



1Z0-533^{Q&As}

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

In the Workforce Planning module, an employee is terminated.

What two activities do you perform in WFP, so that total salary numbers are correctly calculated?

- A. Run a business rule to change the employee's status.
- B. Change the employee's status on a data form using the Smart List drop down.
- C. Change the employee's status on a data form using the free form text measure.
- D. Change the employee status attribute association in the Employee dimension.
- E. Delete the employee from Workforce Planning.

Correct Answer: AB

You can change the status of the Employee through options from a Drop down/Smart List on a data form by running a Business Rule.

Action	Month	Duration in months	Year	Employees	Department
None	None				
Active					
Departed					
Disability					
Leave of Absence					
Maternity					
On Sabbatical					
Transfer Out					
Transfer In					
Resigned					

Incorrect answer:

Deleting the employee is a bad praxis. It would remove old salary entries.

You do not access the attributes directly on the Employee dimension.

Note: The Workforce Planning Module for Hyperion Planning provides a robust set of calculations and pre-defined web-forms that allows organizations to track and budget down to the benefit-level for each employee.



QUESTION 2

The budget office analyst needs to enter and plan data, use the Planning spreading feature that allow users to spread budget data based on last year's actuals, and modify data forms. What two roles should be provisioned for this user?

- A. Grid Spread
- B. Planner
- C. Interactive User
- D. Mass Allocate
- E. Offline User

Correct Answer: BC

Planner:

The majority of Hyperion Planning users are planners who are responsible for department or project budgets. They conveniently work over the Web or the Spreadsheet Add-in to:

Enter, submit, and view data

Use pre-defined policies, procedures, routines, reports, and worksheets to enter, analyze, and report on application data

Interactive User:

Examples of an interactive user include a department head, sales director, or unit manager who submits budget information and data for approval. Interactive users can enter and view data. They can also create, maintain, and initiate:

Data entry forms on the Web

Spreadsheet Add-in worksheets

Reports using Hyperion Reports

Integrations using Hyperion Application Link

Business rules using Hyperion Business Rules

QUESTION 3

Identify the two true statements about a sparse Entity dimension In Hyperion Planning.

- A. You cannot build alternate rollups or assign custom attributes.
- B. Base currencies are assigned to entity members.
- C. Exchange rates are assigned to entity members.
- D. Entity along with Scenario and Period make up a planning unit.



E. Entity along with Scenario and Version make up a planning unit.

Correct Answer: BE

E: The Scenario and Version dimensions represent the broadest categories of data in your application. Scenario describes the type of data that a plan includes, such as budget, actual, or forecast, as well as the time span that the plan covers.

Version allows for flexibility and iterative planning cycles. For example, your application could have two versions, Working and Final, for each scenario. You can also use versions to model possible outcomes based on different assumptions

about interest rates, growth rates, and so on. For example, your application can have a Best Case and Worst Case version for each scenario.

Note:

Essbase maximizes performance by dividing the Essbase - Standard dimensions of an application into two types:

dense dimensions

sparse dimensions.

Sparse and dense are a property of the values of an attribute.

Sparse

Data is normally stored in sparse form. If no value exists for a given combination of dimension values, no row exists in the fact table. For example, if not every product is sold in every market. In this case, Market and Product are sparse

dimensions.

It's why in the reporting tool Obiee for instance, by default, data are considered sparse.

Dense

Most multidimensional databases may also contain dense dimensions. A fact table is considered to have dense data if it has (of a high probability to have) one row for every combination of its associated dimension levels.

QUESTION 4

Identify the true statement about Custom Menus.

- A. Custom menus can provide links to data forms, Business Rules, URLs, and Planning preferences.
- B. Custom menus require Java scripting knowledge to create.
- C. You can assign security to custom menus so that only specific users or groups can see the custom menu.
- D. Custom menus are assigned to data forms only.
- E. Custom menus are limited to a single list of tasks; you cannot group them into sub categories.

Correct Answer: A



Custom menus can be used to launch the following:

Business Rules

Context sensitive data forms

URL

Context sensitive Process Management

QUESTION 5

A planner is supposed to be able to submit data within a data form.

What are all the possible causes for an end user not being able to enter data on a data form? Select all that apply.

- A. The planning unit is set to first pass.
- B. Another user owns the planning unit.
- C. The user has read access to the members on the data form.
- D. The form contains summary-level members in a bottom up version.
- E. The form is set to Read Only.

Correct Answer: CDE

C, E: By assigning access to a data form, you control which users can change its design (for example, its layout and instructions) and input data. Users can select only members to which they have read or write access. Users can edit data forms only if they have access to at least one member of each secured dimension. For example, if users have read-only access to the Europe entity, the rows and columns on data forms that include the Europe entity are displayed as read-only. Users can change data only for members to which they have write access.

D: For bottom-up versions, rows and columns with level 0 members allow data entry. Rows or columns set to a parent member are read-only. The point of view must also be set to the level 0 member to allow data entry on a bottom-up

version. Target versions allow data entry in parent and children members.

If you assign children to bottom-up versions, these versions display as read-only parents on data forms.

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