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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Task 3

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

Options:

A- See the Explanation for the complete Solution

Answer:

A

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](#)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Challenge 2

Manage Shorthand Aliases

Scenario

Your client intends to utilize the Shorthand Alias feature and would like to see how the aliases will appear when entering transactions.

Task 2

Create a shorthand alias for the US Chart of Accounts to record Revenue Domestic for Supremo Fitness, Line of Business 2, and US Operations Cost Center.

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

Note:

- . Prefix your alias name with 07, where 07 is your exam ID.
- . There is no Product or Intercompany impact.

Options:

A- See the Explanation for the complete Solution

Answer:

A

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 Shorthand Aliases

Select the chart of accounts that you want to create the alias for. In this case, it is the Corporate chart of accounts.

Click on the Add Row icon to create a new alias. Enter the following information:

Alias Name: RevDom

Account Template: 101-2000-400000-000-000-000

Description: Revenue Domestic for Supremo Fitness, Line of Business 2, and US Operations Cost Center

Enabled: Yes

Start Date: Today's date

End Date: Blank

Click on the Save and Close button to save the alias.

You have successfully created a shorthand alias for the US Chart of Accounts. For more information, you can refer to the following resources:

Account Aliases

Enter a GL Account Alias

Short Hand Alias in Fusion Financials Key Flexfield

How to Enable Account Shorthand Aliases

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

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.

Options:

A- See the Explanation for the complete Solution

Answer:

A

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](#)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are creating a journal approval rule and need to assign the approval to multiple controllers in parallel.

Which assignee type should you use?

Options:

- A- Parallel
- B- Serial
- C- Single
- D- FYI

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When multiple approvers must receive and act on an approval at the same time, the correct assignee type is Parallel. Parallel approval routing sends approval notifications concurrently to the selected approvers, which is suitable when multiple controllers must review the same journal without waiting for each other in sequence. Serial routing would send the approval to one approver after another, delaying the process and creating a dependency between approvers. Single would route to one assignee only and therefore would not meet the requirement for multiple controllers. FYI is

informational and does not require approval action. Because the requirement explicitly says multiple controllers must approve in parallel, the assignee type must be Parallel.

Topic 2, Hands-on Performance Based

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your subsidiaries and your corporate ledger all have different Charts of Accounts and different calendars. Apart from that, the consolidation process is straightforward.

What consolidation option would you recommend?

Options:

- A- Balance Transfer Consolidation
- B- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management
- C- Reporting Currency
- D- Secondary Ledger

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Balance Transfer Consolidation is the appropriate choice when the consolidation process is straightforward but source and target ledgers use different Charts of Accounts or calendars. It allows balances to be transferred and mapped from subsidiary ledgers into the corporate ledger for consolidation reporting. Oracle Hyperion Financial Management is more appropriate for complex enterprise consolidation requirements involving advanced ownership, eliminations, multi-source consolidation, and specialized consolidation processing. A reporting currency only restates balances into another currency and does not solve different Chart of Accounts and calendar requirements. A secondary ledger is used for an alternate accounting representation for the same legal entity, not for consolidating subsidiaries into a corporate ledger. Therefore, Balance Transfer Consolidation is the best-fit solution.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your fiscal authority requires all journals to have a sequential number assigned when the accounting period is closed.

Which sequencing option should you use to achieve gapless sequence numbers for posted journal entries in chronological order?

Options:

- A- Document Sequencing
- B- Ledger Sequencing
- C- Reporting Sequencing
- D- Accounting Sequencing

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Reporting Sequencing is used when a fiscal authority requires gapless, chronological sequencing for posted journals at period close. Accounting sequences are generally assigned when journals are posted or when subledger accounting is created, but reporting sequences are specifically designed for statutory reporting requirements that demand final gapless ordering after the accounting period is closed. Document sequencing applies more broadly to source documents and transactions, not this specific General Ledger period-close sequencing requirement. Ledger Sequencing is not the correct Oracle sequencing option for this scenario. Oracle documentation distinguishes accounting sequences from reporting sequences and explains that reporting sequences provide gapless chronological numbering when the General Ledger period is closed.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Vision Corporation Chart of Accounts is used by four ledgers, two of which share the same calendar and the other two have their own distinct calendars.

How many balances cubes are automatically created?

Options:

- A- Three balances cubes
- B- Two balances cubes
- C- One balances cube
- D- Four balances cubes

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle General Ledger balances cubes are created based on the unique combination of Chart of Accounts and accounting calendar. In this scenario, all four ledgers use the same Chart of Accounts, so the Chart of Accounts does not create additional cube variation. However, the calendars do. Two ledgers share one calendar, while the other two ledgers each use their own distinct calendar. That produces three unique Chart of Accounts and calendar combinations: shared calendar combination, second distinct calendar combination, and third distinct calendar combination. Therefore, three balances cubes are created automatically. The candidate answer "two balance cubes" is incorrect. Oracle documentation states that General Ledger balances cubes are created for each combination of Chart of Accounts and accounting calendar.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the role of the OTBI Reporting tool in Oracle Cloud Financial Reporting?

Options:

- A- It allows users to generate ad hoc reports, analyze financial data, and create user-defined analytics directly from the transaction tables.
- B- It allows users to design boardroom-ready financial statements, ensuring compliance with regulatory accounting standards.
- C- It allows users to create, manage, and deliver high-fidelity, pixel-perfect reports and documents that can be scheduled to run at specific intervals.
- D- It allows users to perform spreadsheet-based multidimensional analysis from Microsoft Excel.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

OTBI, or Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence, is designed for real-time operational and ad hoc analysis using transactional subject areas. In Financials, users can create analyses, dashboards, prompts, and user-defined analytics directly from transaction data. This is different from Financial Reporting Web Studio, which is used for boardroom-quality financial statements based on balances cubes. It is also different from BI Publisher, which is used for formatted, pixel-perfect reports and scheduled document output. Spreadsheet-based multidimensional analysis is the role of Smart View. Therefore, the correct OTBI description is ad hoc reporting and transactional analysis. Oracle documentation describes OTBI as supporting analyses against transactional data, including financial subject areas such as General Ledger and Intercompany.

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