



Oracle

Exam 1z0-533

Oracle Hyperion Planning 11 Essentials

Version: 8.3

[Total Questions: 69]

Question No : 1

Which three components can be changed after the creation of the Planning application?

- A. Number of years
- B. Names of plan types
- C. Number of plan types
- D. Initialization of WFP or CapEx Planning modules
- E. Weekly distribution spread
- F. Year Dimension Name
- G. Default Currency

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

Note: WFP – Workforce planning. Oracle Hyperion Capital Expense Planning (CAPEX) software is a specialized planning module that automates the planning of capital assets and capital asset related expenses, such as depreciation, maintenance and insurance.

Question No : 2

Identify two times when a security refresh needs to be performed.

- A. Member access has been assigned to a group.
- B. Member access has been assigned to a user.
- C. New group is created.
- D. A new Member "East" has OnDESCENDANTSCREAD.access assigned.
- E. New business rule is created.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: After you establish or update user and group security, the Planning application needs to be refreshed to complete the update to Analytic Services security filters.

Incorrect:

D: This options badly worded. We here assume that the security of the member has not changed.

C, E: no security has changed.

Reference: HYPERION SYSTEM 9 PLANNING, RELEASE 9 . 2 . 0 . 3 About Security in

Planning

Question No : 3

Identify the three true statements about weekly distribution.

- A.** For Weekly Distribution options 445, 454, 544, the quarterly values are treated as if they are divided into 13 weeks and the weeks are distributed via a pattern you specify.
- B.** The only valid weekly distribution options are 445, 454, and 544.
- C.** If you select the 4-5-4 Weekly distribution option, Planning treats the first month in the quarter as if it has 4 weeks, the second month as if it has 5 weeks, and the third month as if it has 4 weeks.
- D.** If you choose weekly distribution for Custom-based time periods. Planning will not distribute the data values across base periods.
- E.** Weekly distribution determines how data entered into summary periods should spread to its base periods.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation: A: If you select a weekly distribution pattern other than Even, Planning treats quarterly values as if they were divided into 13 weeks and distributes weeks according to the selected pattern.

E:

Weekly distribution sets the monthly distribution pattern, based on the number of fiscal weeks

in a month. This determines how data in summary time periods spreads within the base time

period. When users enter data into summary time periods, such as quarters, the value is distributed over base time periods in the summary time period.

Question No : 4

You are designing a monthly projection Planning application. A starting point projection file is received with the current month data. Data forms, Business Rules, and Essbase data load rules, and reports should always focus on the current projection month.

What is most efficient way to design the components to reduce maintenance each month?

- A. Manually update the forms each month and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- B. Manually update the forms each month; Use "CurMo" Global variable for Business Rules and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- C. Use the Planning data form utility to update data forms and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- D. Use a "CurMth" substitution variable for data forms, Business Rules, Essbase data load rules, and reports.
- E. Use the Planning data form utility to update data forms; Use "CurMo" Global variable for Business Rules and use a "CurMth" substitution variable for Essbase data load rules, and reports.

Answer: E

Explanation: In Business Rules use a global variable.
In Essbase, use a substitution variable.

Question No : 5

Which three tasks can be performed using the Smart View Planning Provider in Microsoft Excel?

- A. Open a data form and submit data.
- B. enter supporting detail and cell text.
- C. Run business rules.
- D. enter planning unit annotations.
- E. Perform workflow tasks.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office (Smart View) is a component of Hyperion Foundation Services. Smart View provides a common Microsoft Office interface designed specifically for Oracle's Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) and Business Intelligence (BI). Using Smart View, you can view, import, manipulate, distribute and share data in Microsoft Excel, Word and PowerPoint interfaces. It is a comprehensive tool for accessing and integrating EPM and BI content from Microsoft Office products.

Question No : 6

Identify the two true statements with regard to Versions and Scenarios.

- A. Versions control data entry based on time periods set by the administrator.
- B. There is only one Version to one Scenario.
- C. Versions allow several "what-if" Scenarios.
- D. Users must have the same security settings in the Version dimension as they have in the Scenario dimension.
- E. Versions can be top down or bottom up.

Answer: C,D

Explanation: C: You use the Scenario and Version dimensions to create individual plans to be reviewed and approved. Each scenario/version combination contains its own set of data for the accounts and other dimensions of each entity. After users complete data entry for an entity for a specific scenario and version, they can submit or promote the data for the entity to another user for review and approval. The intersection of entity, scenario, and version is referred to as a planning unit. Planning tracks the status of each planning unit as it moves through the review process.

D: Seems likely.

Question No : 7

When opening a data form, the user experiences slow performance. What three steps could you do to improve the time it takes to open the data form?

- A. Reduce the number of rows and columns displayed in the data form.
- B. Upgrade the client machine's operating system processing speed and RAM.
- C. In the data form definition, remove the option to display alias.
- D. Reduce the number of page dimensions used on the Web form
- E. Tune the index and data caches in Essbase.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation: A: Reducing the amount of rows and columns that need to be accessed would increase performance.

B: The client machine could also be a bottleneck.

E: Indexing and caching would help when loading data into a form.

Question No : 8

What are the correct predefined types of base time periods that can be established when creating the calendar in a planning application?

- A. Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Custom
- B. Monthly, Quarterly, Custom
- C. Monthly, Quarterly, Weekly
- D. Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Custom
- E. Only Custom periods are possible.

Answer: B

Explanation: To set up the calendar:

1. In the Classic Application Wizard, click Calendar.

2 Select a Base Period option to set how calendars roll up:

*12 Months: Four quarters per year; months roll up into parent quarters and quarters into years.

*Quarters: Quarters roll up into years.

* Custom: A custom time period, such as weeks or days.

Etc.

Note:

The calendar establishes the application's base time periods, starting fiscal year and month, and

total number of years. Select the base time period and monthly distribution pattern based on

the number of fiscal weeks in a month. The base time period options are the bottom-level time

periods in the application. You can create a custom base time period, such as weeks or days. Use

monthly distribution patterns to determine how data entered into a summary time period is distributed or spread among the base time period you select. During data entry, users can enter

data into summary time periods, such as years or quarters. Planning distributes these values over

the base time periods that constitute the summary time period.

Reference: Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition, Setting up the Calendar

Question No : 9

Assuming the following dimensions and members:

Scenario - Actual, Budget and Year - 2010, 2011, you need to create a data form with two columns. One column should list Actual for 2010 and the second column should list Budget 2011. You do not want to show data for Actual 2011 even though the first three months of the year have been loaded from the GL.

What is the best way to only show the 2 columns in the data form?

- A. You cannot build a data form with these two columns, four columns will display: Actual >2010, Actual >2011, Budget->2010 and Budget >2011
- B. Use Segments on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.
- C. Use User Variables on the data form to create the asymmetric columns.
- D. Use a composite data form to meet this requirement.
- E. Use data suppression on the data form.

Answer: B

Explanation: Asymmetric rows and columns are ones in which different sets of members are selected across the same dimension.

Question No : 10

Identify the three true statements about attribute dimensions in Planning.

- A. Aliases are supported for attribute members.
- B. Consolidation properties are supported for attribute members.
- C. Hierarchies are supported for attribute dimensions.
- D. Only Text attributes are supported.
- E. Text, Boolean, Numeric, and Date attributes are supported.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

A: Open the Dimension Library and select File >

New > Dimension. Enter a name and description, then select the Alias type.

C: From planning 9 3 1 you can also create attribute hierarchy in planning.

E: Attribute dimensions have a type setting—text, numeric, Boolean, or date. Text is the default setting.

Question No : 11

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: Hyperion Planning Utilities can only be used locally.

Question No : 12

Assuming you have a Period dimension with calendar months rolling to quarters to total years. If you assign the property Time Balance Last to the "Headcount" account member, what will user see for Q1?

- A. January's value
- B. March's value
- C. The total of January+February +March
- D. The average of January + February + March

Answer: B

Explanation: Set the time balance as "last" when you want the parent value to represent the value of the last member in the branch (often at the end of a time period).

Note:

Essbase - Time balance properties

The tags :

first,

last,

average,

and expense

are available exclusively for use with accounts dimension members.

Using this tag requires an accounts dimension and a time dimension

If an accounts dimension member uses the time balance property, it affects how Essbase calculates the parent of that member in the time dimension. By default, a parent in the time dimension is calculated based on the consolidation and formulas of its children. For example, in the database in this scenario, the Q1 member is the sum of its children (Jan, Feb, and Mar). However, setting a time balance property causes parents, for example Q1, to roll up differently.

If you set the time balance as first, last, or average, set the skip property to tell Essbase what to do when it encounters missing values or values of 0.

Question No : 13

You have the following design requirement: You need to track customer status For a sales planning application. Valid options for customer status include: Active, Inactive, Out of Business. Customer status can change on a month-by-month basis.

What is the best way to build Customer Status into the Planning application?

- A. Attribute dimension
- B. Varying attribute dimension
- C. Smart List
- D. Free Form Text
- E. Alternate hierarchy

Answer: C

Explanation: Administrators use Smart Lists to create custom drop-down lists that users access from data

form cells. When clicking into cells whose members are associated with a Smart List (as a member

property), users select items from drop-down lists instead of entering data. Users cannot type

in cells that contain Smart Lists. Smart Lists display in cells as down arrows that expand when

users click into the cells.

Perform these tasks to create and administer Smart Lists:

- * Define Smart Lists

- * Associate Smart Lists with members.
- * Select dimensions for which Smart Lists are displayed.

Question No : 14

What are the three supported methods to create and update a member and its properties (assuming Classic or non-Classic Planning applications)?

- A. Planning Web Client
- B. EAS
- C. EPMA
- D. DRM
- E. Outline Load Utility

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation: B: Oracle Hyperion Essbase Administration Services (Essbase Administration Services) software is a robust, cross-platform graphical user interface that makes Essbase administration tasks easy to perform.

Administrators can simultaneously view and edit properties for multiple Hyperion Essbase databases, applications, users, scripts, and other objects from a single intuitive view. Essbase Administration Services also provides wizards, editors, dynamic menus, and other tools to help you implement, monitor, and maintain analytic and enterprise performance management applications.

C: Enterprise Performance Management Architect (EPMA) enables administrators to manage, create, and deploy Hyperion applications within one interface. EPMA can do adds, moves, modify properties, etc.

D: Oracle Hyperion Data Relationship Management (DRM) is an enterprise change management solution for building and retaining consistency within master data assets despite endless changes necessary to support underlying transactional and analytical systems.

Question No : 15

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: First calculate the aggregated salaries.

Then make the custom calculation on the salaries.

Finally use the result of the custom calculation to produce the benefits.

Question No : 16

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.

Answer: B,E

Explanation: 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 No : 17

A planning unit is the basic unit_____.

- A. for preparing, reviewing, and approving data.
- B. for calculating and storing currency plan data.
- C. for assigning security to plan data.
- D. for reporting and analyzing plan data.
- E. made up of Scenario, Entity, and Account.

Answer: A

Explanation: Scenarios and versions are the basis of the planning review cycle. Entities submit planning data

for a particular scenario and version. The combination of scenario, version, and entity is

called

a planning unit and is the basic unit for preparing, reviewing, and approving plan data.

Reference: Hyperion System 9 Planning, Planning Units

Question No : 18

What option contributes to making an Enhanced Calc Script more flexible than a native Essbase Calc Script?

- A. Run on Save
- B. @CALCMODE function
- C. Run time prompts
- D. Can be run over the web
- E. Substitution Variables
- F. Custom Defined Functions

Answer: C

Explanation: An Enhanced Calc Script is a calc script created with Business Rules that contains run-time prompts.

Question No : 19

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: The number of stored members in sparse Dimensions will help us in finding potential number of blocks

Potential Number of Blocks = Stored Members in Market * Stored Products in Scenario.

Question No : 20

Identify the three characteristics of the Scenarios dimension.

- A. Security can be assigned to members of the Scenario dimension.
- B. It allows the administrator to assign valid periods for data entry
- C. It allows bottoms up or target planning
- D. Exchange rate tables are tied to the Scenario dimension.
- E. One member in the scenario dimension may be valid for Plan Type.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation: A: Specify access rights to members of the Scenario dimension for groups or users. Access rights

determine users or groups can view or modify data. A user or group can have only one of these

access rights: Read, Write, or None. Access rights for a user can be combined based on groups

to which the user belongs.

B: When creating a scenario For Start Yr., Start Period, End Yr., and End Period are used to select the time period to associate with the scenario.

D: The Scenario dimension has an Exchange Table property with value of the name of an exchange rate table defined in the application.

Reference: Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition

Question No : 21

Fragmentation in an underlying Planning Essbase database that is caused by what two actions?

- A. Delete member from a sparse dimension.
- B. Delete member from a dense dimension.
- C. Renaming a member.
- D. Renaming an alias.
- E. Submitting data / deleting data frequently.

Answer: B,E

Explanation: Fragmentation is unused disk space.

EssBase Database fragmentation is likely to occur with the following:

Read/write databases that users are constantly updating with data (E).

Databases that execute calculations around the clock

Databases that frequently update and recalculate dense members (B)

Data loads that are poorly designed

Databases that contain a significant number of Dynamic Calc and Store members

Databases that use an isolation level of uncommitted access with commit block set to zero

Question No : 22

Identify the two statements about the Planning Import security utility.

- A. Imports Planning application access for users and groups
- B. Imports users and groups into Planning
- C. Requires the source text file to be named PLANSECFILE.txt
- D. Can be scheduled to run nightly using an encrypted password
- E. Clears existing security definitions by default before the import takes place

Answer: A,D

Explanation: The Import Security utility performs a Oracle Hyperion Planning security import.

A: The ImportSecurity utility loads access permissions for users or groups from a text file

into Planning.

(To add users or groups, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Security Administration Guide. . not B)

Importing access permissions overwrites existing access assignments only for imported members, data forms, data form folders, task lists, Calculation Manager business rules, and Calculation Manager business rule folders. All other existing access permissions remain intact. (not E).

The SL_CLEARALL parameter clears all existing access permissions; you can use it with other parameters to replace existing access permissions. See also Exporting Access Permissions.

D: To import access permissions into Planning:

Locate the ImportSecurity utility by navigating to the bin directory.

From the Command Prompt, enter this case-sensitive command, one space, and the parameters, separating each with a comma. Enclose the parameters with double quotation marks:

```
ImportSecurity.cmd [-f:passwordFile]
"appname,username,[delimiter],[RUN_SILENT],[SL_CLEARALL]"
```

This command can be scheduled.

Question No : 23

Identify the two true statements about Enterprise performance Management Architect.

- A. If you decide to implement EPMA, all Planning applications must be EPMA-deployed applications.
- B. EPMA-deployed applications may either use EAS Business Rules or Calculation Manager in 11.1.1.3.
- C. You can create Planning, TM, Essbase, and FDM applications in EPMA.
- D. Data can be shared from a Planning application to an FM application within EPMA.
- E. EPMA can be used by end users to manage and update member properties such as hierarchies and aliases.
- F. In the Dimension Library, you can maintain one full dimension (for example. Account)