a dimension.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive Explanation: According to the reference, "Hierarchy sets store the parent-child relationships between nodes of node types defined for a dimension. You can manage multiple hierarchies in a single hierarchy set." The other statements are false. Hierarchy sets are not always a component of a viewpoint's data chain, but only when they are selected as a data object for the viewpoint. Shared nodes exist when the same node is used in multiple hierarchy sets, not when the same node type is used.

NEW QUESTION: 22

A request was submitted that triggered an approval policy. However, there are not enough approvers available to satisfy the terms of the policy.

What are two resolutions?

- A. After exceeding the defined number of approval notifications, the request is pushed back to the original submitter and must be submitted and approved again.
- B. The request is escalated to a data manager, who grants an exceptional approval and commits the request.
- C. The request is escalated to an application owner, who changes the approval policy to require fewer approvers, at which point the request is committed.
- D. The request is closed after exceeding the defined number of approval notifications and cannot be committed.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. The request is escalated to a data manager, who grants an exceptional approval and commits the request: This option is correct because when there are not enough approvers available to satisfy the terms of the approval policy, the request is escalated to a data manager after exceeding the defined number of approval notifications. The data manager can then grant an exceptional approval and commit the request.

2. The request is escalated to an application owner, who changes the approval policy to require fewer approvers, at which point the request is committed: This option is correct because when there are not enough approvers available to satisfy the terms of the approval policy, the request is escalated to an application owner after exceeding the defined number of approval notifications. The application owner can then change the approval policy to require fewer approvers, and then approve and commit the request.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/approving-and-enriching-requests.html>

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which EPM Automate command can you use to restart services on your instance?

- A. restartService
- B. recreateService
- C. startService
- D. resetService

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The restartService command restarts the services on an environment. This command is useful when you want to refresh an environment after performing maintenance tasks such as importing or exporting snapshots or uploading files. Reference: Using EPM Automate Commands - Oracle Help Center2

NEW QUESTION: 24

In a maintenance view for mappings, you compare the source and mapping viewpoints to identify nodes that exist in the source but have not been mapped to the target.

What is the next step to define mappings?

- A. Create a request, then drag and drop nodes from the source to the mapping viewpoint.
- B. Using the appropriate mapping key, import an Excel mapping file.
- C. Run the mapping utility to relate source to target nodes.
- D. Open a request, add nodes to the target viewpoint, and assign the mapping key to the new nodes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a maintenance view for mappings, you can compare the source and mapping viewpoints to identify nodes that exist in the source but have not been mapped to the target. The next step to define mappings is to create a request, then drag and drop nodes from the source to the mapping viewpoint. This way, you can create new nodes in the mapping viewpoint that have properties derived or transformed from the source nodes using the node type converter and map binding. You do not need to use an Excel mapping file, run a mapping utility, or open a request and add nodes to the target viewpoint, because these are not supported methods for defining mappings in Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud.

Reference: Working with Requests - Oracle Help Center³; Creating Mapping Viewpoints - Oracle Help Center²

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

- A. Node type, node set, dimension
- B. Node type, hierarchy set, node set, properties
- C. Node type, node set
- D. Node type, node set, properties
- E. Node type, hierarchy set, node set

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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. Reference: Working with List Viewpoints - Oracle Help Center³

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which two objects can you transfer using templates?

- A. Data
- B. Requests
- C. Applications
- D. Dimensions
- E. Transaction history

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Templates enable you to store application or dimension configurations in an offline file for use in other Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud environments. Use templates to transfer applications or dimensions and their metadata objects across environments (for example, from a test environment to a production environment) or to get a quick start in new implementations. Templates contain metadata only and do not include any data, requests, or transaction history. Reference: Working with Templates - Oracle Help Center¹

NEW QUESTION: 27

You have a source viewpoint with an entity hierarchy with top nodes defined for Departments and Geography. Your target viewpoint only has departments.

If you define a subscription that is filtered by the Department top node, what happens when changes are made to the Geography hierarchy in the source viewpoint?

- A. The system notifies the request assignee that changes were made to the Geography hierarchy, but generates no request items.
- B. The system creates an empty subscription request for tracking purpose, but does not notify the request assignees.

C. The system does not create a subscription request.

D. The system creates a subscription request and flags request items for the Geography hierarchy for deletion.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When a data manager submits a request in a view that has subscriptions defined, the system only generates subscription requests for the viewpoints that match the filter criteria of the subscriptions. If changes are made to a viewpoint that does not match the filter criteria, the system does not create a subscription request for that viewpoint. Reference: Creating, Editing, and Validating Subscriptions - Oracle Help Center¹

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which task is NOT part of the Enterprise Data Management process?

A. Creating ad-hoc reports to inspect node locations, properties, and history

B. Using views to work with your data, and requests to modify your data

C. Creating views and viewpoints to manage alternate business perspectives

D. Sharing, mapping, synchronizing, and governing data across registered applications

E. Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

E: Creating views and viewpoints to configure custom validations to enforce business rules on your data: This option is not correct because creating views and viewpoints is not a task that involves configuring custom validations. Custom validations are configured at the node type level by defining validation rules and expressions that enforce business rules on your data.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-data-management-cloud/edmra/configuring-custom-validations.html>

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