



# 1Z0-1057-23<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Project Management Cloud 2023 Implementation Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

Identify the attribute of a project type that determines if expenditure items are billable , and the amount type to be used as the basis for transfer pricing. (Choose the best answer.)

- A. work type
- B. event type
- C. cost type
- D. expenditure type

Correct Answer: A

**Reference**

[https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/projectcs\\_gs/OAPFM/OAPFM1125361.htm#OAPFM11\\_25277](https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/projectcs_gs/OAPFM/OAPFM1125361.htm#OAPFM11_25277) (what's a work type?)

In billing, you can use work types to classify work for the following purposes:

To determine the default billable status of expenditure items. To classify cross-charge amounts into cost and revenue for cross-charge transactions.

Tip: To use work types to determine whether an expenditure item is billable you must set the profile option Work Type Derived for Expenditure Item to Yes. When you create or import expenditure items, the default work type is inherited from

the associated task. Tasks, in turn, inherit work type values from parent tasks and ultimately from the project. Project types determine the default work type value for projects and project templates.

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**QUESTION 2**

Your client is involved in automation control systems installation. Over the years, they have analyzed their total project spend on specific resource classes. They have identified that their cost spread distribution factor on a 10 spread point scale resembles:

0-4-10-11-14-13-10-4-0-0. Identify two ways to handle this kind of a spread on their budgets and forecasts. (Choose two)

- A. Create a new spread curve or edit an existing spread curve to exactly match the spread points and attach to a project template.
- B. Create a new spread curve or edit an existing spread curve to exactly match the spread points and attach to the resource class.
- C. Use the predefined Bell Curve spread with small deviations on the spread points.
- D. Use the predefined S-Curve spread with small deviations on the spread points.

Correct Answer: AB



To handle a custom spread on budgets and forecasts, you can either create a new spread curve or edit an existing one to match the desired spread points. Then, you can attach the spread curve to a project template or a resource class, depending on whether you want to apply it to all projects using that template or all transactions using that resource class. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/project-portfolio-management/20c/oapfm/define-project-budgets-andforecasts.html#OAPFM2355819>

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### QUESTION 3

Your company creates a separate project for infrastructure services, so as to track these costs separately and then allocate to various projects that use the services of the infrastructure team. You want to allocate these costs by first attributing a fixed percentage of the source amount to each project and then spread it across tasks based on the actual labor hours charged to each task.

Which allocation basis method would you use to meet this requirement? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. spread evenly
- B. target percentage and prorate
- C. target percentage and spread evenly
- D. prorate

Correct Answer: B

Ref: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/project-portfolio-management/19a/oapjc/allocate-project-costs.html#OAPJC94831> Spread Evenly The allocation rule divides the source pool amount equally among all the chargeable target tasks included in the rule. This is the most simple and direct basis method. Target Percentage and Spread Evenly Specify the percentage of the source pool that is required to allocate to each target line. The total specified target percentage must always equal 100 percent. The allocation rule calculates the amount to allocate to the target line, and then spreads the results evenly among the chargeable tasks. Prorate The allocation generation uses the attributes defined in the allocation rule to derive the rate at which the source pool amount is apportioned among the target projects and tasks. For this basis method, the allocation rule uses the basis attributes to apportion the source amount among all the tasks defined by the rule. The Prorate basis method provides precise control over how the rule distributes the source pool. Target Percentage and Prorate The allocation rule first uses the target percentage to calculate the amount to allocate to the line, and then apportions the results among all the tasks. The Target Percentage and Prorate basis method provides precise control over how the rule distributes the source pool.

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### QUESTION 4

You have a billable project for which the following details are provided: Associated Inception-To-Date (ITD) Project Actual Cost: USD 60

Associated Project Budgeted Cost: USD 300

Contract Amount: USD 1000

Project Funded Amount: USD 750

Sum of Existing Revenue Events: USD 80

Identify the Associated Project Spent revenue that will get generated based on the preceding details. (Choose the best answer.)



- A. USD 184
- B. USD 120
- C. USD 134
- D. USD 70

Correct Answer: D

Ref: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/project-portfolio-management/19b/oapjb/manage-project-contract-revenue.html#OAPJB164173> Associated Project Percent Spent Example The following formula calculates the percent spent revenue for the associated project.  $((\text{Sum of ITD Actual Cost for every subtask that is part of the associated task} / \text{Sum of Total Budgeted cost for every task that is part of associated task}) \times \text{Associated Project Funded Amount}) / \text{Sum of Existing Invoice Event Amounts for the Associated Project} ((60/300) \times 750) / 80 = 70 ((\text{Actual Cost} / \text{Budgeted Cost}) \times \text{Budgeted Revenue}) / \text{Sum of Revenue Event Amount}$

## QUESTION 5

Which application would you use to map application roles to external roles? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Oracle Identity Manager
- B. Authorization Policy Manager
- C. BPM Work List
- D. Security Console

Correct Answer: B

Ref: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17904\\_01/doc.1111/e14431/managing.htm#APMAG3333](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17904_01/doc.1111/e14431/managing.htm#APMAG3333) Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Authorization Policy Manager Managing Security Artifacts This chapter describes the procedures an administrator follows to manage application-specific security artifacts, view the external role hierarchy, manage the application role hierarchy, and manage the many-to-many mapping of application roles to external roles from both the application and the external role point of view. This chapter is divided into the following sections: Managing Application Security Artifacts Viewing the External Role Hierarchy Managing the Application Role Hierarchy Mapping Application Roles to an External Role Mapping External Roles to an Application Role

Role Mapping Policy A Role Mapping Policy is used to determine what external subjects (users, groups or External Roles) are assigned to the applicable Application Role. The Application Role, when referenced in an Authorization Policy, defines the principals affected by the Authorization Policy. Role Mapping Policies may also include conditions

Oracle Identity Manager ?Not used for mapping application roles to external roles How do Users Interact with Oracle Identity Manager? Oracle Identity Manager provides an end-user interface, called the Identity Self Service console, and a system administrator interface, called the Identity System Administration console. Both end-users and system administrators use the web browser to log on to Oracle Identity Manager. Oracle Identity Manager (OIM) OIM provision users, roles, and defines what a user can do in Oracle Cloud Duty Roles are mapped to jobs and assigned access privileges (Data Security)