2024 Realistic 1z0-1058-23 Dumps Questions To Gain Brilliant Result [Q31-Q46
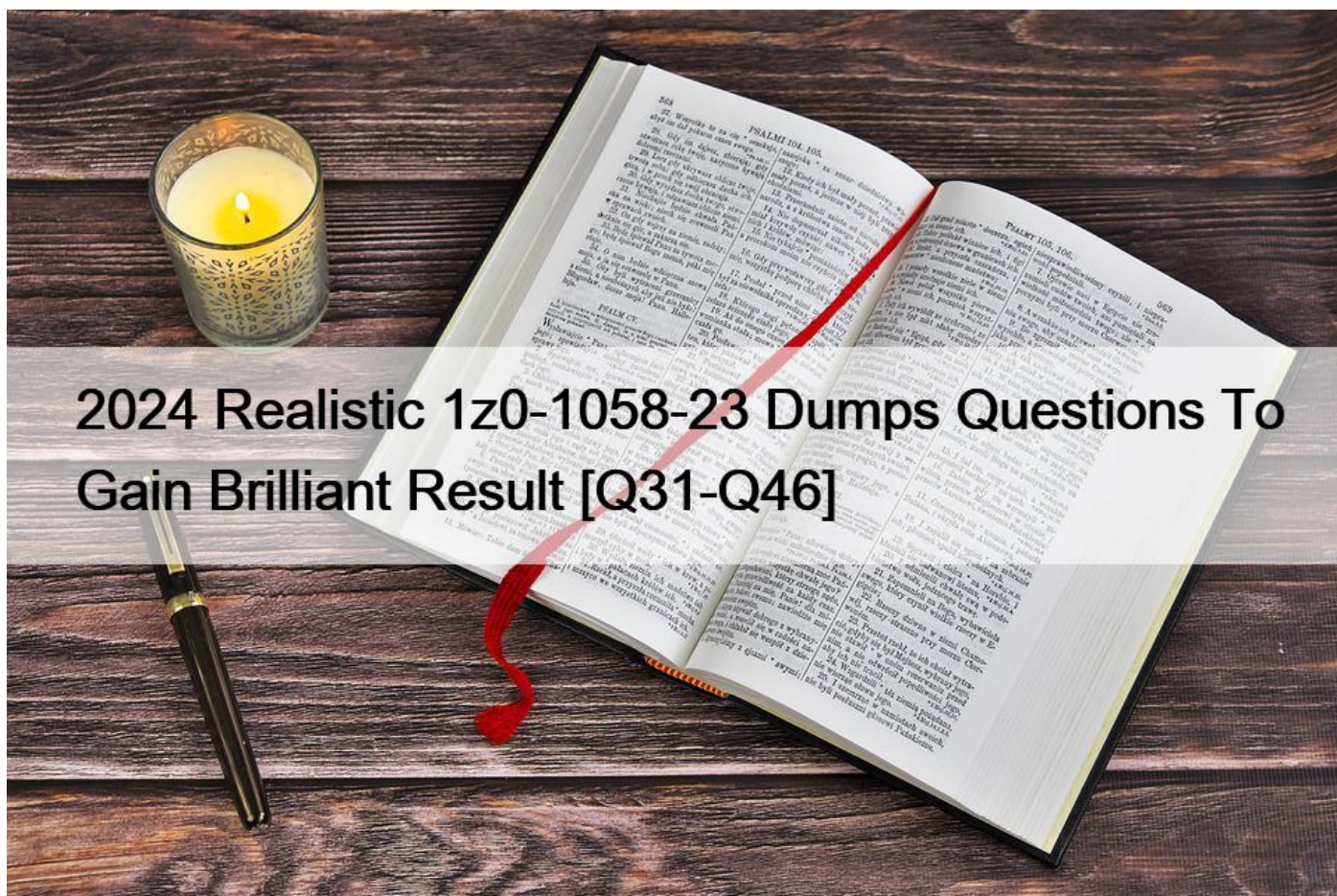

2024 Realistic 1z0-1058-23 Dumps Questions To Gain Brilliant Result Start your 1z0-1058-23 Exam Questions Preparation with Updated 77 Questions Q31. You are working with the customer to gather Risk-Control data for the data import process. The customer has information in multiple formats. Which format should be used for importing the data?

* .xlsx

* .doc

* .pdf

* .xml

* .txt

For importing Risk-Control data into Oracle Risk Management, the .xml format should be used. This is because:

* The .xml format is structured and allows for the definition of custom tags, making it suitable for complex data interchange.

* Oracle documentation specifies that when finishing entering data into the import template, it should be saved in the .xml file format1.

References:The information is based on Oracle’s official documentation regarding the import template data requirements, which outlines the necessary steps and preferred formats for data import into the Risk Management system1.

Q32. You are designing data for data import. The customer decided that they want to secure controls based on their company organization.

Which three worksheets of the import template are required to accomplish this requirement? (Choose three.)
* Perspective Items
* Controls
* Control Test Plans
* Perspective-Control

To secure controls based on the company organization using the Oracle Risk Management import template, the following worksheets are essential:

* Perspective Items: This worksheet is used to define values for all perspectives. Each value must have a type code that matches the type code for the perspective it belongs to, which is set in the Perspective worksheet1.

* Controls: The Controls worksheet supplies data that defines the controls themselves. This is crucial for establishing the specific controls that will be secured1.

* Perspective-Control: This worksheet defines how perspective values relate to controls. It is necessary to associate specific controls with the relevant organizational perspectives1.

References:The information is based on the Oracle Risk Management documentation, which details the use of the Data Migration template and its worksheets for importing various types of data, including object data, transaction data, and association data1.

Q33. A Control Manager has changed the status of an issue to “In Remediation” and has submitted it.

What will be the state of the Issue if there is no issue validator, reviewer, or approver configured?
* In Review
* Active
* Reported
* Approved
* In Edit

Q34. The GRC Business owner responsible for reviewing and investigating access incidents related to the “Order to Cash” perspective does not see any worklists for the generated results. You have validated that:

1. Other business owners are able to view their assigned worklists without any problem

2. Incidents have been generated for the controls related to Order to Cash

3. The business owner’s assigned roles contain the correct functional privileges and data access to the correct perspective values What is the reason the business owner cannot see any worklists for the generated incidents?
* The Result Management Perspective Assignment has not been linked.
* The underlying model is not linked to Order to Cash.
* The business owner was recently assigned the role and the worklist needs to be refreshed.
* Worklist assignment does not include the business owner.
* The Control Perspectives are not linked to the control.

In Oracle Risk Management, when a business owner is assigned a new role, there may be a delay before the worklist reflects this change. This is because the system needs to refresh the data to include the new role assignments in the worklist generation process. If the business owner responsible for the “Order to Cash” perspective does not see any worklists for the generated incidents, despite having the correct functional privileges and data access, it is likely due to the recent assignment of the role. The

system has not yet refreshed the worklists to include the business owner’s new role, which is necessary for them to view the worklists related to the generated incidents.

References:

* Oracle Risk Management Cloud documentation on role assignments and worklist generation1.

* Oracle support documents detailing how to regenerate worklists after changes to GRC security components2.

Q35. How do you associate a risk to a control?
* On the Related Controls tab of risk definition, add the control.
* To associate a control to a risk, the control needs to be in the Review state.
* In the related object section of process definition, add the control to the risk.
* On the Related Objects tab of control definition, add the risk.
* The only way to create risk-control associations is through data import.
To associate a risk to a control within Oracle Risk Management, you would use the control definition.

Specifically, you would navigate to the Related Objects tab within the control definition and add the risk there.

This process links the risk directly to the control, allowing for a clear association between the two within the system.

References:The Oracle Cloud Risk Management and Compliance documentation provides insights into how risks and controls are managed within the system, including the association of risks to controls1. Additionally, the Implementing Risk Management guide from Oracle’s official documentation outlines the steps and considerations for setting up and managing risks and controls, which includes associating risks to controls2.

Q36. You build an access model with two entitlements. Each entitlement has four access points. The entitlements do not have any access points in common.

How many access point combinations will be analyzed?
* 20
* 16
* 8
* 4
* 25
* Identify the number of access points in each entitlement.

* Since the entitlements do not share access points, each access point in one entitlement can be paired with each access point in the other entitlement.

* Multiply the number of access points in the first entitlement by the number of access points in the second entitlement to find the total number of combinations.

Q37. Select three fields that are required to create an impromptu assessment. (Choose three.)
* Due Date
* Template
* Name
* Reviewer
* Perspectives
* Activity

To create an impromptu assessment in Oracle Risk Management, the following steps are outlined:

* Navigate to the record of an individual process, risk, or control.

* Initiate the creation of an impromptu assessment.

* In the General region of the Create Impromptu Assessment page, you are required to:

* Compose a Name for the assessment.

* Select a Due Date for the assessment completion.

* Optionally, select a survey template and provide a survey name prefix, though these are not mandatory fields.

* An Assessment Record Security Assignment region becomes active, where you can authorize users as

* viewers, assessors, reviewers, or approvers. Here, you would select a Reviewer for the assessment.

It’s important to note that an impromptu assessment does not require a template or a plan, and perspectives or activity are not mentioned as required fields in the documentation.

References:The information for creating an impromptu assessment is detailed in the Oracle documentation1. Further overview of assessments can be found in related Oracle documentation2.

Q38. When running Synchronize Transaction from the Data Sources page of Application Configurations, which statement is true when you have two models using invoice and payment business objects?
* One job will run for the two objects based on transactions dated before the Transaction Created As of Date.
* One job will run for the two objects and the Transaction Created As of Date has no impact on the data.
* One job will run for the two objects based on transactions dated after the Transaction Created As of Date.
* Two jobs will run for the two objects based on transactions dated after the Transaction Created As of Date.
* When you synchronize transaction data, the system uploads new and modified records from your Oracle Cloud data source for the business objects used by all current transaction models and controls1.

* The synchronization job updates all business objects used by all current transaction models and controls, and it does so based on the transactions dated after the Transaction Created As of Date1.

* This ensures that the transaction models (and controls) evaluate current data, which is crucial for maintaining the accuracy and relevance of the controls1.

References:

* For more information on the synchronization process and its impact on transaction models, you can refer to the Oracle documentation on Synchronizing Transaction Data1.

* Additional details regarding the scheduling and running of data synchronization jobs can be found in the Oracle documentation on Scheduling or Running Data Synchronization2.

* The Oracle Fusion Cloud Risk Management 23D What’s New document provides insights into the necessity of running the Transaction Data Source Synchronization job when there are new attributes or attribute changes in business objects3.

Q39. An organization has a list of companies with which they no longer wish to do business. The list is not stored in their ERP Could but is stored in a file.

Which transaction model will identify payments made to these companies?
* Create an Imported business object that can be used in conjunction with Oracle's pre-built "Payment" object. One both objects are in your model, add this standard filter: the "Payment" object's "Remit to Supplier Name" is similar to the custom object's "Company Name" by 95%.
* Add a configurable attribute "Company Name" to Oracle's pre-built "Payment" object. Then add this standard filter: "Remit to Supplier Name" equals "Company Name".
* You cannot define this model because imported objects from a file cannot be used with delivered objects.
* Create an Imported business object that can be used in conjunction with Oracle's pre-built "Payables Invoice" object. Once both objects are in your model, add this standard filter: the "Payables Invoice" object's "Supplier Name" equals the custom object's "Company Name".
* Create an Imported Business Object: Import the file containing the list of companies into Oracle Risk Management as an imported business object1.

* Select the 'Payment' Business Object: Choose Oracle's delivered "Payment" business object, which includes attributes related to payment transactions2.

* Combine Objects in a Model: Use the transaction model to combine the imported business object with the "Payment" business object1.

* Add a Standard Filter: Implement a standard filter to compare the "Remit to Supplier Name" from the

"Payment" object with the "Company Name" from the imported business object. Set the similarity condition to 95% to identify payments made to companies on the list1.

References:

* Oracle's documentation on Overview of Transaction Models provides insights into how transaction models can uncover transactions that might involve risk, such as payments to unwanted companies.

* The Overview of Business Objects explains how to work with imported objects and combine them with delivered objects for analysis.

* Detailed instructions on Selecting Business Objects for a Transaction Model guide through the process of creating and using filters within a model.

Q40. During implementation, you created a risk object and successfully mapped it to a control object. The client's Risk Owner is able to access the risk but not the control.

Why did this happen?
* The Risk Administrator needs to run the synchronize jobs to populate the mapping.
* The Risk Owner account is inactive.
* The Risk Owner role does not have the right privileges.
* The risk and control objects are inactive and need to be made active.
The issue described occurs when the Risk Owner role lacks the necessary privileges to access the control object. Even though the risk object has been created and mapped to a control object, if the Risk Owner's role is not configured with the appropriate permissions, they will not be able to view or interact with the control.

This is a common scenario during the implementation phase where roles and permissions need to be carefully assigned to ensure proper access to the risk management system’s features.

References:The explanation is based on the Oracle Risk Management documentation, which provides insights into role-based access and the importance of correct privilege assignment for different roles within the system123.

Q41. After generating an XML file export of Advanced Controls perspectives, you receive a message that the export job has been generated.

What are the three steps you need to perform in order to download and review the formatted export file?

(Choose three.)
* Open with an XML editor, such as Excel.
* Navigate to Monitor Jobs and click the message link for the export job.
* Click the Item Results link.
* Click the Export File button.
* Open with an HTML editor.
* Navigate to Monitor Jobs: After initiating an export, a message presents a job ID. You should note this ID and then navigate to the Monitor Jobs page, which is accessible from either the Models or Controls page.

* Click the Export File button: Locate the row displaying the job ID you noted. Once the status displayed in that row reaches ‘Completed’, click the Download icon.

* Open with an HTML editor: The file-download window will offer you options to open or save the export file. Select the Save option and, in a distinct save-as dialog, navigate to the folder you want to save the file in. The download file is saved in .xml format, which can be opened with an HTML editor for review.

References:

* Oracle documentation on exporting models, controls, or conditions1.

* Oracle documentation on managing export jobs2.

Please note that while the steps provided are based on the Oracle documentation, it is always recommended to consult the latest Oracle Risk Management documents for the most current and accurate procedures.

Q42. Your client needs to perform Design Review and Certification assessment for all their controls. Identify two options that show how this requirement can be met. (Choose two.)

A

1. Create an assessment template for the primary object control selecting both Design Review and Certify activity types.
2. Create an assessment plan by using this template.
3. Initiate an assessment by using this plan.

B

1. Create two assessment templates for the primary object control selecting both Design Review as the activity type in one and Certify in the other
2. Use each template to initiate two separate assessments

C

1. Create an assessment template for the primary object control selecting both Design Review and Certify activity types.
2. Initiate an assessment by attaching this template.

D

1. Create two assessment templates for the primary object control. Select Design Review as the activity type in one and Certify in the other.
2. Create two assessment plans, each using one of these templates.
3. Use these two assessment plans to initiate two assessments.

E

1. Create two assessment plans for the primary object control. Select Design Review as the activity type in one and Certify in the other.
2. Initiate one assessment by selecting both these plans.

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D
* Option E

To meet the requirement for performing Design Review and Certification assessment for all controls, the client can choose two options:

* Option A: This option might involve using pre-built assessment templates that are aligned with industry standards and best practices. By selecting this option, the client can ensure a consistent and thorough review of all controls, leveraging the expertise embedded in these templates.

* Option E: This option could include the creation of custom assessment plans tailored to the specific needs of the client’s organization. Custom plans allow for flexibility and can address unique aspects of the client’s controls that may not be covered by standard templates.

Both options provide a structured approach to conducting Design Review and Certification assessments, ensuring that all controls are evaluated effectively and in accordance with the client’s requirements.

References:The answers are based on the Oracle Risk Management Cloud documentation, which includes detailed descriptions of the assessment processes and options available within the system123.

Q43. What would happen to an access incident in Advanced Access Controls (AAC) that has been remediated and has a status of

"Closed," but poses a conflict again during a subsequent evaluation of controls?

* The incident is deferred.

* The incident remains in "Closed" status and additional remedial action cannot be taken.

* The incident remains in "Closed" status and assigned users receive a notification that additional access incidents have been identified.

* The incident is copied and a new incident is created based on the original incident.

* The incident status changes to "Assigned."

When an access incident in Advanced Access Controls (AAC) that has been previously remediated and closed is found to pose a conflict again during a subsequent evaluation, a new incident is created based on the original incident. This ensures that the incident is tracked and managed appropriately while maintaining the record of the original incident's closure.

References:The information is based on Oracle's documentation which states that if the status of an incident is "Closed" or "Control Inactive," its state is "Closed." However, it does not explicitly detail the process for incidents that reoccur after being closed. The answer provided is inferred from the standard practices of incident management where new occurrences of previously resolved issues are tracked as new incidents1.

Q44. Your client has asked you to define a transaction model to identify duplicate invoices based on Invoice Numbers and Invoice Amounts.

Which two standard filters can be combined to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

* The "Payables Invoice" object's "Supplier ID" does not equal itself.

* The "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice ID" is similar to the "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice Number".

* The "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice Amount" is equal to itself.

* The "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice Number" is equal to the "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice ID."

* The "Payables Invoice" object's "Invoice Number" is equal to itself.

To define a transaction model for identifying duplicate invoices based on Invoice Numbers and Invoice Amounts, the following standard filters can be combined:

* Invoice Amount is equal to itself: This filter will identify records where the invoice amount matches exactly in more than one invoice, suggesting a potential duplicate1.

* Invoice Number is equal to itself: This filter will select records where the invoice number is the same across different invoices, which is a direct indicator of duplication1.

By combining these two filters, the transaction model can effectively pinpoint duplicate invoices by matching both the invoice number and the amount, which are the key identifiers for such duplicates.

References:

* Oracle's documentation on interpreting transaction model results explains how filters can be used to identify duplicate records, such as invoices, by setting an attribute of a business object equal to itself1.

* The overview of transaction models provided by Oracle outlines how a combination of filters defines a complete risk, with each filter evaluating records returned by filters that precede it2.

Q45. You are implementing Advanced Access Controls and there is a requirement for a control to monitor user access to specific, client-defined access points which give users the ability to both initiate a purchase order and approve payments on that purchase order.

Which is a valid option to implement the control?

* From the "Access Entitlements" page create two entitlements containing the respective client-defined access points. Create an access model from the "Models" tab of Advanced Controls, based on the entitlements you created.

* Select Actions > Create Access Control from the "Controls" tab of Advanced Controls.

* Create an access model from the "Models" tab of Advanced Controls, and then define an access point filter for each individual client-defined access point.

* From the "Access Entitlements" page create two entitlements containing the respective client-defined access points. Create an access model from the "Models" tab of Advanced Controls, based on the entitlements you created. Finally, deploy an access control in the "Controls" tab of Advanced Controls, and select the access model you created.

* Create an access entitlement from the "Access Entitlements" page, then select Actions > Create Access Control from the "Controls" tab of Advanced Controls, and select the entitlement you created.

* Navigate to the "Access Entitlements" page within Oracle Advanced Access Controls.

* Create two separate entitlements that include the client-defined access points for initiating a purchase order and for approving payments on that purchase order.

* Go to the "Models" tab of Advanced Controls and create an access model. This model will be based on the entitlements you have just created.

* After creating the access model, proceed to the "Controls" tab of Advanced Controls.

* Deploy an access control and select the access model you previously created. This will enforce the control to monitor user access as per the requirement.

References:

* Oracle Advanced Access Controls documentation provides a comprehensive overview of the process for creating models and controls to monitor access assignments for separation-of-duties violations1.

* The Oracle Advanced Access Controls Cloud Data Sheet details the features relevant to monitoring access policies, including the creation and deployment of access controls2.

1: Overview of Oracle Advanced Controls 2: Oracle Advanced Access Controls Cloud Data Sheet

Q46. Which filter can be used to identify expense reports that contain suspicious expense type combinations, such as, a report for a single trip that contains taxi, car rental, and mileage expenses?

* Inclusive function filter grouped by the "Expense Report Information" object's "Report Number" where the "Expense Type" has an "Equals" condition for values that include taxi, car, mileage.

* Inclusive function filter grouped by the "Expense Report Information" object's "Report Number" where the "Expense Type" has an "In" condition for values that include taxi, car, mileage.

* Inclusive function filter grouped by the "Expense Report Information" object's "Person" where the

"Expense Type" has an "In" condition for values that include taxi, car, mileage.

* Inclusive function filter grouped by the "Expense Report Information" object's "Report Number" where the "Expense Type" has an "In" condition for values that include taxi, car,

mileage.

* Inclusive function filter grouped by the "Expense Report Information" object's "Person" where the

"Expense Type" has an "In" condition for values that include taxi, car, mileage.

* Group the expense reports by "Report Number" to ensure each report is evaluated individually.

* Apply an inclusive filter to select reports where the "Expense Type" includes any of the specified suspicious combinations.

* The "In" condition allows the filter to match any of the listed expense types within a single report.

References For specific instructions and verified procedures, please refer to the Oracle Risk Management documentation available on the Oracle website or contact Oracle support directly for assistance.

Please note that the actual implementation details and available features may vary based on the version of the Oracle Risk Management system you are using and any customizations that have been applied. It's always best to consult the official documentation or a qualified Oracle consultant for the most accurate information.

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