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### NEW QUESTION: 1

You have redesigned your chart of accounts and need to update your existing cross-validation rules. There is a requirement for new rules; some simply need to be updated and others need to be deleted.

What is the most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. by using the Manage General Ledger Security page.
- B. by creating Cross-Validation Rules desktop-integrated spreadsheet.
- C. by using Cross-Validation Rules Import file-based data import (FBDI).
- D. by using the Manage Cross-Validation Rules page.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>1</sup>, the most efficient way to update your existing cross-validation rules when you have redesigned your chart of accounts is to use Cross-Validation Rules Import file-based data import (FBDI). FBDI enables you to import cross-validation rules from a spreadsheet template into General Ledger. You can use FBDI to create new rules, update existing rules, or delete rules. Therefore, option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because using the Manage General Ledger Security page does not enable you to update cross-validation rules. Option B is incorrect because creating Cross-Validation Rules desktop-integrated spreadsheet does not enable you to update cross-validation rules. Option D is incorrect because using the Manage Cross-Validation Rules page does not enable you to update cross-validation rules efficiently.

According to Oracle documentation<sup>2</sup>, you should create a Data Access Set that allows access to the UK Ledger to allow users with the General Accountant job role to access the UK Ledger. A Data Access Set is a security feature that defines the ledgers and balancing segment values that a user can access. You can assign Data Access Sets to users or roles using the Manage Data

Access for Users page. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because assigning the security context value of UK Ledger to the user/role combination does not enable access to the ledger. Option C is incorrect because assigning the General Accounting Manager role to those users does not enable access to the ledger. Option D is incorrect because assigning the UK reference set to the user/role combination does not enable access to the ledger.

### **NEW QUESTION: 2**

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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.

### **NEW QUESTION: 3**

In the implementation project, there is a requirement to add new transactional attributes to the journal approval notification.

Which two Business Intelligence catalog objects should you copy (or customize) and edit? (Choose two.)

- A.** The layout Template
- B.** Output type
- C.** The Style Template
- D.** The Sub Template
- E.** The Data Model

**Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

To add a global branding logo and more predefined transactional attributes to the journal approval email notification, you should copy (or customize) and edit the layout template and the data model. The layout template is a file that defines the appearance and content of the notification, such as text, images, tables, or charts. The data model is a file that defines the data sources and queries that provide data for the notification, such as predefined transactional attributes. You can

copy (or customize) and edit the layout template and the data model using Oracle Analytics Publisher reports. You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the output type, as this is a setting that determines the format of the notification output, such as HTML or PDF.

You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the style template, as this is a file that defines the styles and formatting of the notification elements, such as fonts, colors, or margins. You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the sub template, as this is a file that contains reusable content or logic that can be referenced by multiple layout templates. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Configure Workflow Approvals and Notifications 12

## **NEW QUESTION: 4**

Task3

Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings

Scenario

Your client needs to consolidate their UK Ledger to the Canadian parent ledger. Each Chart of Accounts has the following segments:

Company-LoB-Account-Cost Center-Product-Intercompany

Know that the Company, LoB, Product, and Intercompany segments share the same value sets.

Create a Chart of Accounts mappings to map UK Chart of Accounts to CA Chart of Accounts that meets the following specifications:

Cost Center Mapping

. Balance Sheet (0 and 000) should be mapped to Balance Sheet

. All other cost centers should be mapped to 610

Account Mapping

. Asset accounts (in the 1000 range) should be mapped to account 11101

. Liability accounts (in the 2000 range) should be mapped to account 22100

. Equity accounts (in the 3000 range) should be mapped to account 34000

. Revenue accounts (in the 4000 range) should be mapped to account 42000

. Expense accounts (from 5000 onwards) should be mapped to account 51100

Note:

Do not use conditions based on parents.

. Treat any account after the 5000 range as an expense.

Ensure all maps are numeric only.

When creating your mapping rules for each segment please allow for existing and future segment values

**Answer:**

See the Explanation for the complete Solution.

Explanation

Here are the steps you need to follow:

In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the following:

Offering: Financials

Functional Area: Financial Reporting Structures

Task: Manage Chart of Accounts Mapping

Select the source chart of accounts (UK) and the target chart of accounts (CA) that you want to map.

Click on the Segment Rules tab to define the segment mapping rules. Enter the following information for each segment:

Segment Number: 1

Segment Name: Company

Mapping Type: Value

Source Value: \*

Target Value: \*

Segment Number: 2

Segment Name: LoB

Mapping Type: Value

Source Value: \*

Target Value: \*

Segment Number: 3

Segment Name: Account

Mapping Type: Range

Source From Value: 1000

Source To Value: 1999

Target Value: 11101

Mapping Type: Range

Source From Value: 2000

Source To Value: 2999

Target Value: 22100

Mapping Type: Range

Source From Value: 3000

Source To Value: 3999

Target Value: 34000

Mapping Type: Range

Source From Value: 4000

Source To Value: 4999

Target Value: 42000

Mapping Type: Range

Source From Value: 5000  
Source To Value: 99999999  
Target Value: 51100  
Segment Number: 4  
Segment Name: Cost Center  
Mapping Type: Value  
Source Value: 0  
Target Value: Balance Sheet  
Mapping Type: Value  
Source Value: 000  
Target Value: Balance Sheet  
Mapping Type: Value  
Source Value: \*  
Target Value: 610  
Segment Number: 5  
Segment Name: Product  
Mapping Type: Value  
Source Value: \*  
Target Value: \*  
Segment Number: 6  
Segment Name: Intercompany  
Mapping Type: Value  
Source Value: \*  
Target Value: \*

Click on the Save and Close button to save the segment mapping rules.

You have successfully created a Chart of Accounts mapping for the given scenario.

For more information, you can refer to the following resources:

[Overview of the Chart of Accounts Mapping Page](#)

[Chart of Accounts Structures and Instances](#)

[How To Create A Chart Of Accounts Mapping For A Secondary Ledger](#)

[How To Bulk Upload The Mapping Rules In "Manage Chart of Accounts Mapping" Centralized Management of Chart of Accounts Configurations](#)

### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

You are planning to create an Income Statement using Smart View.

Which Smart View tool should you use for this?

- A. Smart Queries
- B. Smart Slices
- C. Ad Hoc Analysis
- D. Query Designer

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

## Explanation

To create an Income Statement using Smart View, you should use Ad Hoc Analysis. Ad Hoc Analysis is a Smart View tool that allows users to view and analyze financial data from General Ledger Cloud using Essbase cubes. Users can create reports such as Income Statements or Balance Sheets by selecting dimensions and members from Essbase cubes and retrieving data into Excel worksheets. Users can also perform actions such as drilling down, pivoting, zooming in or out, or expanding or collapsing members

## NEW QUESTION: 6

After completing a business requirement mapping session, it has been decided that only single Currency Journals will be entered for this Company.

To achieve this requirement, on which two objects should you enable "Limit a Journal to a Single Currency"?

(Choose two.)

- A. Journal lookup codes
- B. Ledger options
- C. Journal sources
- D. Journal category
- E. Profile option

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

## Explanation

To achieve the requirement of only single currency journals being entered for this company, you should enable

"Limit a Journal to a Single Currency" on both ledger options and journal sources. Ledger options are settings that apply to a specific ledger, such as journal processing options, currency options, and average balance processing options. Journal sources are identifiers that indicate where a journal originated, such as manual entry, subledger accounting, or import. You can enable "Limit a Journal to a Single Currency" on both ledger options and journal sources using the Specify Ledger Options and Manage Journal Sources tasks in Setup and Maintenance. This will enforce single currency journals for journals entered on the Create Journal page and for journals that are imported. You do not need to enable "Limit a Journal to a Single Currency" on journal lookup codes, as these are codes that indicate the status of a journal, such as Entered, Posted, or Reversed. You do not need to enable "Limit a Journal to a Single Currency" on journal category, as this is an attribute that classifies journals by purpose or function, such as Purchase Invoices or Allocations. You do not need to enable "Limit a Journal to a Single Currency" on profile option, as this is a setting that affects the behavior of an application or feature for a user or responsibility.

Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Define Ledgers 12

## NEW QUESTION: 7

An Oracle Fusion Cloud customer has a complex enterprise structure that includes multiple legal entities in multiple countries. To match the intercompany balancing requirements, all four levels of rules have been defined. In user testing, the business experts are asking which rule will be considered first when balancing an intercompany journal?

- A. Ledger-level rule
- B. Legal entity-level rule
- C. Chart of accounts rule
- D. Primary balancing segment rule

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

When balancing an intercompany journal, Oracle Fusion Cloud will first look for a primary balancing segment rule that matches the provider and receiver primary balancing segment values. If such a rule exists, it will be used to generate the intercompany receivables and payables accounts. If not, Oracle Fusion Cloud will look for a chart of accounts rule, then a legal entity-level rule, and finally a ledger-level rule. The primary balancing segment rule has the highest priority and the ledger-level rule has the lowest priority. References:

Overview of Intercompany Balancing Rules

Intercompany Balancing Rules

Troubleshooting Guide For Intercompany Balancing

Example of Generating Intercompany Receivables and Intercompany Payables Accounts

### **NEW QUESTION: 8**

Your customer has a number of Chart of Account Mapping Rules for their Primary and Secondary ledgers.

You decide to use the FBDI template to load the rules.

Which two statements are true when using this method of entry? (Choose two.)

- A. You can download the template only from the Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings page.
- B. It supports external integration using REST services.
- C. You can create, update, and delete account rules for a chart of accounts mapping.
- D. You can create, update, and delete segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, when using FBDI template to load Chart of Account Mapping Rules for their Primary and Secondary ledgers, you can create, update, and delete account rules for a chart of accounts mapping, and you can create, update, and delete segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping. FBDI enables you to import chart of accounts mapping rules from a spreadsheet template into General Ledger. You can use FBDI to manage both account rules and segment rules for a chart of accounts mapping. Therefore, options C and D are correct. Option A is incorrect because you can download the template from other pages besides the Manage Chart of Accounts Mappings page. Option B is incorrect because FBDI does not support external integration using REST services.

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

For translation purposes, the Financials reporting team has decided to load the monthly Historical currency rates by using File-Based Data Interface (FBDI).

What happens to the existing historical rate for a specific ledger, currency, account combination, and accounting period if they use insert in the spreadsheet?

- A. Historical rates are converted into an average rate (original and new rate).
- B. The existing historical rate is deleted.
- C. Nothing, existing historical rates are not updated.
- D. The historical rate is replaced.

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Explanation

If you use insert in the spreadsheet to load the monthly historical rates by using FBDI, the existing historical rate for a specific ledger, currency, account combination, and accounting period will be replaced by the new rate. This is because the insert action will overwrite the existing rate with the new rate in the GL\_HISTORICAL\_RATES\_INT table. If you want to preserve the existing rate, you should use update or delete actions instead. References:

How Historical Rates Import Data Is Processed, Section: Use the Historical Rates Import file-based data import (FBDI) template to import historical rates from external and legacy sources to Oracle General Ledger Import Historical Rates, Section: Details Entering Historical Rates, Section: Entering Historical Rates

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

Which two statements are true about infotiles and infolets?

- A. You can refresh infolets to see up-to-date data.
- B. Infotiles pull data from a Smart View analysis.
- C. Infolets are accessed only from the News Feed home page layout.
- D. You can create your own user-defined infolets.
- E. Infotiles have Front view, Back view, and Expanded view.

**Answer:** [A,E \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

Infotiles and infolets are graphical components that display key information and metrics on the General Accounting dashboard. They help users access many sources of information across the enterprise in an efficient, timely, and engaging manner. Infolets can be refreshed to see up-to-date data by clicking the Refresh icon on the infolet. Infotiles have three views: Front view, which shows a summary of the most important information; Back view, which shows additional details and actions; and Expanded view, which shows a full-screen view of the infotile content.

References:

Oracle Financials Cloud: Using General Ledger, Chapter 6: Financial Reporting and Analysis, Section:

General Accounting Infolets

**NEW QUESTION: 11**

You need to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment. Your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment.

What is Oracle's recommended method to define this chart of accounts?

- A. Define the intercompany segment with a default value.
- B. Share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments.
- C. Define the company segment and assign both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels.
- D. Create two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, Oracle's recommended method to define a chart of accounts that includes an intercompany segment when your customer plans to use segment value security rules for the Company segment is to share the same value set for the company and intercompany segments. Sharing the same value set enables you to use segment value security rules for both segments and ensures that the values in both segments are consistent. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because defining the intercompany segment with a default value does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option C is incorrect because defining the company segment and assigning both the primary balancing segment and intercompany segment labels does not enable segment value security rules for the intercompany segment. Option D is incorrect because creating two different value sets for the company and intercompany segments does not ensure that the values in both segments are consistent.

**NEW QUESTION: 12**

You already ran Translation, but a last-minute adjusting journal entry in your ledger currency was entered and posted after you consolidated your results.

What is Oracle's recommended practice when this occurs?

- A. Rerun Revaluation and then rerun Translation.
- B. Translate only the adjusting journal entry.
- C. Rerun Translation and then reconsolidate your results.
- D. Enter another adjusting journal entry in the target currency to true up the balances.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

According to Oracle's documentation, if you enter and post additional journal entries in your ledger currency after you run translation, you should rerun translation for the entire ledger or ledger set to ensure that all balances are translated using the same exchange rates. Then, you should reconsolidate your results to reflect the updated translated balances. References:

Using General Ledger, page 9-7: "If you enter and post additional journal entries in your ledger currency after you run translation, you should rerun translation for the entire ledger or ledger set."  
Using General Ledger, page 9-8: "After you run translation, you can consolidate your results to create a consolidated balance sheet and income statement." Implement General Ledger, page 2-10: "You can translate and consolidate balances as part of the period close process."

### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

The Cloud Client wants to add a global branding logo and more predefined transactional attributes to the journal approval email notification.

Which two Business Intelligence catalog objects should you copy (or customize) and edit? (Choose two.)

- A. Output type
- B. The layout-Template
- C. The Data Model
- D. The Data Source
- E. The Sub\_Template

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

Explanation

To add a global branding logo and more predefined transactional attributes to the journal approval email notification, you should copy (or customize) and edit the layout template and the data model. The layout template is a file that defines the appearance and content of the notification, such as text, images, tables, or charts. The data model is a file that defines the data sources and queries that provide data for the notification, such as predefined transactional attributes. You can copy (or customize) and edit the layout template and the data model using Oracle Analytics Publisher reports. You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the output type, as this is a setting that determines the format of the notification output, such as HTML or PDF.

You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the data source, as this is a component of the data model that specifies where data for the notification comes from, such as an SQL query or an XML file. You do not need to copy (or customize) and edit the sub template, as this is a file that contains reusable content or logic that can be referenced by multiple layout templates. Reference: Oracle Financials Cloud: General Ledger 2022 Implementation Professional Objectives - Configure Workflow Approvals and Notifications 12

### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

Which two statements are true regarding the Translation process? (Choose two.)

- A. Any resulting offset from the translation is entered in the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account.
- B. If necessary, before submitting the Translation process, the Revaluation process should be completed.
- C. The Translation process should be run before posting Period Close adjustment entries.
- D. The Translation process can only be used for translating the balances of Secondary ledgers.

E. The Translation process can only be used to translate balance sheet accounts.

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

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>1</sup>, the following statements are true regarding the Translation process: Any resulting offset from the translation is entered in the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account, and if necessary, before submitting the Translation process, the Revaluation process should be completed. The Translation process enables you to translate balances from one currency to another for reporting purposes. The Translation process calculates any difference between the translated balance and the entered balance and posts it to the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account. The Revaluation process enables you to adjust balances denominated in foreign currencies to reflect current exchange rates. The Revaluation process should be completed before the Translation process to ensure that the balances are accurate. Therefore, options A and B are correct. Option C is incorrect because the Translation process should be run after posting Period Close adjustment entries. Option D is incorrect because the Translation process can be used for translating the balances of primary ledgers, secondary ledgers, and reporting currencies. Option E is incorrect because the Translation process can be used to translate both balance sheet accounts and income statement accounts.

### **NEW QUESTION: 15**

Manage Chart of Accounts Structure and Instance

Scenario

Your client is implementing Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials. The decision is to have a 5-segment Chart of Accounts: Company, Cost Center, Account, Product, and Intercompany. You are working in the General Ledger team and will be responsible for creating the Chart of Accounts Structure and Instance for the Chart of Accounts.

Task 1

Create a Chart of Accounts Structure and Instance for the following Chart of Accounts:

Segment Number/Name	Value Set Code	Segment Size
1. Company	Corporate Company	3
2. Cost Center	Corporate Cost Center	4
3. Account	Corporate Account	8
4. Product	Corporate Product	3
5. Intercompany	Corporate Company	3

Note:

Prefix all your setups with 07, where 07 is your candidate ID

There is one balancing segment.

Choose the appropriate segment labels.

. For the purpose of this test there is no need to deploy the flexfield.

. Valid code combinations should be added to the Code Combination table automatically.

Shorthand aliases will not be implemented.

. Accept the defaults for the instance segments.

**Answer:**

See the Explanation for the complete Solution.

Explanation

Here are the steps you need to follow:

Navigate to the Setup and Maintenance work area and search for the task Manage Chart of Accounts Structures.

Click on the Create icon to create a new Chart of Accounts Structure. Enter the following information:

Structure Code: 07COA

Structure Name: 07 Chart of Accounts

Description: Chart of Accounts for candidate 07

Number of Segments: 5

Click on the Next button to define the segments. Enter the following information for each segment:

Segment Number: 1

Segment Name: Company

Value Set Code: 07Corporate Company

Value Set Name: 07 Corporate Company

Maximum Size: 3  
Balancing: Yes  
Segment Label: Company  
Segment Number: 2  
Segment Name: Cost Center  
Value Set Code: 07Corporate Cost Center  
Value Set Name: 07 Corporate Cost Center

Maximum Size: 4  
Balancing: No  
Segment Label: Cost Center  
Segment Number: 3  
Segment Name: Account  
Value Set Code: 07Corporate Account  
Value Set Name: 07 Corporate Account

Maximum Size: 8  
Balancing: No  
Segment Label: Natural Account  
Segment Number: 4  
Segment Name: Product  
Value Set Code: 07Corporate Product  
Value Set Name: 07 Corporate Product

Maximum Size: 3  
Balancing: No  
Segment Label: Product  
Segment Number: 5  
Segment Name: Intercompany  
Value Set Code: 07Corporate Company  
Value Set Name: 07 Corporate Company

Maximum Size: 3  
Balancing: No  
Segment Label: Intercompany

Click on the Next button to review the summary and click on the Save and Close button to save the Chart of Accounts Structure.

Navigate to the Setup and Maintenance work area and search for the task Manage Chart of Accounts Structure Instances.

Click on the Create icon to create a new Chart of Accounts Structure Instance. Enter the following information:

Structure Code: 07COA  
Structure Name: 07 Chart of Accounts  
Description: Chart of Accounts for candidate 07  
Chart of Accounts Structure: 07COA

Enabled: Yes

Allow Dynamic Inserts: Yes

Click on the Next button to review the summary and click on the Save and Close button to save the Chart of Accounts Structure Instance.

You have successfully created a Chart of Accounts Structure and Instance for the given scenario.

For more information, you can refer to the following resources:

Chart of Accounts Structures and Instances

Chart of Accounts Components

Minimum Steps For Financial Enterprise Structures Configuration

Overview of Creating and Configuring Chart of Accounts Structure and Instances

### **NEW QUESTION: 16**

Which three factors should you consider while specifying Intercompany System options?

- A.** Approvers who will approve intercompany transactions
- B.** Automatic or manual batch numbering and the minimum transaction amount
- C.** Whether to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions
- D.** Whether to enforce an enterprise-wide currency or allow intercompany transactions in local currencies
- E.** Automatic or manual batch numbering and the maximum transaction amount

**Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Explanation

Intercompany System options are used to set up intercompany processing rules at the enterprise level, based on your specific business needs. They help you standardize and simplify transaction processing, minimize disputes, and reduce administrative costs. The three factors that you should consider while specifying Intercompany System options are:

Automatic or manual batch numbering and the minimum transaction amount: These options help you control the numbering and the size of intercompany transactions. You can choose to use system generated or manual batch numbering, and you can specify a minimum threshold amount for intercompany transactions to prevent immaterial transactions. To use the minimum transaction amount option, you must also select an Intercompany currency option.

Whether to enforce an enterprise-wide currency or allow intercompany transactions in local currencies:

This option helps you manage the currency risk and the conversion rate fluctuations for intercompany transactions. You can choose to standardize transaction processing by selecting an Intercompany currency, which means that all intercompany transactions created in the Intercompany module are entered in this currency. Alternatively, you can choose to allow intercompany transactions in local currencies, which means that intercompany transactions can be entered in the ledger currency of the sender or the receiver.

Whether to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions: This option helps you handle the approval and dispute resolution process for intercompany transactions. You can choose to allow receivers to reject intercompany transactions if they disagree with the sender's information, such

as the amount, the account, or the date. If you enable this option, you must also specify the rejection reason and the notification details for the sender.

References:

Intercompany System Options

Implementing Enterprise Structures and General Ledger

Implement General Ledger

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 17**

You need to set up a calendar for the year Apr-XX to Mar-YY where YY is the following year, and you would like the periods to be named according to the year they fall in.

What format should you choose?

- A. Fiscal Year
- B. Calendar Year
- C. Period
- D. Year

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

According to Oracle documentation<sup>3</sup>, when you need to set up a calendar for the year Apr-XX to Mar-YY where YY is the following year, and you would like the periods to be named according to the year they fall in, you should choose Fiscal Year as the format. A Fiscal Year format enables you to define periods based on fiscal years that span two calendar years. Therefore, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because a Calendar Year format defines periods based on calendar years that start on January 1st and end on December 31st. Option C is incorrect because a Period format defines periods based on any number of days or weeks.

Option D is incorrect because a Year format defines periods based on calendar years that start on any month other than January and end on any month other than December.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 18**

Users with the General Accountant job role have reported that they are unable to access the UK Ledger. They require read/write access to the full ledger. The accounting configuration completed successfully.

What should you do to allow access to the ledger?

- A. Assign the UK reference set to the user/role combination.
- B. Assign the security context value of UK Ledger to the user/role combination.
- C. Create a data access set that allows access to the UK Ledger.
- D. Assign the General Accounting Manager role to those users.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Data access sets are collections of ledgers that define the data security for users who access General Ledger.

Users can only access the ledgers that are assigned to them through data access sets. To allow users with the General Accountant job role to access the UK Ledger, you need to create a data access set that includes the UK Ledger and assign it to the user/role combination. You also need to specify the access privilege for the data access set, which can be Full Ledger, Both Read and Write, or Read Only. In this case, you need to select Both Read and Write to allow read/write access to the full ledger. References:

Implement General Ledger

GL\_ACCESS\_SET\_LEDGERS

The Default Data Access Set

Overview of General Ledger Security

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