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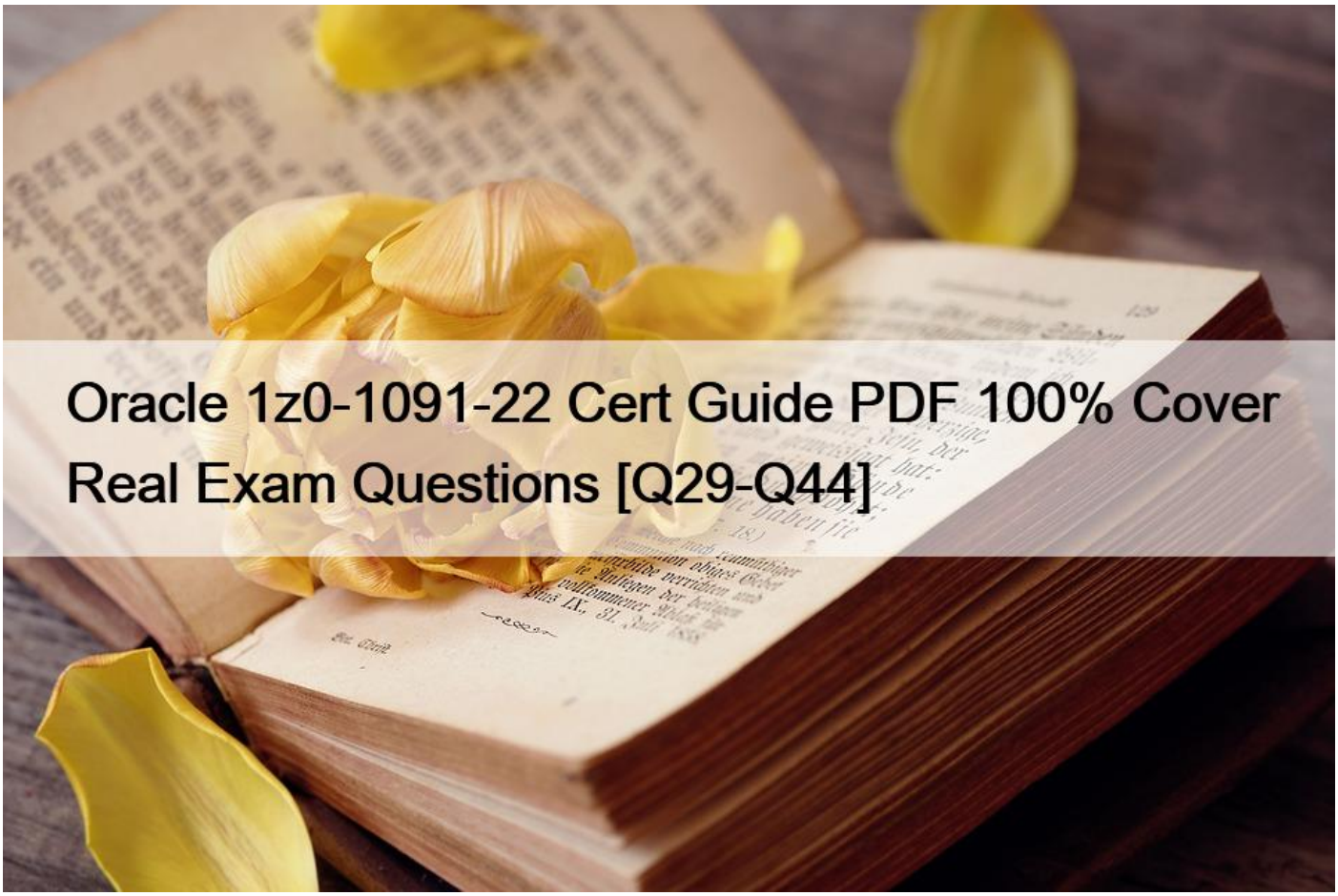

Oracle 1z0-1091-22 Cert Guide PDF 100% Cover Real Exam Questions
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To earn the Oracle 1z0-1091-22 certification, candidates must pass a single exam that consists of 60 multiple-choice questions. 1z0-1091-22 exam is timed and lasts for 105 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 60%. Candidates who pass the exam will receive a certificate from Oracle that demonstrates their expertise in implementing Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022. Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional certification can help professionals to enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their commitment to ongoing professional development.

QUESTION 29

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.

QUESTION 30

Devices are often added to Meter Data Management (MDM) via a synchronization process. Device configuration business objects (BOs) can be configured to use Synchronization Add BO to determine the appropriate BO for the new device.

What is Synchronization Add BO associated with?

* Business service associated with Dl-Device Configuration BO
* Options on Dl-Device Configuration BO
* Validation algorithm on Dl-Device Configuration BO
* Lifecycle algorithm on Dl-Device Configuration BO

Explanation

Synchronization Add BO is associated with the lifecycle algorithm on Dl-Device Configuration BO. A lifecycle algorithm is a custom logic that can be developed by using Groovy scripting language or Java programming language. A lifecycle algorithm is used to perform certain actions or validations when a business object is created, updated, or deleted. Synchronization Add BO is a parameter that can be configured on the lifecycle algorithm on Dl-Device Configuration BO. Synchronization Add BO is used to determine the appropriate business object for creating a new device based on certain criteria, such as device type or device configuration type.

Synchronization Add BO is not associated with the business service associated with Dl-Device Configuration BO, which is a component that provides the functionality and logic for processing data related to device configuration. Synchronization Add BO is not associated with the options on Dl-Device Configuration BO, which are configurable values that can be used to define business rules or relationships for device configuration. Synchronization Add BO is not associated with the validation algorithm on Dl-Device Configuration BO, which is a custom logic that can be developed by using Groovy scripting language or Java programming language. A validation algorithm is used to perform certain checks or validations on the data entered for device configuration.

QUESTION 31

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.

QUESTION 32

Time-of-use (TOU) maps can be used by various functions in Meter Data Management (MDM). Which of the following is a typical scenario in which TOU maps are applied?
* To initial measurement data (IMD) records for creating summarized TOU final measurements.
* To usage transactions and final measurements for billing and analytical purposes.
* To determine the time a user worked an an incorrect measurement.
* To map usage data with geospatial applications.

Explanation

Time-of-use (TOU) maps can be used by various functions in Meter Data Management (MDM). A TOU map is a configuration that defines how interval measurements are converted into scalar measurements based on different TOU periods. A typical scenario in which TOU maps are applied is to usage transactions and final measurements for billing and analytical purposes. A usage transaction is a record that stores the bill determinants and other usage information for a usage subscription. A final measurement is a record that stores the measurement data that has been validated, edited, and estimated. TOU maps can be applied to usage transactions and final measurements to calculate bill determinants or perform analysis based on different TOU periods.

TOU maps are not applied to initial measurement data (IMD) records for creating summarized TOU final measurements. IMD records are records that store the raw measurement data that is received from smart meter systems or other sources. IMD records are not converted into final measurements by using TOU maps, but by using VEE rules.

TOU maps are not used to determine the time a user worked on an incorrect measurement, which is a function that is performed by using audit trails or logs. TOU maps are not used to map usage data with geospatial applications, which is a function that is performed by using location data or coordinates.

QUESTION 33

If a project is setting up meter commands with a head-end system (HES), which TWO components should you configure to support the inbound responses from HES?
* Inbound web services
* Outbound message type
* Master configurations

* Message sender

Explanation

Smart Grid Gateway (SGG) is a product that provides integration between Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management and various head-end systems that communicate with smart meters. SGG supports inbound and outbound communication between the two systems using web services and message queues. According to the Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, if a project is setting up meter commands with a head-end system (HES), two components that should be configured to support the inbound responses from HES are:

* Inbound web services: These are web services that are exposed by SGG to receive messages from HES.

Inbound web services can be used to receive responses from HES for commands that were sent by SGG or other systems.

* Message sender: This is a component that sends messages from SGG to other systems using message queues. Message sender can be used to send responses from HES to Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management or other systems.

References: Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, Chapter 2: Architecture Overview; Chapter 3:

Communication; Chapter 4: Commands

QUESTION 34

Which THREE features should you set up in the Cloud Service Payload Processing configuration?

* File system directory SFTP setup
* Key rings and key pairs
* Object Storage locations
* Head-end systems (HES)

Explanation

To set up the Cloud Service Payload Processing configuration, you should perform the following steps:

* File system directory SFTP setup: This is used to configure the secure file transfer protocol (SFTP) settings for transferring files between Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway and Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management. You need to specify the SFTP host name, port number, user name, password, and directory path for inbound and outbound files.

* Key rings and key pairs: This is used to configure the encryption and decryption settings for payload files. You need to create key rings and key pairs for each communication type and associate them with message senders and receivers.

* Object Storage locations: This is used to configure the object storage settings for storing payload files in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to specify the object storage URL, bucket name, user name, password, and encryption key for each communication type.

You do not need to set up head-end systems (HES), which are external systems that communicate with smart meters and devices. Head-end systems are configured in Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway, not in Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management.

QUESTION 35

Which step should you perform to configure commands in a SaaS environment?

* Create Object Storage locations (or buckets).
* Configure File Storage Configuration (Fl-RleStorage) extendable lookup.

* Configure the following processing methods: Unit of Measure (UOM) Translation, Initial Measurement Creation, and Device Event Mapping.
* Create key rings and key pairs.
* Configure outbound and inbound communications (Request/Response model).

Explanation

In a SaaS environment, Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management and Smart Grid Gateway are deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and use OCI Object Storage to store files and data. OCI Object Storage is a scalable and secure service that allows users to store and access data from anywhere using REST APIs or web consoles. According to the Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, one step that should be performed to configure commands in a SaaS environment is:

* Create Object Storage locations (or buckets). These are containers that store files and data in OCI Object Storage. Object Storage locations can be used to store command requests and responses between Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management and Smart Grid Gateway.

References: Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, Chapter 4: Commands, Section 4.4: Command Configuration

QUESTION 36

The Vector and Service Quantity Math usage rule facilitates the configuration of complex vector calculations.

It is based on a series of underlying services with vectors configured as input to the calculations.

What are THREE typical uses of the usage rule?
* Finding coincident peaks
* Finding max values
* Performing Array math
* Performing math formulas on interval data
* Converting interval data to scalar reads

Explanation

The Vector and Service Quantity Math usage rule facilitates the configuration of complex vector calculations.

It is based on a series of underlying services with vectors configured as input to the calculations. Some typical uses of the usage rule are:

* Finding coincident peaks: This is a calculation that finds the highest demand value for each interval across multiple service points or devices.

* Performing Array math: This is a calculation that performs arithmetic operations on arrays of interval data, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.

* Performing math formulas on interval data: This is a calculation that performs mathematical functions on interval data, such as logarithm, exponentiation, square root, or trigonometry.

Finding max values is not a typical use of the Vector and Service Quantity Math usage rule. Finding max values is a simple calculation that finds the highest demand value for each service point or device.

Converting interval data to scalar reads is not a typical use of the Vector and Service Quantity Math usage rule. Converting interval data to scalar reads is done by using other usage rules, such as Interval Data Scalar Read Rule.

QUESTION 37

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.

QUESTION 38

A business needs a new Service Order process that includes meter commands. Which THREE options should you configure to build this process?
* Measuring component type
* Device configuration type
* Activity type
* Communication type Message sender
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.

QUESTION 39

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.

QUESTION 40

Which THREE statements are true about the Subtractive Interval Data functionality?
* The IMD load processes calculate consumption in engineering units.
* A new reading condition field ensures that you do not lose the reading quality when a meter’s consumption is estimated.
* You can optionally validate for rollover exceptions and negative consumption calculations.
* It validates consumption in initial measurement data (IMD).
* It converts engineering units into reads.
Explanation

The Subtractive Interval Data functionality is a feature that enables Meter Data Management (MDM) to process interval data from devices that do not provide interval readings, but only cumulative readings. The Subtractive Interval Data functionality performs the following actions:

* The IMD load processes calculate consumption in engineering units: The IMD load processes are batch processes that load initial measurement data (IMD) records from smart meter systems or other sources into MDM. The IMD load processes calculate consumption in engineering units by subtracting consecutive cumulative readings and applying conversion factors.

* A new reading condition field ensures that you do not lose the reading quality when a meter’s consumption is estimated: A reading condition field is an attribute that indicates the quality or status of a measurement, such as valid, invalid, estimated, or substituted. A new reading condition field called Original Reading Condition is added to store the original reading condition of a

cumulative reading when its consumption is estimated by using VEE rules.

* You can optionally validate for rollover exceptions and negative consumption calculations: You can configure VEE rules to check for rollover exceptions and negative consumption calculations when processing subtractive interval data. A rollover exception occurs when a cumulative reading reaches its maximum value and resets to zero. A negative consumption calculation occurs when a cumulative reading decreases instead of increasing.

It is not true that it validates consumption in initial measurement data (IMD), which are records that store the raw measurement data that is received from smart meter systems or other sources. Subtractive Interval Data functionality does not validate consumption in IMD, but calculates consumption from cumulative readings.

It is not true that it converts engineering units into reads, which are values that are recorded by devices at certain intervals or events. Subtractive Interval Data functionality does not convert engineering units into reads, but calculates consumption in engineering units from cumulative readings.

QUESTION 41

Your client wants to generate bill determinants for the billing system by using a time-of-use (TOU) group for

“on peak”, “off peak”, and “shoulder.” They also want to have holiday consumption categorized as “off peak” regardless of the day on which it falls.

What is the correct configuration for this?
* Edit the TOU map template to include the Holiday TOU as “off peak”.
* Add the work calendar to the TOU map template and set the Holiday TOU as “off peak”.
* Add the work calendar to the TOU map template and set the Holiday TOU as “on peak”, “off peak”, or

“shoulder” depending on the calendar day.
* Add the work calendar to the TOU map template and set the Holiday TOU as “on peak”.
* Add the work calendar ta the TOU map template.
Explanation

A time-of-use (TOU) group is a set of TOU maps that define how usage is divided into different TOU periods for different days of the week and seasons of the year. A TOU group can have a work calendar associated with it to define holidays and other special days that may have different TOU periods than regular days. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, to configure a TOU group for”on peak”, “off peak”, and “shoulder” periods and have holiday consumption categorized as “off peak” regardless of the day on which it falls, the correct steps are:

* Add the work calendar to the TOU map template and set the Holiday TOU as “off peak”. This will ensure that any day marked as a holiday in the work calendar will have its usage assigned to the “off peak” period.

* Create a TOU map for each season using the TOU map template and define the start and end times for each TOU period (“on peak”, “off peak”, and “shoulder”) for each day of the week.

* Create a TOU group and add the TOU maps for each season to it.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service Business User Guide, Chapter 4: Time-of-Use Data Management, Section 4.2: Time-of-Use Maps; Section 4.3: Time-of-Use Groups

QUESTION 42

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

QUESTION 43

Which THREE commands are supported by the Smart Grid Gateway (SGG) adapters?
* Request outage information
* On-demand reading
* Ping meter
* Connect
* Disconnect service at pole

Explanation

Smart Grid Gateway (SGG) is a product that provides integration between Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management and various head-end systems that communicate with smart meters. SGG supports different types of commands that can be sent to smart meters to perform various actions, such as reading, pinging, connecting, or disconnecting. According to the Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, some examples of commands that are supported by the SGG adapters are:

* On-demand reading: This is a command that requests a smart meter to send its current or historical usage data to the head-end system. On-demand reading can be used for billing purposes or for verifying meter readings.

* Ping meter: This is a command that tests the communication between the head-end system and the smart meter. Ping meter can be

used for troubleshooting purposes or for checking meter status.

* Connect: This is a command that enables the service at a smart meter. Connect can be used for activating service for a new customer or for restoring service after a payment.

References: Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway User Guide, Chapter 4: Commands, Section 4.1: Command Types

QUESTION 44

A new fast food restaurant is being installed at the center of a university. The restaurant will be metered, but its usage will also be included in the university’s master meter.

What should you do to bill the university correctly?
* Configure the restaurant’s service point on the university’s usage subscription to exclude the restaurant’s usage.
* Exclude the restaurant’s usage from customer information system (CIS).
* Use derivation algorithms to exclude the restaurant’s usage from the master meter.
* Set up a virtual meter to exclude the restaurant’s usage from the master meter.
Explanation

A virtual meter is a meter that does not physically exist but is used to represent the usage of a group of meters or a portion of a meter. A virtual meter can be used to perform various calculations or adjustments on usage data, such as aggregation, derivation, allocation, or net metering. According to the Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, to bill the university correctly for a new fast food restaurant that is being installed at the center of the university and whose usage will also be included in the university’s master meter, the correct step is:

* Use derivation algorithms to exclude the restaurant’s usage from the master meter. This can be done by creating a virtual meter that represents the master meter minus the restaurant’s meter and applying a derivation algorithm that subtracts the restaurant’s usage from the master meter’s usage. The virtual meter’s usage can then be used for billing the university.

References: Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management Business User Guide, Chapter 3: Asset Management, Section 3.4: Virtual Meters

Oracle 1z0-1091-22 certification exam covers a range of topics, including the architecture and deployment of Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service, configuring and managing devices, managing meter data, and using data analytics tools. Candidates who pass the Oracle 1z0-1091-22 exam will demonstrate their knowledge of Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service and their ability to implement and configure the solution in various industries. Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service 2022 Implementation Professional certification is a valuable asset for professionals who want to advance their careers in the utilities industry.

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