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Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

Oracle 1z0-533

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

What four functions can Administrators use the Copy Data feature In Planning to do?

A. Copy data values from one dimensional intersection to another dimensional intersection.

B. Copy planning unit annotations.

C. Copy supporting detail.

D. Copy cell text.

E. Copy account annotations.

ANSWER: A C D E

Explanation:

Planning's Copy Data feature enables administrators to duplicate data from a selected source dimensional intersection to a target dimensional intersection. This supports common planning tasks such as creating a starting point for a new version, period, scenario, entity, or other comparable slice of the plan without manually re-entering every value. The copy operation can include supporting detail, preserving the detailed calculations and line-item information associated with copied cells. It can also include cell text, allowing explanatory comments stored as cell text to move with the relevant data. In addition, account annotations can be copied. These annotations are associated with accounts and can provide useful account-level contextual information that should remain available when planning data is replicated. The available selections during a Copy Data operation determine which of these related data objects are included along with the copied values, allowing the administrator to carry forward the appropriate planning context and detail. Oracle's Planning documentation describes Copy Data as an administrative facility for copying data between dimensional intersections and identifies the related data that can be included in the process. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator documentation and the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 2

A planning end user opens a data form and sees a long list of entities in the drop-down list in the Page section. She would like to shorten this list and use the search functionality instead. How can she change the number of members needed on a form to initiate a page dropdown search?

A. Form Management>>Display tab

B. Form Management>> Options tab

C. Preferences>>Database Settings tab

D. Preferences>> Display Options tab

E. This change can only be made by the Planning Administrator.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Preferences>> Display Options tab is correct because the threshold that controls when Planning uses page-member search rather than presenting a lengthy page drop-down list is a user display preference. The end user can open *File*, select *Preferences*, select *Planning*, and then use *Display Options* to set page-selection behavior, including the member-count setting that determines when a page drop-down search is initiated. This lets the user tailor the data-form interface to make selecting Entity members more manageable without modifying the form's dimensional layout or changing application metadata. The setting is personal to the user in the current application, so it supports the stated need directly: reducing an unwieldy list and using search once the configured threshold is reached. Oracle's Planning documentation describes Planning preferences as including display-related settings for page selection and the number of dimensions shown on a

page. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning documentation on setting user preferences and the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 3

What four prebuilt actions are available In EAS Business Rules?

A. Aggregate

B. Copy Data

C. Clear Block

D. Clear Data

E. Create Block

F. Allocate

ANSWER: A B D E

Explanation:

In EAS Business Rules, the graphical rule designer provides four prebuilt actions: Aggregate Data, Copy Data, Clear Data, and Create Blocks. Accordingly, “Aggregate” represents the Aggregate Data action, “Copy Data” is the copy action, “Clear Data” is the clear action, and “Create Block” represents the Create Blocks action. These actions let a rule designer construct common Essbase operations without manually writing the associated calculation-script syntax. Aggregate Data defines an aggregation calculation by selecting dimensions and calculation settings. Copy Data selects a source data intersection and a destination intersection for copying values. Clear Data identifies a data slice to clear, with the ability to clear cells or whole blocks. Create Blocks defines a slice for which Essbase should create blocks for the relevant sparse-member combinations, supporting later data loading or calculation activity. Oracle’s Business Rules documentation describes these graphical actions as the standard prebuilt actions available when designing a graphical business rule. See the Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager and Business Rules Administration Guide and the Oracle Essbase documentation for related calculation and block-storage concepts.

QUESTION NO: 4

Identify three key benefits of the Planning solution.

A. Standardized data forms for plan data entry available both for the Web and in Excel

B. One tool to budget and forecast as well as provide reporting for very detailed Actuals Information

C. Central repository of business rules that can be run by end users to calculate plan data

D. Detailed security down to the cell level

E. Flexible solution customizable for almost any kind of budgeting and forecasting process

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Oracle Hyperion Planning provides standardized data forms for plan data entry available both for the Web and in Excel, giving planners a controlled, consistent interface for entering and reviewing planning data. Web data forms support centrally managed form layouts, instructions, validation, and data-entry behavior, while Oracle Smart View enables users to work with Planning data from Microsoft Office tools. This combination helps organizations replace disconnected spreadsheet-based planning activities with a governed, shared planning process.

A central repository of business rules that can be run by end users to calculate plan data is also a core Planning benefit. Planning uses centrally maintained calculation logic, including business rules that authorized users can launch from forms or

other supported interfaces. Centralizing this logic promotes consistent calculations across the application and allows administrators to maintain planning logic without distributing separate calculation workbooks to each contributor.

Finally, Planning is a flexible solution customizable for almost any kind of budgeting and forecasting process. Applications can be modeled for financial, workforce, capital, project, and operational planning requirements, with dimensions, forms, workflows, calculations, and reporting tailored to the organization. Oracle describes Planning as a centralized, Web-based planning and forecasting solution and documents its form and business-rule capabilities in the Oracle Hyperion Planning User's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 5

Identify the three true statements about the CapEx Planning module.

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

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

C. Can be initialized within an existing Planning application

D. Can be created as a stand-alone application

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

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

CapEx Planning is Oracle Hyperion Planning's prebuilt planning content for capital-expenditure and asset-related planning. When initialized as a plan type within a Planning application, it supplies a focused model for activities such as proposing capital purchases, planning actions for existing assets, and calculating depreciation or amortization. This makes "Is a prebuilt plan type focused on capital expense related planning" correct.

The module is delivered with the standard artifacts needed to implement its planning process, including predefined dimensions, data forms, business rules, and supporting security content. Organizations can tailor these delivered artifacts to their own asset categories, approval practices, and planning requirements, but the prebuilt content provides the initial out-of-the-box foundation. Therefore, "Provides complete out-of-the-box functionality for capex planning including dimensions, data forms, business rules and security" is also correct.

CapEx Planning is initialized within an existing Planning application as a plan type. This enables capital-expenditure data and calculations to participate in the same Planning environment as related operational or financial planning processes. Oracle's Enterprise Performance Management documentation describes Capital Expense Planning as a provided planning module and explains its supplied planning content and configuration model. See the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management documentation library and Oracle's Planning product information.

QUESTION NO: 6

Identify the one Planning component that is not accessible over the Web.

A. Dimension Editor for Planning

B. Shared Services

C. Exchange Rates Definition

D. Planning Utilities

E. Create and Manage Database Options

F. Create Data Sources

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Planning Utilities is correct because it is a Windows desktop client utility rather than a component launched through the Planning web interface. In Oracle Hyperion Planning 11, administrators use this locally installed utility to carry out administrative tasks such as creating and managing Planning applications, defining data sources, and working with application artifacts. Its installation and execution model requires access from a supported Windows client, so it is distinct from browser-based Planning administration pages.

This distinction matters operationally: an administrator may sign in to Planning through a browser for web-based activities, but must start Planning Utilities locally when a task specifically requires that client application. Oracle's Planning documentation describes Planning Utilities as a client-side administrative tool and includes it among the software components installed for Planning administration. Oracle's documentation library for this release is available at Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Documentation. The Planning Administrator's Guide provides the relevant administration context at Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

You need to calculate benefit expense in your Planning application using the following logic: Benefit expense is equal to the Total Salary of the Organization multiplied by a factor data loaded to each cost center.

Given the following components, what is the correct order of calculation:

1-Custom calculation (Total Salary * Factor)

2-Aggregate benefits

3-Aggregate salaries

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 3, 2, 1

C. 2, 3, 1

D. 3, 1, 2

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct calculation order is **3, 1, 2**: aggregate salaries first, perform the custom benefit-expense calculation second, and aggregate benefits last. The calculation requires Total Salary for the Organization, which is a parent-level value derived from its underlying organizational units. Therefore, salary values must be aggregated before the formula can reliably multiply Total Salary by the factor loaded at each cost center. Once the required salary total exists, the custom calculation can generate benefit expense at the applicable cost-center intersections. Finally, benefit expense is aggregated so that parent organizations and higher-level rollups reflect the sum of the calculated benefit values from their descendants. This sequencing ensures that each calculation consumes a complete and current result from the preceding stage, avoiding calculations based on incomplete organizational totals. In Oracle Planning applications, calculation order and aggregation behavior are implemented through Essbase calculation logic; dependencies between calculated and consolidated values must be considered when designing calculation scripts. See Oracle's Essbase Database Administrator's Guide: Calculation Order and Oracle Essbase documentation on calculation order.

QUESTION NO: 8

Given the following:

Measures (Dense): 40 stored members, 50 total members

Time (Dense): 17 stored members, 17 total members

Scenario (Dense): 2 stored members, 5 total members

Market (Sparse): 100 stored members, 100 total members Product (Sparse): 500 stored members, 550 total members How many potential blocks could be created?

A. Potential Blocks = 40 * 17*2

B. Potential Blocks = 40* 17*2*8

C. Potential Blocks = 100 * 500

D. Potential Blocks = 100 * 500 * 8

E. Potential Blocks = 100 * 550

F. Potential Blocks = 100 * 550 * 8

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Potential Blocks = 100 * 500 is correct, yielding 50,000 potential data blocks. In an Essbase block storage outline, the combination of stored members from all sparse dimensions determines the number of possible blocks. Here, Market and Product are the sparse dimensions. Market has 100 stored members and Product has 500 stored members, so their possible stored-member intersections are calculated as 100 × 500.

Dense dimensions work differently: their stored members define the cells contained within each individual block rather than the number of blocks. Measures, Time, and Scenario therefore determine the block's internal size, but they are not factors in the potential-block count. Likewise, shared or otherwise nonstored members do not create independent sparse-dimensional block addresses; the calculation uses the stated stored-member counts. This distinction is fundamental to BSO database design, because sparse-dimensional combinations drive block creation and potential block count, while dense-dimensional combinations drive the amount of data held in each block. Oracle's Essbase documentation describes blocks as being identified by sparse member combinations and containing dense-dimension data. See Oracle Essbase: Understanding Blocks and Oracle Essbase: Dense and Sparse Dimensions.

QUESTION NO: 9

A Business Rule is launched from a data form. What will Planning utilize to provide a valid list of members for a run-time prompt?

A. Members defined on the data form

B. Planning Metadata security

C. Business Rules security access privileges

D. Essbase security filters

E. Business Rules Basic User Role

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Members defined on the data form is correct. When a Planning business rule is launched from an open data form, a run-time prompt can be configured to use the members available on that form. Planning derives the prompt's valid member choices from the form context and definition, including members in the form's page and POV axes and the member selections defined for the form. This lets the user select an appropriate member without manually entering a member name and keeps the prompt aligned with the data slice the user is viewing.

In particular, the Business Rules run-time prompt setting *Use Members on Form* instructs Planning to use the form's members for the prompt. The current member in the form's page or POV can also be supplied as the default value when the rule is started. This behavior is useful for rules intended to calculate, copy, allocate, or otherwise process data for the

currently selected organizational, scenario, version, period, or other dimensional context. Oracle documents the relationship between run-time prompts and the members on the launching data form in its Planning user documentation. See Oracle Hyperion Planning User's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.