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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management 9.2 Implementation Essentials

Oracle 1z0-342

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which set of tables does the One View Supplier Payment inquiry application (P04720) combine information from?

A. Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414), Accounts Payable Payment Header (F04143), Supplier Master (F0401), and Business Unit Master (F0006)

B. Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414), Accounts Payable Payment Header (F0413), Supplier Master (F0401), and Address Book (F0101)

C. Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414), Accounts Payable Payment Header (F0413), Account Master (F0901), and Address Book (F0101)

D. Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414), Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411), Supplier Master (F0401), and Address Book (F0101)

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct table set is **Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414), Accounts Payable Payment Header (F0413), Supplier Master (F0401), and Address Book (F0101)**. P04720 is a One View inquiry intended to provide a consolidated view of supplier-payment information. Its underlying business view brings together payment-level information from the Accounts Payable payment header and payment detail tables, so users can review both the payment instrument/header context and the individual voucher or payment-detail records associated with it. Supplier-related attributes are obtained through the Supplier Master table, while the Address Book table supplies the common name and address-book identity information used to identify the supplier clearly in inquiry results. This combination supports reporting and analysis of payments by supplier, payment attributes, and related address-book data without requiring users to manually correlate records across the Accounts Payable tables. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable One View Reporting documentation identifies the P04720 Supplier Payment inquiry and its table sources in the application documentation. See the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications One View Reporting Implementation Guide and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 2

You have been tasked with helping your client configure manual and bank statement processing for a new implementation. Your client has informed you that they want to use a different value than 'R' for the reconciliation code.

Which two items should you address with your client?

A. The Debit/Credit Match Reconciliation program (P09131) must use the reconciliation code of *R\You cannot change the reconciliation code for this program.

B. Because your client is using bank statement processing, they cannot use values 'A' or 'D* becausethey are used by the Bank Statement programs.

C. All the one-digit values in UDC 09/RC are hard-coded. You must select and add a two-digit code if using a different reconciliation code than 'R'.

D. The Auto Reconcile Void Payment (R09551) and Auto Reconcile Void Receipt (R09552) programs use the default reconciliation code of 'R'. You cannot change the reconciliation code for these programs.

E. When using multiple reconciliation codes, duplicate AAI ranges must also be created to prevent system errors.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The Auto Reconcile Void Payment (R09551) and Auto Reconcile Void Receipt (R09552) programs use the default reconciliation code of 'R'. You cannot change the reconciliation code for these programs. This is important during design because the client can introduce alternate reconciliation codes for applicable reconciliation activity, but void-payment and

void-receipt auto-reconciliation must continue to recognize the fixed default value. The implementation team should therefore retain and govern R so that these automated processes can identify and update the intended journal entries consistently.

When using multiple reconciliation codes, duplicate AAI ranges must also be created to prevent system errors. The reconciliation configuration must provide the required Automatic Accounting Instruction setup for each code/range that will be used. Duplicating the applicable ranges ensures that processing can resolve the correct accounting setup regardless of which configured reconciliation code is applied, rather than encountering missing AAI setup during processing. This should be planned alongside the client's code design, testing scenarios, and operating procedures for manual reconciliation and bank-statement reconciliation. Oracle's JD Edwards Financial Management documentation is available through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management 9.2 documentation library; see also Oracle's Financial Management implementation documentation for reconciliation and accounting-setup guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

What two ways can a user access the submitted jobs?

A. by entering ' BV ' in the fastpath of a Web Client and selecting a form exit

B. by typing ' Jobs ' in the fastpath of a Web Client D C) by selecting Submitted Jobs from the menu

C. by taking a form exit from the Address Book

D. by selecting ' My System Profile ' from the menu, then selecting Submitted Jobs

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Submitted jobs are accessed through the Batch Versions application or through the user's system-profile menu. Entering *BV* in the Web Client Fast Path opens Batch Versions, where the user can use the appropriate form exit to open the Submitted Jobs inquiry. This is a practical route when the user is working with batch applications and needs to review job status, output, queue information, or processing messages associated with submitted versions.

Submitted Jobs is also available from *My System Profile* on the EnterpriseOne menu. After opening My System Profile, the user selects the Submitted Jobs entry to display jobs submitted under the applicable user and environment context. This menu-based route provides direct access to job monitoring without first navigating through a particular batch version.

Both routes lead to the submitted-job inquiry capabilities in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and support routine monitoring of batch processing. Oracle's EnterpriseOne documentation library is available at JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications 9.2 documentation. Additional product and implementation documentation is available through Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three statements are true regarding the Customer Account Overview mobile application? (Choose three.)

A. You may add Promise messages/comments for specific customers from your local device which automatically update the EnterpriseOne system.

B. To ensure that your mobile applications are searching for and returning the correct data, you must verify that the Search Type processing option on the Details tab of the Customer Master program (P03013) is set with the correct search type. The mobile applications will return only those address book numbers that use the search type defined in this processing option.

C. You may add customer contact information to your local device.

D. The Customer Account Overview is only available on iOS devices and is not compatible with Android devices.

E. Not all customer information available in the base software is available in the mobile applications.

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

The Customer Account Overview mobile application supports collection activity by allowing users to enter promise-to-pay messages or comments for an individual customer on the mobile device. Those entries synchronize with EnterpriseOne, so the customer's collection-related information is maintained in the central system rather than remaining only on the device. The application's customer search results also depend on the Search Type processing option in the Customer Master program (P03013). Configuring that processing option appropriately limits mobile search results to address book records with the specified search type, which helps ensure users retrieve the intended customer population.

The mobile application is designed to provide a focused subset of customer-account information for mobile work, rather than reproducing every customer-related field and function supplied by the EnterpriseOne base software. Consequently, users should expect the mobile experience to present the information and actions supported by the application's mobile business process. Oracle's Financial Management mobile-application documentation describes the Customer Account Overview capabilities, its EnterpriseOne integration, and the relevant setup considerations. See Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Mobile Applications documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Your client wants to refine the Account Ledger Inquiry to suit their end user business requirement.

Which statement is TRUE regarding the Account Ledger Inquiry?

A. The users can only inquire on "posted" transactions.

B. The user is required to type in the Account Number in the Find/Browse form.

C. The "From Date" and "Thru Date" can only be controlled by the fiscal date pattern.

D. The "Explanation" field is available on the grid column but not the "Explanation - Remark" field

E. Subtotals are not available on the Find/Browse form.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

"Subtotals are not available on the Find/Browse form." is the true statement. Account Ledger Inquiry (P09200) is designed as a detailed inquiry into Account Ledger records. Its Find/Browse form lets users establish selection criteria and review the resulting individual ledger entries in the grid; it is not the form used to create subtotal groupings of those displayed records. Consequently, a requirement to present balances or summarized values by an accounting dimension should be addressed through the appropriate account-balance or reporting inquiry, rather than by expecting subtotal functionality within the Account Ledger Inquiry Find/Browse grid.

This distinction is important when refining the inquiry for end users: P09200 provides transaction-level visibility and drill-down capability, while balance-oriented inquiry and reporting functions provide the aggregation needed for summarized analysis. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation describes the general-ledger inquiry applications and their intended use, including Account Ledger Inquiry, in the General Accounting Implementation Guide. Oracle's broader JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation library provides the product documentation context for configuring and using these inquiries.

QUESTION NO: 6

Your client wants the system to calculate discounts on the gross amount of a voucher plus tax. In which of the following programs can the client set up the system to calculate discounts in this manner?

A. Tax Rules by Company

B. Supplier Master

C. Tax Explanation Codes

D. Processing Options for Voucher Entry

E. A/P Constants

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Tax Explanation Codes is correct because the tax explanation code setup controls the relationship between tax calculation and payment discounts for vouchers. In the Tax Explanation Codes program, the implementation team specifies the discount-calculation method associated with a tax explanation code. This setting determines whether the system bases a discount on the voucher amount before tax or on the gross voucher amount that includes tax. To meet the client's requirement, the applicable tax explanation code must be configured so that discounts are calculated after tax, which causes the taxable gross amount, including tax, to be used for the discount calculation. The tax explanation code is then assigned through the normal voucher tax setup and transaction-entry process, allowing the defined behavior to be applied consistently to vouchers that use that code. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation describes tax explanation codes as the setup used to define tax-calculation characteristics, including how discounts affect tax processing. See the Oracle documentation on setting up tax explanation codes and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable implementation guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three actions are performed by the Create Payment Groups program (R04570)? (Choose three.)

A. selecting vouchers that meet the payment criteria for the payment run

B. assigning selected vouchers to payment groups

C. creating payment-group records for review in Work with Payment Groups

D. creating payment header records in the Payment Header table (F0413)

E. printing checks and creating electronic-payment output

F. posting payment journal entries to the Account Balances table (F0902)

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The Create Payment Groups program (R04570) selects vouchers that satisfy the payment criteria specified for the run, such as due-date, payment-instrument, and bank-account criteria. It assigns the selected vouchers to payment groups and creates the payment-group records that users review in Work with Payment Groups before payment writing.

R04570 does not create payment records, print checks, transmit electronic payments, or post payment entries to the general ledger. Those activities occur later in the automatic-payment process.

See the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which three of the following pieces of information can be captured in the Address Book?

A. Outstanding amount for customers

B. Default Document Type

C. A/R A/P Netting Default

D. Tax ID

E. Subledger Inactive Code

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book records provide a centralized foundation for entity information used throughout Financial Management. In addition to core name, address, and contact details, the Address Book Revisions application supports financial and compliance attributes associated with an address-book number. **A/R A/P Netting Default** can be recorded to establish the default treatment for customers or suppliers that are eligible for accounts-receivable/accounts-payable netting. This enables the system to identify the intended netting behavior when the same entity has both receivable and payable activity. **Tax ID** is an Address Book attribute used to retain the tax-identification information needed for an individual or business entity, supporting tax reporting and regulatory requirements. **Subledger Inactive Code** can also be captured for an address-book record so that the record's availability as a subledger can be controlled without removing the underlying Address Book information. These fields illustrate that Address Book maintenance includes financial-control and tax-related data, not merely postal or contact information. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation library and product information are available at Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Documentation and Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

QUESTION NO: 9

Your client has been receiving error messages when attempting to create cash type rules for forecasting.

What are the two causes for this error? (Choose two.)

A. The Node Currency field was left blank; this field must be populated.

B. The client has not updated the status of the rule; only cash type rules with an active status are used to forecast data.

C. Your client was trying to create a rule for a crash type they created in UDC 09/CT with the number 10 populated in the Special Handling code field.

D. The client has populated the weight factor field with a value greater than 1. The default value is 1, but the field cannot contain a value greater than 1.

E. The client was trying to create a rule for a JD Edwards default cash type heading code labeled Outgoing Cash.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The client has populated the weight factor field with a value greater than 1. The default value is 1, but the field cannot contain a value greater than 1. This causes a validation error because the weight factor is a proportional value used to adjust the amount included in the cash forecast. Its permitted range is from zero through one, where one represents the full calculated amount. A value above one is not a valid forecast weighting and cannot be saved for a cash type rule.

The client was trying to create a rule for a JD Edwards default cash type heading code labeled Outgoing Cash. This is also a setup error because Outgoing Cash is a cash type heading used to organize the cash-type hierarchy, not a detail cash type against which forecasting logic is defined. Cash type rules must be created for eligible detail cash types, which represent the actual source categories used to derive forecasted cash activity. Oracle's JD Edwards Financial Management documentation describes the Cash Forecasting setup and the use of cash types and cash type rules: Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Your client defined an organization report structure assigning category codes to business units for online consolidations. They have run the Organization Structure Build program in proof mode and the report displays the business units that are dynamically created as a concatenation of category codes. Your client is concerned because they have the processing options set to dynamically create business units using next numbering.

After troubleshooting the problem, what message will you relay to your client?

A. The Pseudo Consolidation Company processing option in the Organization Structure Build program was left bank. This processing option points the system to the correct next number by company sequence.

B. In proof mode, any business units that are dynamically created appear on the report as a concatenation of category codes, regardless of the setting of the BU Creation processing options.

C. The check box for concatenating category codes for new business units was flagged on in the Organization Structure Definition program (P0050B) for the structure defined by the client. This setting is overriding the processing option in the Organization Structure Build program.

D. The Sequence fields that define where child business units appear under the parent were left blank when the organization structure was defined. These fields must be defined for the Organization Structure Build program to function as designed.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

In proof mode, any business units that are dynamically created appear on the report as a concatenation of category codes, regardless of the setting of the BU Creation processing options. This is expected Organization Structure Build behavior and does not indicate that the system will ignore the next-numbering configuration during an update run. Proof mode is intended to let an implementer review the organization structure relationships and proposed dynamically created business units without writing those changes to the Business Unit Master table. For this simulation, the report identifies potential business units by displaying the category-code combination that defines them. The displayed concatenated value is therefore a descriptive representation used for validation, rather than the actual business-unit number that would necessarily be assigned when the build is run in final mode. When the client is ready to create the structure, they should confirm the report relationships and execute the build outside proof mode. At that point, the BU Creation processing-option settings control how qualifying new business units are created, including use of next numbering where configured. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation describes organization structures and their use in consolidation reporting; see the Organization Structures overview and the organization structure setup documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

What three conditions must exist in order for one to use the Composite Application Framework? (Choose three.)

A. You should have access to the content in the layout.

B. You should have access to Object Management Workbench (OMW).

C. You should have the permission to publish content.

D. You should be enabled to view the layout of the Composite Application Framework.

E. Your EnterpriseOne preferences should have the Show Layout option selected.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

To use a Composite Application Framework layout, the user must be able to access the content that the layout contains. A layout can include EnterpriseOne applications, queries, external web pages, and other configured components; therefore, access to the layout alone is insufficient if the underlying content is not available to that user. The user must also be enabled to view Composite Application Framework layouts. This security or feature enablement controls whether the framework and its layouts are available within the EnterpriseOne user experience. Finally, the user's EnterpriseOne preferences must have the Show Layout option selected. This preference makes the layout display available in the applicable EnterpriseOne application context, allowing the user to see and interact with the configured composite layout. Together, content access, Composite Application Framework layout-view enablement, and the Show Layout preference provide the required access path for using an existing layout. These conditions concern consuming a layout rather than designing, publishing, or managing development objects. Oracle's Composite Application Framework documentation describes the user access and preference prerequisites for displaying layouts. See Oracle Composite Application Framework documentation and Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Composite Application Framework overview.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which three statements are true regarding the structure of a general ledger account? (Choose three.)

A. The business unit identifies an organizational entity or responsibility area.

B. The object account identifies the basic accounting classification.

C. The subsidiary account can provide additional detail for an object account.

D. The company number is a required segment of every business unit-object-subsidiary account.

E. The ledger type replaces the object account segment in the account structure.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne general ledger account is commonly structured using the business unit, object account, and subsidiary account. The business unit identifies the organizational entity or responsibility area associated with the account. The object account identifies the basic accounting classification, such as cash, revenue, expense, asset, or liability. The subsidiary account provides an optional further breakdown of the object account when additional detail is required.

Company and ledger type are important values for transaction processing and balance records, but they are not segments of the business unit-object-subsidiary account structure.

See the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13

Your client has asked that you set up the supplier payment terms. Assume they are using Standard Voucher Entry. What happens to the payment terms field in the header if payment terms are specified in the grid?

A. A soft error occurs.

B. The system ignores the value entered in the payment terms field in the grid and continues to use the value in the header.

C. The system uses the payment terms found on the supplier master record.

D. The payment terms field in the header is disabled and the system uses the value entered in the grid.

E. Nothing, there are no payment terms field in the grid.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The payment terms field in the header is disabled and the system uses the value entered in the grid. In Standard Voucher Entry, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supports payment terms at the individual voucher pay-item level. When a user supplies payment terms in the detail grid, that line-level value is the controlling value for the pay item rather than a single header-level default. The application therefore disables the header Payment Terms field to indicate that payment-term processing is being controlled through the grid entry. This behavior is important when a voucher needs pay items with terms that differ from the supplier's usual terms or from each other, because payment terms affect the due-date and discount-date calculations used during payment processing. The header can establish defaults in normal entry scenarios, but once terms are explicitly maintained at grid level, the voucher must retain those line-level terms consistently. Oracle's Accounts Payable implementation documentation describes payment terms setup and their role in voucher and payment processing; see the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne payment terms setup documentation and the Accounts Payable Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 14

Your client used the Mass Asset Disposal program to dispose of several assets belonging to the same company. They used the simple disposal method but the business unit for the net book value account contained in the journal entry was different for almost every asset they disposed.

Which statement explains why this occurred?

A. The Mass Asset Disposal program select the NBV account by company from the Disposal Account Rules and the business unit from the FX range of AAIs based on the cost account of the individual assets.

B. The Mass Asset Disposal program uses a combination of the Disposal Account Rules by company for the NBV account and the Location Business Unit field on the asset master record for the business unit.

C. The Disposal Account Rule for NBV did not contain a business unit value.

D. The Disposal Account Rules for the company were set up with multiple business units for the NBV account.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Mass Asset Disposal program uses a combination of the Disposal Account Rules by company for the NBV account and the Location Business Unit field on the asset master record for the business unit. This behavior is expected when simple disposal processing is used. The disposal account rules establish the object account and subsidiary, if applicable, for the net book value side of the disposal entry for the asset's company. For the business-unit portion of that account, the system obtains the value from each asset's Location Business Unit on its Asset Master record. Consequently, assets in the same company can post net book value entries to different business units when their asset-master location business units differ. This enables accounting to retain the organizational responsibility or physical-location context assigned to each individual asset while applying the company-level disposal account setup. The observed variation therefore reflects asset-specific master data, rather than inconsistent selection of the company's net book value account. Oracle's Fixed Assets documentation describes disposal processing and the role of disposal account rules; see the Oracle documentation on asset disposals and the Oracle documentation on disposal account rules.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) hierarchy determines the GL Bank Account when you add a new voucher?

A.
1- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for the voucher transaction company
2- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for company 00000
3- PB for the voucher transaction company
4- PB for company 00000

B.
1- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for the voucher transaction company
2- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for company 00000
3- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for the voucher transaction company
4- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for company 00000
5- PB for the voucher transaction company
6- PB for company 00000

C.
1- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for the voucher transaction company
2- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for company 00000
3- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for the voucher transaction company
4- PByyyy (where yyyy is the voucher GL offset) for company 00000
5- PB for the voucher transaction company
6- PB for company 00000

D.
1- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for the voucher transaction company
2- PBxxx (where xxx is the voucher currency code) for company 00000
3- PB for the voucher transaction company
4- PB for company 00000

A. Option A

B. The G/L bank account in Supplier Master, then the company G/L bank account in Company Names and Numbers, then the default Accounts Payable bank-account AAI.

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct hierarchy is: the G/L bank account specified in the Supplier Master record, followed by the G/L bank account specified for the company in Company Names and Numbers, followed by the default bank account defined by the Accounts Payable bank-account AAI. When a user enters a voucher, EnterpriseOne needs a bank account association for the voucher/payment information. It first honors the most specific setup: a bank account assigned to the supplier. This enables a supplier to be directed to a particular bank account when that supplier's payment requirements differ from the company default. If no supplier-level G/L bank account is available, the system uses the company-level bank account setup. If neither master-record setting supplies an account, EnterpriseOne falls back to the applicable AAI default, providing a consistent account-selection mechanism without requiring entry on every voucher. This specificity-first processing is important because it lets organizations maintain exceptions at the supplier level while retaining centrally managed company and AAI defaults. Oracle's Accounts Payable implementation documentation describes voucher-entry setup and the use of automatic accounting instructions for default accounting behavior. See Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Implementation Guide and Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 16

Your client wants to forecast cash activities to improve their rate of return. AP Cash Forecasting does NOT:

A. consolidate open vouchers from the A/P Ledger table

B. summarize information by business unit, company, due date, and currency

C. delete existing records in the Cash Summarization table with the cash type you specify in a processing option

D. update the Cash Summarization table with the new information

E. create an electronic table that will be sent to the banking institution

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

AP Cash Forecasting does not **create an electronic table that will be sent to the banking institution**. Its purpose is internal cash-planning analysis: it extracts open voucher information from the Accounts Payable Ledger, organizes expected disbursements using attributes such as business unit, company, due date, and currency, and writes the resulting forecast amounts to the Cash Summarization table. This gives treasury or finance personnel a projected view of upcoming cash requirements so that they can plan funding and investment decisions to improve returns on available cash. The process is a forecasting and summarization function, not a bank-payment transmission process. Electronic files for banks are associated with payment-processing and bank-integration capabilities, whereas AP Cash Forecasting supplies the internal forecast data used to anticipate those payment needs. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Implementation Guide describes cash forecasting as a process for forecasting cash activity and maintaining summarized forecast information; the Accounts Payable documentation describes how open payables support cash forecasting. See Oracle's Understanding Cash Forecasting and Understanding AP Cash Forecasting.

QUESTION NO: 17

Your client wants to create an efficient way of distributing costs to various accounts and minimize manual data entry. One way of accomplishing this is to use model journal entries. Which statement best distinguishes a percent model journal entry from other model journal entries?

A. The document type should be percent for a percent model.

B. It is designated as a percent JE in the explanation field.

C. The document type is JE, but percent follows all the amounts.

D. You cannot create percent model journal entries.

E. The document type is JX.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The document type is JE, but percent follows all the amounts. A percent model journal entry is identified by entering the percentage indicator after the amount on each distribution line, rather than by assigning a special document type. The amounts in the model therefore represent proportional allocations—for example, 25% and 75%—that EnterpriseOne uses to distribute the amount entered when the model is later applied. This enables a user to enter one source amount and have the system calculate the corresponding account distributions according to the stored percentages, which reduces repetitive manual entry and helps ensure a consistent allocation pattern. The percentages in the model should represent the intended complete distribution so that the resulting journal entry allocates the source amount accurately. The model itself uses document type JE; the percent notation in the amount values is what establishes its percent-model behavior. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management documentation describes model journal entries and their use in General Accounting. See the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management 9.2 documentation and Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 18

Information can be exported from a grid to which types of files? (select 3)

A. Excel spreadsheet

B. Word document

C. Comma Separated Value (CSV) file

D. Exporting from the grid is not allowed

E. Acrobat file

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne grid export provides user-accessible output formats for working with displayed grid data outside the application. An **Excel spreadsheet** is a supported export target and is intended for spreadsheet analysis, calculations, sorting, filtering, and reporting. A **Word document** is also supported, enabling users to place exported grid information into a document-oriented format for presentation or further narrative editing. A **Comma Separated Value (CSV) file** is supported as a plain-text, delimited data format that can be opened in spreadsheet tools and imported into many other business applications. These formats reflect the grid export choices supplied by EnterpriseOne for transferring the data currently available in a grid to commonly used desktop and interchange file types. The export operation is performed from the applicable grid or form controls and exports the grid content according to the user's available data and security context. Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation provides the product documentation set and end-user guidance for working with EnterpriseOne features, including grid-based interaction and exports. See the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation library and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne product page.

QUESTION NO: 19

Your client has completed depreciation calculations for the current period. The depreciation batch is created successfully, but the resulting journal entries remain unposted.

Which program should be run to post the depreciation journal entries to the General Ledger?

A. the General Ledger Post program (R09801)

B. the Compute Depreciation program (R12855)

C. the Fixed Assets Post program (R12800)

D. the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Depreciation processing creates journal entries that must be posted through the General Ledger Post program (R09801). R09801 updates the posting status of the related Account Ledger records and updates the Account Balances table for the applicable fiscal period.

The depreciation calculation program creates the depreciation batch, but it does not replace the standard General Ledger posting process. See the Oracle documentation on processing depreciation.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which three statements are correct when a standard voucher is entered in Accounts Payable? (Choose three.)

A. The system creates voucher pay item information in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

B. The system creates the associated G/L distribution detail in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

C. The system uses payment terms to calculate the voucher payment due date.

D. The system automatically creates a payment record in the Payment Header table (F0413).

E. The system automatically posts the voucher to the General Ledger when the voucher is saved.

F. The system updates the Account Balances table (F0902) before the voucher batch is posted.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Standard voucher entry creates the Accounts Payable liability information in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411). It also creates the associated General Ledger distribution detail in the Account Ledger table (F0911). The payment terms assigned to the voucher are used to calculate payment-related dates, such as the net due date and, when applicable, the discount due date.

Entering a voucher does not automatically create a payment. Payment creation occurs later through manual or automatic payment processing, and the voucher accounting entries are posted through the normal posting process. See the Oracle documentation on entering standard vouchers.