[Q22-Q38 Free Sales Ending Soon - Use Real 1z0-1091-22 PDF Questions [Dec 07, 2023

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Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional Certification Exam, also known as 1z0-1091-22, is a certification exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who want to implement and configure Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022. Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional certification exam is intended for individuals who have a solid understanding of Oracle Utilities Meter Solution and want to gain expertise in implementing and customizing the solution to meet specific business needs.

Earning the Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional certification can open up many career opportunities for individuals. Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional certification can help professionals stand out in a competitive job market and can lead to higher salaries and better job prospects. Overall, the Oracle 1z0-1091-22 exam is an excellent way for professionals to validate their skills and expertise in implementing Oracle Utilities Meter

Solution Cloud Service 2022.

NO.22 Which THREE Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rules are provided by the base Meter Data Management (MDM) product that you can include in a VEE group?
* Positive consumption check
* Negative consumption check
* High/low check
* Estimate data based on nearby addresses
* Interval averaging

Explanation

The base Meter Data Management (MDM) product provides several Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rules that you can include in a VEE group. A VEE group is a collection of VEE rules that are used to validate, estimate, and edit measurements based on certain criteria. Some of the VEE rules that are provided by the base MDM product are:

* Positive consumption check: This is a rule that checks if the consumption value of a measurement is positive. If the consumption value is negative, the rule flags the measurement as invalid and estimates a new value based on historical data or other methods.

* Negative consumption check: This is a rule that checks if the consumption value of a measurement is negative. If the consumption value is positive, the rule flags the measurement as invalid and estimates a new value based on historical data or other methods.

* High/low check: This is a rule that checks if the consumption value of a measurement is within a predefined range. If the consumption value is above or below the range, the rule flags the measurement as invalid and estimates a new value based on historical data or other methods.

Estimate data based on nearby addresses is not a VEE rule that is provided by the base MDM product. This is a custom VEE rule that can be developed by using Groovy scripting language or Java programming language.

Interval averaging is not a VEE rule that is provided by the base MDM product. This is a usage calculation rule that is used to calculate derived values from interval measurements by averaging them over a certain period.

NO.23 How do you configure the derived values that are relevant for a device?
* Configure the derived values an the final measurement type for the measuring components to be defined on the device.
* Configure the derived values on the device type for the derived values to be defined on the device.
* Configure the derived values on the measuring component type for the measuring components to be defined on the device.
* Configure the derived values on the measuring component for the measuring components to be defined on the device.

Explanation

To configure the derived values that are relevant for a device, you should configure them on the measuring component type for the measuring components to be defined on the device. A measuring component type defines the type of measurement that a device can record, such as scalar, interval, or event. A measuring component type can also define the derived values that are calculated from raw measurements based on certain rules or factors. A measuring component is an instance of a measuring component type that is associated with a device.

You do not need to configure the derived values on the final measurement type, which defines how measurements are stored and processed in Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management. Final measurement types do not define derived values.

You do not need to configure the derived values on the device type, which defines the physical characteristics and attributes of a device, such as manufacturer, model, or serial number. Device types do not define derived values.

You do not need to configure the derived values on the measuring component, which is an instance of a measuring component type that is associated with a device. Measuring components inherit derived values from their measuring component types.

NO.24 Which TWO Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rules are typically configured on a project for consumption synchronization processes?
* Interval adjustment from scalar: Adjust the interval curve to the register consumption.
* Low check: Check for invalid low usage.
* Sum check: Ensure the two measuring components are in sync.
* Unit of Measure (UOM) check: Ensure UOMs are correct.

Explanation

Consumption synchronization is a process that ensures that the usage data from different measuring components (such as interval and scalar) are consistent and aligned. Consumption synchronization can be performed using various methods, such as adjustment, estimation, or derivation. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, two types of VEE rules that are typically configured on a project for consumption synchronization processes are:

* Interval adjustment from scalar: This is a rule that adjusts the interval curve to match the register consumption. Interval adjustment from scalar can be used to correct any discrepancies between interval and scalar usage data due to factors such as clock drift or multiplier errors.

* Sum check: This is a rule that ensures that the usage data from two measuring components are in sync.

Sum check can be used to compare the usage data from different measuring components (such as import and export) and flag any differences or errors.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 8: Usage, Section 8.3:

Validation, Estimation, and Editing; Section 8.5: Consumption Synchronization

NO.25 Momentary outages are very short-term outages where an outage event is sent and a restoration event is received in less than a few minutes.

Which TWO system components would you configure to ignore momentary outages?
* Reporting categories
* AMI commands
* Device events
* Activities

Explanation

Momentary outages are very short-term outages where an outage event is sent and a restoration event is received in less than a few minutes. These outages may not requireany action from the utility and may be ignored for reporting or analysis purposes. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, two system components that can be configured to ignore momentary outages are:

* Device events: These are events that are sent by smart meters to indicate various conditions or situations, such as outages, tampering, or alarms. Device events can be configured with a minimum duration parameter that specifies the minimum time difference between an event start and an event end for the event to be processed. If the event duration is less than the minimum duration, the event is ignored.

* Activities: These are tasks that are created by the system or by users to perform various actions, such as meter reading, installation, or maintenance. Activities can be configured with a momentary outage threshold parameter that specifies the maximum time difference between an outage event and a restoration event for the activity to be created. If the outage duration is less than the momentary outage threshold, no activity is created.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, Chapter 5: Device Management, Section 5.2: Device Events; Chapter 6: Device Installations, Section 6.4: Activities

NO.26 Service Order Management is used to orchestrate service order processes such as Enable Service and Disable Service.

Which Oracle Utilities Application Framework (OUAF) admin data should be created for a custom Service Order Management process?
* Consumer contract type
* Device type
* Activity type
* Device event type
Explanation

An activity type is an Oracle Utilities Application Framework (OUAF) admin data that should be created for a custom Service Order Management process. An activity type defines the type of work that needs to be performed on a service point or device, such as enable service or disable service. An activity type also defines the following attributes:

* The status and priority of the activity

* The business object and algorithm that are used to process the activity

* The fields and validations that are required for the activity

* The notifications and escalations that are triggered by the activity

* The dependencies and relationships that exist between different activities An activity type is used to create and manage service orders, which are records that store the details and outcomes of the work performed on a service point or device.

NO.27 The client has installed scalar devices to measure the solar energy generated (export) and the energy received (import) from the market. This data is stored in separate measuring components (registers). The validation rules are generally the same for both measuring components, but there is one exception: the negative consumption check applies only to energy received (import).

Which TWO configurations ensure that the negative consumption rule is checked for energy received (import) only?
* Create two different VEE groups.
* Modify the base VEE rule.
* Remove the negative consumption check from the VEE group.
* Use eligibility criteria.
* Use the Skip flag in the Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rule.
Explanation

The client has installed scalar devices to measure the solar energy generated (export) and the energy received (import) from the market. This data is stored in separate measuring components (registers). The validation rules are generally the same for both measuring components, but there is one exception: the negative consumption check applies only to energy received (import). According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, two configurations that ensure that the negative consumption check is checked for energy received (import) only are:

* Use eligibility criteria: These are rules that determine whether a VEE rule should be applied or not based on certain conditions or characteristics. Eligibility criteria can be used to apply the negative consumption check only to the measuring component that has a characteristic value indicating energy received (import).

* Use the Skip flag in the VEE rule: This is a flag that indicates whether a VEE rule should be skipped or not based on certain conditions or characteristics. The Skip flag can be used to skip the negative consumption check for the measuring component that has a characteristic value indicating energy

* generated (export).

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 8: Usage, Section 8.3:

Validation, Estimation, and Editing

NO.28 A business needs a new Service Order process that includes meter commands. Which THREE options should you configure to build this process?
* Activity type
* Device configuration type
* Communication type Message sender
* Measuring component type
Explanation

To build a new Service Order process that includes meter commands, you need to configure the following options:

* Measuring component type: This defines the type of measurement that a device can record, such as scalar, interval, or event. You can associate meter commands with measuring component types to perform actions on devices that have those types1.

* Activity type: This defines the type of work that needs to be performed on a service point or device, such as installation, removal, or inspection. You can associate meter commands with activity types to trigger actions on devices when an activity is completed1.

* Communication type Message sender: This defines the communication channel and protocol that is used to send meter commands to devices. You can configure message senders for different communication types, such as AMI, AMR, or manual1.

You do not need to configure device configuration type, which defines the physical characteristics and attributes of a device, such as manufacturer, model, or serial number1. Device configuration type does not affect meter commands.

NO.29 Which TWO statements are true about the Measurement Reprocessing functional?
* When a meter multiplier changes retroactively, measurements are reprocessed, triggering billing adjustment notifications that are sent to the customer information systems.
* When an installation constant changes retroactively for a meter, measurements are automatically reprocessed, triggering billing adjustment notifications that are sent to the customer information systems.
* Measurement reprocessing is executed by users manually, which imports corrected initial measurement data (IMD) records.
* Derived measurements are recalculated based on new data.
Explanation

The Measurement Reprocessing functionality is a feature that enables MDM to reprocess measurements based on certain criteria or events. Some of the statements that are true about the Measurement Reprocessing functionality are:

* When a meter multiplier changes retroactively, measurements are reprocessed, triggering billing adjustment notifications that are

sent to the customer information systems: A meter multiplier is a value that is used to adjust measurements based on certain factors, such as device accuracy or calibration.

* When a meter multiplier changes retroactively for a meter, measurements are reprocessed by applying the new meter multiplier value and triggering billing adjustment notifications that are sent to the customer information systems (CIS) to correct any billing errors or discrepancies.

* Derived measurements are recalculated based on new data: Derived measurements are values that are calculated from raw measurements based on certain rules or factors. When new data is available for raw measurements, such as corrected or estimated values, derived measurements are recalculated based on the new data.

When an installation constant changes retroactively for a meter, measurements are not automatically reprocessed, triggering billing adjustment notifications that are sent to the customer information systems. An installation constant is a value that is used to adjust measurements based on certain factors, such as device configuration or installation. When an installation constant changes retroactively for a meter, measurements are not automatically reprocessed, but require manual intervention by using the Reprocess Measurements batch process.

Measurement reprocessing is not executed by users manually, which imports corrected initial measurement data (IMD) records. Measurement reprocessing is executed by MDM automatically or by using batch processes, which reprocess existing measurement data based on certain criteria or events.

NO.30 A small building with five metered apartments has common areas used by all residents. The common areas are metered separately, and the common usage needs to be spread evenly across residents.

How should you configure the solution to bill each resident accurately?
* Each apartment’s usage subscriptions must have two service paints, one for the apartment and one for

20% of the common areas.
* Set up a virtual meter to include the apartment usage and 20% of the common areas.
* Calculate the usage for each apartment by using customer information system (CIS).
* Use a derivation algorithm to include 20% of the common areas with the apartment accounts.

Explanation

To configure the solution to bill each resident accurately for a small building with five metered apartments and common areas, you should set up a virtual meter to include the apartment usage and 20% of the common areas. A virtual meter is a configuration that defines how measurements from multiple devices or service points are aggregated or disaggregated. A virtual meter can be used to create new measurements from existing ones based on certain rules or factors. By setting up a virtual meter to include the apartment usage and 20% of the common areas, you can ensure that each resident is billed for their own usage and their share of the common usage.

You do not need to set up each apartment’s usage subscriptions to have two service points, one for the apartment and one for 20% of the common areas. A usage subscription is a relationship that defines the external system or service provider that will receive the bill determinants, the usage calculation group that will be used to calculate the bill determinants, and the service points that will provide the measurement data for the bill determinants. A usage subscription can have only one service point, not two.

You do not need to calculate the usage for each apartment by using customer information system (CIS), which is an external system that manages customer accounts and billing information. CIS does not calculate usage for each apartment, but receives bill determinants from MDM.

You do not need to use a derivation algorithm to include 20% of the common areas with the apartment accounts, which is a custom

logic that can be developed by using Groovy scripting language or Java programming language. A derivation algorithm is not used to create new measurements from existing ones, but to create new measuring components from existing ones.

NO.31 Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management (MDM) DataConnect facilitates extraction of data for use in external applications such as energy management systems.

Which TWO can you export in the MDM version of DataConnect?
* Billing determinants
* Service points and install events
* Usage measurement data
* Configuration data
* Device events

Explanation

Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management (MDM) DataConnect is a feature that facilitates extraction of data for use in external applications such as energy management systems. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, some examples of data that can be exported in the MDM version of DataConnect are:

* Billing determinants: These are usage data that have been divided into time-of-use periods and applied with factors for billing purposes. Billing determinants can be exported to a billing system or a customer information system for generating bills or invoices.

* Usage measurement data: These are raw or processed interval data that have been recorded by smart meters or other devices. Usage measurement data can be exported to an analytics system or a demand response system for analysis or optimization.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 9: Communications, Section 9.4: DataConnect

NO.32 Usage transactions can contain date breaks. What is used to supply date breaks?
* Usage subscription BO
* Requesting system or user input
* Usage subscription type
* Deferred monitor calculation algorithm

Explanation

Usage transactions can contain date breaks, which are dates that divide a usage period into sub-periods based on certain criteria or events. Date breaks are used to supply datebreaks for usage transactions. Date breaks are specified by the requesting system or user input when requesting a usage transaction. A requesting system is an external system or service provider that requests bill determinants from MDM. A user input is a manual entry of data by a user.

Usage subscription BO is not used to supply date breaks for usage transactions. A usage subscription BO is a business object that defines the relationship between a service point and a subscribing system.

Usage subscription type is not used to supply date breaks for usage transactions. A usage subscription type is a configuration that defines the properties and rules for a usage subscription.

Deferred monitor calculation algorithm is not used to supply date breaks for usage transactions. A deferred monitor calculation algorithm is a custom logic that can be developed by using Groovy scripting language or Java programming language. A deferred monitor calculation algorithm is used to perform certain calculations or validations on usage transactions after they are created.

NO.33 In the SaaS solution, how should you configure equipment that attaches to an asset, such as a communication module attached to a meter?

* Set up a component
* Create a master child asset
* Add a sub-asset
* Add a constituent part

Explanation

To configure equipment that attaches to an asset, such as a communication module attached to a meter, you should set up a component. A component is a part of an asset that can be installed and removed independently of the asset. You can define component types and associate them with asset types. For example, you can define a communication module component type and associate it with a meter asset type2.

You do not need to create a master child asset, which is a relationship between two assets that are installed at different service points but are functionally related. For example, you can define a transformer as a master asset and a meter as a child asset2. A master child asset is not suitable for equipment that attaches to an asset.

You do not need to add a sub-asset, which is an asset that is installed at the same service point as another asset but has its own measuring components and usage subscriptions. For example, you can define a meter as a sub-asset of another meter if they share the same service point but have different measurements2. A sub-asset is not suitable for equipment that attaches to an asset.

You do not need to add a constituent part, which is an attribute of an asset that cannot be installed or removed independently of the asset. For example, you can define a battery as a constituent part of a meter if it is embedded in the meter and cannot be replaced . A constituent part is not suitable for equipment that attaches to an asset.

NO.34 A customer needs to validate high or low tolerances such that exceeding in either direction must not allow the reading to be finalized. In addition, all other validation rules that are configured must be applied to the readings.

Which exception severity should you configure in Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rules?

* Issues
* Terminate
* Critical
* Informational

Explanation

To validate high or low tolerances such that exceeding in either direction must not allow the reading to be finalized, and also apply all other validation rules that are configured, you should configure critical as the exception severity in Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) rules. An exception severity is an attribute that indicates how severe an exception is when a measurement fails a VEE rule. Critical is an exception severity that prevents a measurement from being finalized until it is corrected or overridden by a user.

Issues is not an exception severity that can be configured in VEE rules. Issues is an attribute that indicates if there are any unresolved exceptions or errors for a measurement.

Terminate is not an exception severity that can be configured in VEE rules. Terminate is an action that can be performed by a VEE rule when a measurement fails the rule. Terminate means that the VEE process stops and does not apply any further VEE rules to the measurement.

Informational is not an exception severity that can be configured in VEE rules. Informational is an attribute that indicates if there are any informational messages or warnings for a measurement.

NO.35 Which relationship must be established with an external system or a service provider before creating bill determinants in Meter Data Management (MDM)?

* Usage factor
* Usage transaction
* Usage subscription
* Usage rule

Explanation

A usage subscription is a relationship that must be established with an external system or a service provider before creating bill determinants in Meter Data Management (MDM). A usage subscription defines the external system or service provider that will receive the bill determinants, the usage calculation group that will be used to calculate the bill determinants, and the service points that will provide the measurement data for the bill determinants.

You do not need to establish a usage factor, a usage transaction, or a usage rule with an external system or a service provider before creating bill determinants. A usage factor is a value that is used to adjust or convert measurements based on certain criteria. A usage transaction is a record that stores the bill determinants and other usage information for a usage subscription. A usage rule is a rule that is used to calculate, validate, or estimate bill determinants based on certain criteria.

NO.36 For a Meter Data Management (MDM) implementation, a customer requires specific bill determinants along with bill determinant calculation validations to be executed, before the determinant values are exported to their customer information system (CIS).

Which THREE factors should you consider while configuring usage calculation groups?

* CIS rates, that MDM bill determinants or the usage process are expected to support
* Bill determinants or usage validations
* Bill determinants or usage calculations
* Type of measurement (interval or scalar) data that needs to be used for bill determinants or usage calculation
* Device subscriptions

Explanation

Usage calculation groups are used to define how usage data are calculated, validated, and exported for different purposes, such as billing, settlement, or analysis. Usage calculation groups can have different components that specify the logic and parameters for performing various operations on usage data. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, some examples of components that can be configured in usage calculation groups are:

* CIS rates: These are rate schedules that are defined in the customer information system (CIS) and imported into Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management. CIS rates can be used to specify which bill determinants or usage calculations should be applied for different rate schedules or customer classes.

* Bill determinants or usage validations: These are rules that check the quality or accuracy of usage data and assign condition codes or flags to indicate any issues or errors. Bill determinants or usage validations can be used to ensurethat usage data meet certain criteria or standards before they are exported to CIS or other systems.

* Bill determinants or usage calculations: These are rules that perform various calculations or adjustments on usage data, such as dividing usage into time-of-use periods, applying factors or multipliers, or deriving net usage. Bill determinants or usage calculations can be used to generate different types of bill determinants for billing purposes.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 8: Usage, Section 8.2:

Usage Calculation Groups

NO.37 In which THREE situations would you use a dynamic option?

* The scalar meter-read download process creates an activity each time a scalar measuring component is scheduled to be read.
* The utility has a program where customers can optionally participate in demand response (DR) programs.
* An option is specified on a service point to allow Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) processing to dynamically invoke a group of VEE rules depending on a characteristic.
* A consumer receives credit for consumption during a critical peak period (CPP) event that is lower than their “normal* consumption.
* The utility has a program that credits customers for conservation during critical peak periods.

Explanation

A dynamic option is an option that is assigned to an entity at run time based on a characteristic value. Dynamic options are used to provide flexibility and customization for different scenarios. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, some examples of dynamic options are:

* The utility has a program where customers can optionally participate in demand response (DR) programs. A dynamic option is specified on a usage subscription to allow different DR programs to be applied depending on a characteristic value such as customer class or rate schedule.

* An option is specified on a service point to allow Validation, Estimation, and Editing (VEE) processing to dynamically invoke a group of VEE rules depending on a characteristic. For example, if the service point has a characteristic indicating that it is part of a net metering program, then a different set of VEE rules may be applied than for a regular service point.

* The utility has a program that credits customers for conservation during critical peak periods. A dynamic option is specified on a usage subscription to allow different credit calculations to be applied

* depending on a characteristic value such as customer class or rate schedule.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, Chapter 2: Options and Characteristics, Section 2.1: Options

NO.38 Your client requests you to design and set up data necessary to support an electric meter that is installed at a customer’s service point with solar panels:

* Channel 1: Measures the kWh that was consumed from the grid. This is an interval channel that measures in

60-minute intervals.

* Channel 2: Measures the kWh that was generated. This is an interval channel that measures in 60-minute intervals.

Using the Math usage rule, you must create usage transactions that take the difference between the consumed and generated channels, store and name the difference value, and store the derived curve.

Which THREE statements are true?
* The two channels need distinct service quantity identifiers (SQIs) to differentiate between the generated and consumed kWh.
* Net consumption SQI is required.
* You must set “Save Derived Vector” to Yes in the Math usage rule.
* Net consumption SQI is not required because the result is stored in the database.
* A separate generated service point is required

Explanation

The client requests to design and set up data necessary to support an electric meter that is installed at a customer’s service

point with solar panels. The meter has two channels that measure the kWh that was consumed from the grid and the kWh that was generated. Using the Math usage rule, usage transactions that take the difference between the consumed and generated channels must be created and stored. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, some statements that are true about this scenario are:

* The two channels need distinct service quantity identifiers (SQIs) to differentiate between the generated and consumed kWh. SQIs are codes that identify different types of usage data, such as kWh, kVARh, or kW. SQIs can be used to specify which usage data should be used for calculation or validation purposes.

* Net consumption SQI is required. This is a code that identifies the usage data that represents the difference between the consumed and generated kWh. Net consumption SQI can be used to store and name the difference value and export it to other systems.

* You must set “Save Derived Vector” to Yes in the Math usage rule. This is a parameter that indicates whether the derived curve that results from the Math usage rule should be saved or not. Setting this parameter to Yes can be used to store the derived curve that represents the net consumption.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 3: Asset Management, Section 3.5: Measuring Components; Chapter 8: Usage, Section 8.4: Usage Calculations