

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about the Extensible Flexfields setup for order capture integration? (Choose three.)

- A. The Extensible Flexfield implementation requires customers to manually map incoming Extensible Flexfield data to all Order Management entities.
- B. If the extensible attributes need to be passed to or received from downstream applications, the values must be passed in the payload structure.
- C. If the attribute information will be provided during the import process, the values should be provided in the import web service payload structure.
- D. The XLST ??Copy-of?? feature dynamically maps the input Extensible Flexfield to the Order Management entities and the Extensible Flexfield Order Management entity to the SDO/custom node for all Task Layers.
- E. The XLST ??Copy-of?? feature dynamically maps the input Extensible Flexfield to the Order Management entities and the Extensible Flexfield Order Management entity to the SDO/custom node only for the Decomposition (Sales Order Integration), Template Task Layer, and Fulfillment Task Layer.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 2

Which two statements describe Net Change Collection? (Choose two.)

- A. Data for the selected entities is replaced in the planning data repository.
- B. It completely refreshes the planning data repository.
- C. Data for the selected entities is deleted from the planning data repository.
- D. It collects only changed data to the planning data repository.
- E. It collects data only incrementally to the planning data repository.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 3

Your customer is using Oracle Social Network for Order Management. They claim a conversation is being created for every order in the system, and that this is not required for automated order fulfillment.

What can be changed so that Oracle Social Network only creates conversations for sales orders that need them?

- A. When enabling the Sales Order object for Oracle Social Network use the manual mode.
- B. Disable the Sales Order object for Oracle Social Network.
- C. Turn off all conversations in Oracle Social Network.
- D. Remove access from users for certain orders that do not require conversations.
- E. When enabling the Sales Order object for Oracle Social Network, use the automatic mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create social conversations only for conversations that the Order Entry Specialist manually initiates for each sales order. It is strongly recommended that you choose Manual.

NEW QUESTION 4

In a Cloud Order Management implementation, a customer has order capture and fulfillment systems located across the globe. The customer would like to ensure that the time zone is reflected in each transaction based on the location of the entity.

What step is required in order to achieve this business requirement?

- A. Select the time zone when importing a transaction to the Order Management System.
- B. Select the time zone in user preferences when entering a transaction.
- C. Select the time zone by using the prole option in the Functional Setup Manager.
- D. Select the time zone during the configuration of the Source system.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/farel8/common/OAIMP/F1114493AN29A3B.htm>

NEW QUESTION 5

Your company wants to measure the percentage of adherence to a customer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment.

Which metric would you need to use to track the performance?

- A. Number of demand lines scheduled late
- B. Overall margin percentage
- C. Value of demand lines scheduled late
- D. Number of demand lines scheduled on time

Answer: D

Explanation:

The number of demand lines scheduled on time is a metric that measures the percentage of adherence to the customer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment. This metric indicates how well the order fulfillment process meets the customer's expectations and requirements. The number of demand lines scheduled on time is calculated as follows:

Number of demand lines scheduled on time = (Number of demand lines shipped on or before the requested date / Total number of demand lines) * 100

References:

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

NEW QUESTION 6

You have set up a Processing Constraint prohibiting updates to an extensible flexfield in a fulfillment line when Ship-From Warehouse = "Operations" and the fulfillment line status = "Booked". Although the constraint has been created, it has not been enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets these conditions.

Which is the most probable cause?

- A. The "Publish extensible flexfield" process was not run.
- B. A "Record Set" needs to be created for the extensible flexfield to be visible on the "Manage Processing Constraints" page.
- C. The extensible flexfield is not enabled.
- D. The "generate packages" program was not submitted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A processing constraint is a rule that controls the changes that can be made to an order or a fulfillment line at various stages of the order-to-cash process. A processing constraint can be based on various attributes, such as the order type, the fulfillment line status, the ship- from warehouse, and the extensible flexfield1. An extensible flexfield is a custom attribute that you can use to capture additional information that is not provided by the predefined attributes2. To set up a processing constraint based on an extensible flexfield, you need to run the ??Publish extensible flexfield?? process after you create or modify the extensible flexfield. This process enables the extensible flexfield to be visible and usable in the ??Manage Processing Constraints?? page3. If you do not run this process, the processing constraint will not be enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets the conditions.

References:

- ? Overview of Processing Constraints
- ? Overview of Extensible Flexfields
- ? Create Processing Constraints Based on Extensible Flexfields

NEW QUESTION 7

Available to promise rules are .

- A. Seeded using APICS conventions
- B. User defined in order management module
- C. User defined using a matrix of selectable criteria
- D. User defined in the global order promising module
- E. System assigned base upon the item type, cumulative lead time and un consumed forecast

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Your organization processes several types of highly specialized customer orders, which require you to create multiple types of configurator frameworks in order to support these various order types. As part of implementing and maintaining Configurator Cloud, you will be working heavily with workspaces.

Which three statements are true about workspaces?

- A. An effective date must be specified when you create a workspace.
- B. You can edit both the workspace name and description.
- C. You can edit the workspace description, but not the name.
- D. While creating a workspace, the name must be unique.
- E. To add a model to a workspace, you must modify it first.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

A workspace is a container that holds one or more models and their associated user interfaces, rules, and data. A workspace enables you to create and manage multiple versions of your configurator frameworks in Configurator Cloud1. The following statements are true about workspaces:

- ? An effective date must be specified when you create a workspace. The effective date determines when the workspace becomes active and available for use. You can specify a past, present, or future date for the effective date2.
- ? You can edit both the workspace name and description. You can change the name and description of a workspace at any time, as long as the workspace is not locked by another user. The name must be unique within the Configurator Cloud instance2.
- ? While creating a workspace, the name must be unique. You cannot create a workspace with a name that already exists in the Configurator Cloud instance. The name must be alphanumeric and can include spaces and special characters2.

References:

- ? Overview of Workspaces
- ? Create Workspaces

NEW QUESTION 9

Your client is a cell phone provider. Their customers must first buy a phone, then choose a data plan.

Your client has given you the requirement to define pricing setups where the cell phone device will be billed now, and the data plan will be billed on a monthly basis for the plan's duration, which is set for one year. You will be the administrator for this pricing program in Pricing Cloud.

How should you set up the price lists for these charges?

- A. Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Sale Price
- B. One line with a pricing charge definition of Sale Price; the other with a pricing charge definition of Recurring Sale Price
- C. Two lines with a pricing charge definition of One-Time Price
- D. Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Recurring Sale Price
- E. One line with a pricing charge definition of One-Time Price; the other with a pricing charge definition of Service Charge
- F. Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Service Charge

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Your customer wants to prohibit updates to the ??Subcontractor License No?? field in a fulfillment line after a fulfillment line is closed. The ??Subcontractor

License No?? field is a context-based extensible flexfield in the fulfillment line.
Identify the correct sequence of steps for setting up the preceding constraint.

- A. Create a constraint entity > Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a validation rule set > Create a record set > Create a processing constraint.
- B. Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a validation rule set > Create a record set > Create the processing constraint.
- C. Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a record set > Create a validation rule set > Create the processing constraint.
- D. Enable the extensible exfield > Create a validation rule set > Create the processing constraint.
- E. Create a constraint entity > Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a record set > Create a validation rule set > Create a processing constraint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Extensible flexfields are not available on the Attributes menu of the Record Sets tab.To constrain the changes that a user can make in an extensible flexfield, do the following work:1. Enable the extensible flexfield.2. Create a validation rule set.3. Create a processing constraint.

NEW QUESTION 10

Your customer wants to use Oracle Integration Cloud Service with Order Management to communicate business events. Select the option that shows the correct order in which the steps should be executed.

- A. Manage business event trigger points, create an integration, create a connection, and track business events.
- B. Track business events, manage business event trigger points, and create an integration.
- C. Manage business event trigger points, create a connection, create an integration, and track business events.
- D. You cannot use Oracle Integration Cloud service with Order Management to communicate business events.
- E. Create an integration, create a connection, and track business events.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

Which two tasks are used to set up statuses in the orchestration process configuration in Functional Setup Manager?

- A. Define Orchestration Status
- B. Manage Orchestration Status Values
- C. Manage Task Status Condition
- D. Manage Status Values

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 13

Which three functions are performed by Supply Chain Orchestration whilefulfilling a back- to-back procurement flow?

- A. Creating a purchase requisition and a purchase order
- B. Checking availability and scheduling the sales order line
- C. Sending a reservation request to inventory upon creation of the purchase order
- D. Sending a purchase request to procurement
- E. Creating a supply order to generate a purchase request
- F. Reserving supply against a B2B demand

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 16

What are the three future types of supply planned orders that GOP can consider? (Choose three.)

- A. Transfer Planned Orders
- B. Buy Planned Orders
- C. Scrap Planned Orders
- D. Rework Planned Orders
- E. Make Planned Order

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

Future supply can include the supply that results from planned orders of three types: make, buy, or transfer.

NEW QUESTION 18

Which Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence subject area should you use to build an online custom port that shows the number of orchestration orders for a selected orchestration process status?

- A. Distributed Order Orchestration – Order Lines Real Time
- B. Distributed Order Orchestration – Fulfillment Lines Real Time
- C. Distributed Order Orchestration – Process Instances Real Time
- D. Distributed Order Orchestration – Process Instances

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

In which fulfillment process does a specific sales order demand trigger a supply creation, and a firm link is established between the sales order and the supply?

- A. Consignment order
- B. Internal Transfer
- C. Configure to order
- D. Back-to-back
- E. Drop Ship

Answer: D

Explanation:

The back-to-back fulfillment process is one in which specific sales order demand triggers supply creation, and a link is established between the sales order and the supply.

NEW QUESTION 26

Your customer would like automatic e-mail notifications to be sent for specific business events. On the Manage Business Event Trigger Points page, which business event trigger points can be used to enable e-mail notifications?

- A. Order header status update and order attribute update
- B. Order header status update and hold
- C. Order attribute update and hold
- D. Change order compensation complete and hold
- E. Hold and split

Answer: A

Explanation:

Verified Answer A. Order header status update and order attribute update

Short but Comprehensive Explanation: In Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash, business event trigger points can be used to enable e-mail notifications for specific events. The ??Order header status update?? and ??Order attribute update?? are among the business events that can trigger notifications¹². When these events occur, such as when details in a sales order change, a notification can be sent².

References:

- ? Overview of Using Business Events with Order Management
- ? Overview of Sending Notifications from Order Management to Other Systems

NEW QUESTION 31

Your company wants to notify the external system when there is a high possibility that an order is going to be delayed. Which four steps are required to invoke the external system connector to notify that an order is going to be delayed? (Choose four.)

- A. Set up the Jeopardy threshold for the orchestration process task.
- B. Set up the lead time for the orchestration steps in the orchestration process definition.
- C. Register the web service connector.
- D. Create a routing rule for the orchestration process task.
- E. Enable a business event trigger point for Jeopardy and associate the connector.
- F. Set up the Use Defined Lead time in the Available To Promise Rule.

Answer: ABDE

NEW QUESTION 32

Which fulfillment technique uses a mode where supply is hard-pegged as demand against an order?

- A. Drop shipment
- B. Intra-org order
- C. Internal material transfer
- D. Back to back

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37

Your client sells a wide array of specialized products and services to customers across multiple industries.

As such, your client has complex requirements for defining their pricing programs in Pricing Cloud. You have been tasked to configure several, multifaceted pricing programs to which the client's various customers will be assigned. You will achieve this through the creation of pricing strategies.

Which are required fields when creating a pricing strategy header?

- A. Name, Business Unit, Start Date, and End Date
- B. Name, Description, Objective, and Start Date
- C. Name, Description, Default Currency, and Start Date
- D. Name, Business Unit, Default Currency, and Objective
- E. Name, Business Unit, Default Currency, and Start Date

Answer: E

Explanation:

A pricing strategy is a pricing entity that defines the overall pricing approach for a market segment. A pricing strategy consists of a header and one or more pricing segments. The header contains the general information and settings for the pricing strategy, such as the name, description, objective, business unit, default currency, start date, and end date¹. When creating a pricing strategy header, the following fields are required²:

? Name: The name of the pricing strategy. It must be unique within the pricing business unit.

? Business Unit: The business unit that owns the pricing strategy. It determines the scope and visibility of the pricing strategy.

? Default Currency: The currency that is used for the pricing strategy. It is used to convert the prices of the items that are priced in different currencies.
? Start Date: The date when the pricing strategy becomes effective. It cannot be earlier than the current date.
References:
? Overview of Pricing Entities
? Create Pricing Strategy Headers

NEW QUESTION 38

You are implementing the entire suite of Supply Chain Management Cloud for an auto component manufacturing and distribution company. This company has a manufacturing facility where different auto electrical components are produced to fulfill the demand that originates from various customers. One of the components that the company sells to its customers requires specialized operations; therefore, the company outsources it to an external manufacturer instead of producing it in its own facility.

Which two steps are required to fulfill the demand for this component through outsourced manufacturing? (Choose two.)

- A. Define this component as an Item with the ??Contract Manufacturing?? field enabled and the "Make or Buy" attribute set to ??Buy??
- B. Define this component as an Item with the ??Contract Manufacturing?? field enabled and the ??Make or Buy?? attribute set to ??Make??
- C. Select the Customer Sales Order Fulfillment check box under the Procurement offering.
- D. Create a sourcing rule of the Buy type for this component in the selling inventory organization.
- E. Model the manufacturer to which the component production is outsourced as a Supplier in the enterprise.
- F. Create a sourcing rule of the Make type for this component in the selling inventory organization.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/r13_update17c/scmcs_gs/FAIMS/FAIMS1823005.htm#FAIM_S1922710

NEW QUESTION 42

You are importing sales order data from a source system. You want to delete the imported sales orders from interface tables to save storage space. How would you do this?

- A. Delete the orders from Oracle Content Server.
- B. Run the ESS job "Delete Orders from Interface Tables."
- C. You must request the system administrator to delete orders from interface tables.
- D. Delete the orders from the Order Management work area.
- E. You cannot delete orders from interface tables.
- F. Run the ESS job Purge Interface Tables.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

Your customer wants to include externally managed manufacturing supplies in Global Order Promising results. What are the four steps that you perform to meet this requirement?

- A. Ensure that the organizations in your external systems are modeled in Oracle SCM Cloud as item organizations.
- B. Enable each external system as a collection source by using the Manage Planning Source Systems page.
- C. In the Planning Central area, select the Collect Planning Data task to complete the process of uploading your data.
- D. Load all of the data you require from your external system by using standard file uploads.
- E. In the Planning Central work area, select the "Load Planning Data from Flat Files" task to complete the process of uploading your data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50

Which four options apply to the "Lead Time" mode? (Choose four.)

- A. Lead time can be specified in multiple ways.
- B. The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability.
- C. Calendars and transit time constraints are respected.
- D. No supply availability search is performed.
- E. The order promising engine does not generate any pegging.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 51

Your customer would like automatic e-mail notifications to be sent for specific business events.

On the Manage Business Event Trigger Points page, which business event trigger points can be used to enable e-mail notifications?

- A. Order header status update and hold
- B. Hold and split
- C. Change order compensation complete and hold
- D. Order header status update and order attribute update
- E. Order attribute update and hold

Answer: A

Explanation:

Order header status update and hold are two business event trigger points that can be used to enable e-mail notifications. A business event trigger point is a condition that triggers a business event, which is a notification that informs subscribers about a significant development in the order-to-cash process. You can use the Manage Business Event Trigger Points page to set up the criteria that uses the Sales Order Notification business event to send e-mail notifications to

subscribers2. The following are some examples of business event trigger points that you can use3:

? Order header status update: This trigger point sends a notification when the status

of the order header changes, such as from Entered to Booked, or from Booked to Closed.

? Hold: This trigger point sends a notification when a hold is applied to or released

from an order or a fulfillment line. A hold is a condition that prevents the fulfillment of an order or a line until it is resolved.

? Split: This trigger point sends a notification when a fulfillment line is split into two or

more lines. A split can occur due to various reasons, such as partial fulfillment, backorder, or change order.

? Change order compensation complete: This trigger point sends a notification when

the compensation process for a change order is completed. A change order is a request to modify an existing order, such as adding, deleting, or updating lines. A

compensation process is a set of actions that adjust the fulfillment plan and the pricing of the order to reflect the changes.

? Order attribute update: This trigger point sends a notification when a predefined

attribute on the order header or the fulfillment line is updated, such as the order type, the customer, or the ship-to location.

References:

? Business Event Trigger Point

? Overview of Using Business Events with Order Management

? Manage Business Event Trigger Points

NEW QUESTION 53

Which component is NOT part of a Configurator Model Item Snapshot?

A. Item Structure

B. Operational Attributes

C. User-Defined Attributes

D. Extension Rules

E. Structure Component Attributes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Extension rules are not part of a Configurator Model Item Snapshot. Extension rules are custom actions that you can define in the Configurator Modeling Environment to manipulate data on sales orders, such as adding, updating, copying, or returning lines1. A Configurator Model Item Snapshot is a copy of the item-based model structure that you import from the Product Information Management work area into the Configurator Models work area2. A Configurator Model Item Snapshot consists of the following components3:

? Item Structure: The hierarchy of the model and its components, including the optional components that can be configured by the user.

? Operational Attributes: The attributes that control the behavior of the model and its components, such as the minimum and maximum quantity, the default quantity, and the pricing attributes.

? User-Defined Attributes: The additional attributes that you can add to the model

and its components to capture more information or to control the configuration process, such as the color, size, or style of an item.

? Structure Component Attributes: The attributes that define the relationship

between the model and its components, such as the inclusion rule, the exclusion rule, and the compatibility rule.

References:

? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines

? Import Item-Based Models into Configurator

? Configurator Model Item Snapshot

NEW QUESTION 57

Your organization follows a pricing policy to determine the applicable price list based on the customer channel: Online, Dealer or Retail Store, through which their customers place an order.

Which configuration should be used to calculate the correct sales order price?

A. Pricing Term Adjustment

B. Pricing Segment

C. Line Pricing Strategy Assignment

D. Sales Pricing Strategy Assignment

E. Price List Strategy Assignment

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

Which three mandatory setups must be performed so that a purchase request is created for sales orders that will be fulfilled by a drop ship supplier? (Choose three.)

A. Specify the preparer name in the Order Management parameters.

B. Select the Customer Sales Order Fulfillment check box under the Procurement offering.

C. Create a business rule in Supply Chain Orchestration.

D. Define a sourcing rule of type Buy with a supplier and supplier site.

E. Select the check box ??Use Customer sales order?? in the Group Requisitions section in the blanket purchase agreement.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/faiom/implementing-order-management-cloud.html#FAIOM1860741>

NEW QUESTION 64

Which process requires the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface process to be executed manually so that a supply order gets created?

A. Planned Order Releases

B. Drop Shipment

C. Back-to-Back Procurement

- D. Back-to-Back Contract Manufacturing
- E. Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request

Answer: E

Explanation:

Needs to be run manually for Inventory MINMAX

NEW QUESTION 65

Your company wants a category of goods to be globally sourced for certain regions in Europe. After setting up the sourcing rules, you attempt to assign them by using the Category and Region option, but the category is not on the list of values.

What is the problem?

- A. The Default Sourcing Assignment Set prole option is not set.
- B. The category set that is associated with the Sourcing Rule Category Set prole option is controlled at the organization level.
- C. The Default Sourcing Assignment Set prole option is set to a category set for the Item category set structure.
- D. A category set has not been selected under the Sourcing Rule Category Set prole option.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

Your client's implementation of Order Management Cloud requires multiple external systems to be integrated, including order capture systems and fulfillment systems. You can achieve much of this by utilizing web services.

Which attribute is NOT required when registering a web service on the Manage Web Service Details page?

- A. Connector description
- B. Connector URL
- C. Username and password
- D. Order Information Service
- E. Connector name

Answer: D

Explanation:

Order Information Service is not an attribute that is required when registering a web service on the Manage Web Service Details page. Order Information Service is a predefined web service that provides order information to external systems, such as order status, order details, and order changes¹. To register a web service on the Manage Web Service Details page, you must provide the following attributes²:

? Connector name: A unique name that identifies the web service.

? Connector description: A brief description of the web service and its purpose.

? Connector URL: The endpoint URL of the web service that Order Management will invoke.

? Username and password: The credentials that Order Management will use to authenticate with the web service.

References:

? Order Information Service

? Register a Web Service

NEW QUESTION 71

A revision was made to an existing sales order in Order Management Cloud. But it did not trigger a change order.

Identify the attribute that was modified during the revision of the sales order.

- A. Requested Ship Date
- B. Customer PO
- C. Unit Selling Price
- D. Ordered UOM
- E. Ordered Quantity

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

Your client's account receivables department has a requirement to automatically re-charge customers for the difference on short paid invoices. Channel Revenue Management supports a settlement method for managing invoice deductions, by automatically creating a chargeback in Receivables for the value of the claim and applying the chargeback to the original invoice.

Which settlement method(s) may be combined with this function?

- A. This function can be combined with all other methods
- B. This function cannot be combined with other methods
- C. This function can be combined with a debit memo
- D. This function can be combined with a credit memo

Answer: B

Explanation:

This function cannot be combined with other methods

This function cannot be combined with other methods because it is a standalone settlement method that closes the original invoice and creates a chargeback for the value of the claim. A chargeback is a negative invoice that reduces the amount owed by the customer and is applied to the original invoice¹. This function is used to settle invalid invoice deductions, such as short payments, discounts, or disputes². Other settlement methods, such as credit memo or debit memo, are used to settle valid invoice deductions, such as allowances, rebates, or promotions³.

References:

? Chargeback

? Oracle Accounts Receivable Deductions Settlement User Guide

? Settle Claims Using Credit Memo or Debit Memo

NEW QUESTION 75

Supplier Channel Management supports the importing of supplier invoices from a CSV file to determine available rebate accruals. Which feature is NOT supported through this function?

- A. Track supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook and on a claim.
- B. View supplier program performance in the program checkbook based on the purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations.
- C. Dynamically create supplier part number relationships to internal item numbers.
- D. Create and approve adjustments to a supplier rebate accrual.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Supplier Channel Management is a feature of Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash that enables you to manage your supplier relationships and programs. Supplier Channel Management supports the importing of supplier invoices from a CSV file to determine available rebate accruals. This function allows you to do the following1:

? Track supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook and on a claim. You can view the supplier rebate accruals that are calculated based on the imported invoices in the supplier program checkbook. You can also create and submit claims for the supplier rebate accruals.

? View supplier program performance in the program checkbook based on the purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations. You can monitor the performance of your supplier programs in the program checkbook. You can filter the data by various criteria, such as purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations.

? Dynamically create supplier part number relationships to internal item numbers. You can create and maintain the mapping between the supplier part numbers and the internal item numbers. This enables you to match the imported invoices with the corresponding items in your inventory.

However, this function does not allow you to create and approve adjustments to a supplier rebate accrual. Adjustments are manual changes that you can make to the supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook. You can create adjustments for various reasons, such as errors, disputes, or corrections. You can also approve or reject the adjustments that are submitted by other users2. To create and approve adjustments, you need to use the Manage Supplier Program Checkbook task in the Supplier Channel Management work area, not the import function.

References:

? Import Supplier Invoices

? Create and Approve Adjustments

NEW QUESTION 78

Which action must be performed on the orchestration process user interface to activate an orchestration process after the order orchestration configurations are completed?

- A. Download the generated orchestration process.
- B. Validate the orchestration process.
- C. Release the orchestration process.
- D. Release and deploy the orchestration process.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/faiom/setting-up-orchestration-processes.html#FAIOM1702198>

NEW QUESTION 82

Your client is struggling with fulfilling multiple customer order demands with the most cost effective source, including not only the item cost, but shipping and transfer associated costs as well.

Which Global Order Promising mode allows you to override the normally used source by considering the item cost in your organization, transfer-cost between internal organization, and inbound transit cost from a supplier?

- A. Supply-chain-search
- B. Capable-to-promise
- C. Bills-of-distribution
- D. Profitable-to-promise

Answer: D

Explanation:

Profitable-to-promise (PTP) is a Global Order Promising mode that allows you to override the normally used source by considering the item cost in your organization, transfer-cost between internal organization, and inbound transit cost from a supplier. PTP selects the most profitable fulfillment location that meets the customer's needs, by comparing the total cost and revenue of each potential source. PTP can also factor in the impact of discounts, taxes, and currency conversions on the profitability of each source. References:

? Global Order Promising Data Sheet

? Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management Global Order Promising Solution Brief

? 4 Stages of Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) in Make-to-Order Production Systems

NEW QUESTION 85

How does Order Management interact with multiple fulfillment systems to fulfill sales order lines?

- A. It has a web service broker that routes requests from the Fulfillment Task Layer.
- B. It has a web service broker that routes requests from the External Interface Layer.
- C. The Fulfillment system routing is defined in the orchestration.
- D. The sales order lines are converted to Fulfillment Lines and fed to the Fulfillment systems.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86

Your company has a cost of change policy that changes a customer when the order is allocated, with no changes allowed after the goods are staged. Which fulfillment status will trigger compensation and impose charges on the customer when the sales order quantity is changed?

- A. Backordered
- B. Ready to Release
- C. Released to Warehouse
- D. Staged

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51367_01/scmop_gs/FAOFO/F1433056AN132D9.htm

NEW QUESTION 87

Identify the task that the seeded Warehouse Operator role can perform.

- A. monitor and release sales orders for picking in the warehouse
- B. search for a pick slip and confirm it
- C. process and confirm outbound shipments
- D. generate outbound shipping documentation
- E. generate pick slips for picking material for outbound material movement

Answer: B

Explanation:

The warehouse operator does the following work: Pick loads, including monitoring and performing the picking activity, and create pick slips for outbound shipments, replenishment, and requisition. Search for a pick slip and confirm the pick slip in a single action.

NEW QUESTION 89

Which step must be performed before enabling a new inventory organization in SCM cloud for collection from Manage Upstream and Downstream Source System Task?

- A. Add the Organization against the OPS destination system.
- B. Add the Organization against the OPS source system manually.
- C. Refresh the Organization List against the Oracle Planning and Sourcing (OPS) source system.
- D. Create a new source system for each organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/faivc/implementing-planning-source-systems-and-profile-options.html#FAIVC134911>

NEW QUESTION 90

The order manager in your company likes to monitor order delivery commitments in real time for customers.

Which Order Management Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) dashboard can be used to get all possible root causes for orders that are not fulfilled on time?

- A. Orders in Jeopardy
- B. Orders on Past Due
- C. Orders on Hold
- D. Orders on Backorder
- E. Fulfillment line in Jeopardy

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Orders in Jeopardy dashboard is an Order Management Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) dashboard that can be used to get all possible root causes for orders that are not fulfilled on time. This dashboard provides real-time visibility into the order fulfillment performance and the potential issues that may affect the on-time delivery of the orders. The dashboard includes various reports and charts that show the number and value of the orders that are in jeopardy, the reasons for the jeopardy, the actions that can be taken to resolve the jeopardy, and the impact of the jeopardy on the customer satisfaction and revenue¹.

References:

? Orders in Jeopardy Dashboard

NEW QUESTION 94

Your company is implementing Order Management Cloud to manage the sales orders but fulfillment happens through third party logistics (3PL).

What process should be executed to communicate to the 3PL system that the sales orders are ready to pick release and ship?

- A. Manage Shipments Interface
- B. Create Shipments
- C. Confirm Shipments
- D. Generate Shipments Request
- E. Send Shipments Advice

Answer: D

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs_gs/FAIMS/FAIMS1796462.htm#FAIMS2605728

NEW QUESTION 99

You are using collaboration messaging to send an advanced shipment notice to a trading partner. You see an error with the status "B2B Error." What does this status indicate?

- A. It indicates that collaboration messaging is not supported in Order Management.
- B. It indicates that the message has not been delivered because of a validation error in Collaboration Messaging Framework.
- C. It indicates that the SOA suite could not deliver the message because of a configuration or processing error.
- D. It indicates that the message has not been processed because an administrator has put it on hold.
- E. It indicates that the message has not been delivered because of a configuration or processing error in Collaboration Messaging Framework.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 100

The orchestration process fulfillment task is performed by an external system and you need to register the connector to integrate the non-Fusion system. Which two steps would you perform to invoke the external connector service endpoint URL? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new web service connector to register the endpoint URL.
- B. Create a new fulfillment task service to register the endpoint URL.
- C. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the endpoint URL.
- D. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the connector.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/fusionapps.11111/e20386/F476421AN2E51E.htm

NEW QUESTION 103

Which change mode takes a snapshot at the stages mentioned below:

? When the orchestration process starts

? When a change order is received at an orchestration process step

- A. Incremental
- B. Simple
- C. None
- D. Advanced

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/fusion-apps/orderorchestrationguide-e22707-01-1514572.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 107

Your organization uses Supplier Channel Management (CRM) to manage rebates based on cumulative purchasing volumes spanning the effectivity of a program. These programs include Supplier Rebates, as well as Supplier Annual Rebates. Which option explains how Supplier Annual Rebates differ from Supplier Rebates?

- A. Supplier Annual Rebates support product eligibility by time, category, or all items.
- B. Supplier Annual Rebates are accumulated across orders.
- C. Supplier Annual Rebates are in the context of a single order.
- D. Supplier Annual Rebates can be accumulated in a single transaction or across orders.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Supplier Rebates and Supplier Annual Rebates are both part of Oracle's Supplier Channel Management. While both types of rebates are incentives offered by suppliers to encourage purchases, they differ in how they are accumulated. Supplier Rebates are typically tied to specific purchases or transactions¹. On the other hand, Supplier Annual Rebates are accumulated across multiple orders over a specified time period, often a year². This allows organizations to track and manage cumulative purchasing volumes over the effectivity of a program².

References:

? Oracle Documentation: Supplier Rebates

? Oracle Documentation: How Supplier Rebate Works

NEW QUESTION 109

Your company wants to default the preferred fulfillment warehouse and scheduled ship date as order requested date during order import and skip the scheduling task for a particular order type.

What are the two business rules that must be configured to achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Define a branching condition rule.
- B. Define a lead time expression rule.
- C. Define a line selection criteria rule for the scheduling task.
- D. Define a compensation pattern rule.
- E. Define a pre-transformation defaulting rule.

Answer:

CE

NEW QUESTION 111

You want to create an external interface routing rule.

Which two attributes are available for selecting a fulfillment system connector?

- A. Fulfillment line
- B. Process definition
- C. Line status
- D. Status condition
- E. Task layer service

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Fulfillment line and E. Task layer service

Fulfillment line and task layer service are two attributes that are available for selecting a fulfillment system connector. A fulfillment line is a line on a sales order that represents a request for a product or service. A task layer service is a predefined web service that performs a specific task in the fulfillment process, such as shipment, invoice, or payment¹. You can use these attributes to create external interface routing rules that route fulfillment requests to your fulfillment system based on the sales order, fulfillment line, or orchestration process attribute².

References:

? Fulfillment Line

? Task Layer Service

? Route Requests from Order Management to Fulfillment Systems

NEW QUESTION 112

Which three statements are true about Discount Lists? (Choose three.)

- A. Users can define discounts for configurable models on Discount Lists.
- B. Discount rules can be defined at multiple levels: the root item, the components, or the entire configuration.
- C. Discount rules can be defined at the root level only.
- D. Tier and attribute-based adjustments are supported only at the root item level.
- E. Tier and attribute-based adjustments are supported at multiple levels: the root item, the components, or the entire configuration.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

http://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/fusion_r11/scm/Pricing_Administration/Pricing_Administration.doc

NEW QUESTION 117

Which is the correct sequence for defining an external source system?

- A. 1. Define item organization in the product model.* 2. Load organization and calendar data.* 3. Define the external source system as a collection source.* 4. Execute collection for order management.
- B. 1. Define item organization in the product model.* 2. Define the external source system as a collection source.* 3. Load organization and calendar data.* 4. Execute collection for order management.
- C. 1. Define the external source system as a collection source.* 2. Define item organization in the product model.* 3. Load organization and calendar data.* 4. Execute collection for order management.
- D. 1. Load organization and calendar data.* 2. Define the external source system as a collection source.* 3. Define item organization in the product model.* 4. Execute collection for order management.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

You are in the process of setting up a constraint that prohibits update to an extensible flexfield in a fulfillment line if Ship From Warehouse is X and the fulfillment line is booked. You are able to see the extensible flexfield on the ??Manage Constraint Entities?? page but not on the ??Manage Processing Constraints?? page. What could be the reason?

- A. The ??generate packages?? program was not submitted.
- B. The ??Publish extensible flexfield?? process was not run.
- C. The extensible flexfield is not enabled.
- D. A ??Record Set?? needs to be created for the extensible flexfield to be visible on the ??Manage Processing Constraints?? page.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A record set is a group of records that are bound by common attribute values for the purpose of constraint evaluation. You can define conditions and specify a record set to be validated for a given condition as defined by the validation template.

NEW QUESTION 123

Within Oracle Transaction BI Answers, which two tasks would you use the Analysis Editor to perform?

- A. Setting criteria
- B. Creating prompts and filters
- C. Updating data in transactional tables
- D. Setting notification events
- E. Publishing reports to the BI Catalog

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The Analysis Editor is a tool within Oracle Transaction BI Answers that allows you to create and modify analyses. An analysis is a query that you build to retrieve and present data from a subject area. You can use the Analysis Editor to perform various tasks, such as setting criteria, creating prompts and filters, adding views, and formatting results. Setting criteria is the process of selecting columns and applying filters to specify the data you want to retrieve. Creating prompts and filters is the process of adding user input controls and conditions to limit the data displayed in an analysis.

References:

- ? Overview of Oracle Transaction BI Answers
- ? Editing an Analysis in BI Answers

NEW QUESTION 128

Which four statements apply to the "Lead Time" mode?

- A. Lead time must be configured using the same method across organizations.
- B. The order promising engine does not generate any pegging.
- C. The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability.
- D. Lead time can be specified in multiple ways.
- E. Calendars and transit time constraints are respected.
- F. No supply availability search is performed.

Answer: BCDF

Explanation:

The ??Lead Time?? mode is one of the two promising modes that Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash supports. In this mode, the order promising engine uses predefined lead times to promise sales orders without considering the actual supply availability or demand¹. The following statements apply to this mode:

- ? The order promising engine does not generate any pegging. Pegging is the process of linking the supply and demand elements to show the relationship between them. In the ??Lead Time?? mode, there is no pegging because the order promising engine does not search for available supply or allocate it to the demand².
- ? The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability. The order promising engine promises the item on the requested date as long as it is within the lead time window. The lead time window is the period between the current date and the latest possible date to promise the item based on the lead time. The order promising engine does not check the actual availability of the item in the inventory or the supply chain¹.
- ? Lead time can be specified in multiple ways. The order promising engine can use different types of lead times to promise the sales orders, such as transit lead time, processing lead time, user-defined lead time, and cumulative manufacturing lead time. The lead time can also vary depending on the item, the source location, the destination location, and other factors³.
- ? No supply availability search is performed. The order promising engine does not perform any supply availability search in the ??Lead Time?? mode. It only uses the predefined lead times to promise the sales orders. This mode is suitable for scenarios where the supply availability is not a constraint or the supply chain is stable and predictable¹.

References:

- ? How the Lead Time Based Promising Mode Determines Promising
- ? Overview of Pegging
- ? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

NEW QUESTION 130

A company manufactures and ships industrial water filters from its only factory unit in India.

Which four types of lead time can the company use to create promising rules in lead-time promising mode?

- A. Supplier lead time
- B. Transit lead time
- C. Total lead time
- D. Processing lead time
- E. User-defined lead time
- F. Cumulative manufacturing lead time
- G. Cumulative total lead time

Answer: BDEF

Explanation:

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash supports four types of lead time that can be used to create promising rules in lead-time promising mode¹. These are:

- ? Transit lead time: The time required to ship the item from the source location to the destination location.
- ? Processing lead time: The time required to process the item at the source location before shipping it.
- ? User-defined lead time: The time that you can define for any specific purpose, such as quality inspection, packaging, or customs clearance.
- ? Cumulative manufacturing lead time: The total time required to manufacture the item from its raw materials or components.

References:

- ? How the Lead Time Based Promising Mode Determines Promising

NEW QUESTION 133

Oracle Contract Manufacturing supports flows for Plan-to-Produce and Back-to-Back fulfillment.

Which documents are kept in sync as a parameter setting for the Back-to-Back flow?

- A. Work Order, Planned Order, and Sales Order
- B. Work Order, Purchase Order, and Sales Order
- C. Work Order and Purchase Order
- D. Work Order and Sales Order

Answer: B

Explanation:

Oracle Contract Manufacturing is a feature of Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash that enables you to outsource your manufacturing operations to a third-party supplier. Oracle Contract Manufacturing supports two types of flows: Plan-to-Produce and Back-to-Back fulfillment¹. In the Back-to-Back fulfillment flow, the supplier creates the supply based on the customer's demand, without any prior planning. The Back-to-Back fulfillment flow involves three documents: Work Order, Purchase Order, and Sales Order². These documents are kept in sync as a parameter setting for the Back-to-Back flow. This means that any changes or updates to one document are automatically reflected in the other documents, ensuring data consistency and accuracy³.

References:

- ? Overview of Contract Manufacturing
- ? Overview of Back-to-Back Fulfillment
- ? Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows

NEW QUESTION 138

A global Power Systems manufacturer sells Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) products through its online portal. To gain competitive advantage, the manufacturer wants to enhance the ability of buyers to select a desired configuration of the high-end UPS models through guided selling options on its online selling portal. The company's product development team has finalized the enhancements, and needs your help to get them implemented on their online selling portal that is supported by Oracle Cloud Configurator.

What four actions would you take in Oracle Cloud Configurator to enhance a buyer's experience? (Choose four.)

- A. You can allow buyers to raise requests if an expected product functionality is not offered.
- B. You can create enhancements to the model structure that supplements the imported configurable structure of a model item.
- C. You can create rules that will guide users in creating a valid model.
- D. You can create user interfaces that will be dynamically presented to users based on the options chosen in the Configurator model.
- E. You can test the behavior of the configured model anytime when you are editing it.
- F. You can enable a checkout option for a model when a valid configuration is finalized.
- G. You can display product reviews of customers who have purchased the same configuration earlier.

Answer: BDFG

NEW QUESTION 140

In the Cloud Order Management system, identify the function performed by the External Interface Layer.

- A. It manages the communication between Order Management and external or internal fulfillment systems.
- B. It sends information to downstream fulfillment systems, and interprets responses and updates from those systems.
- C. It receives information from upstream order capture systems, sends information to downstream fulfillment systems, and interprets responses and updates from those systems.
- D. It imports orders and processes them to fulfillment lines before assigning them to fulfillment systems.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145

Your company has two business units: BU1 and BU2. Each has a warehouse associated with it: W1 and W2, respectively. W1 has transferred the required material to W2 along with an intercompany invoice. On receiving the material, W2 finds that the material has a defect, and decides to scrap it in its warehouse, which is more cost-effective than sending it back to W1. But BU2 wants a credit from BU1 against the invoice amount that is already paid to BU1 because the material was defective and not consumed.

What action would you need to take to address this business requirement?

- A. Deselect the check box "Physical Material Return Required" in the Create Financial Orchestration Flow user interface under Financial Orchestration.
- B. Perform Accounting only Return against the transfer order by using the Manage Returns user interface.
- C. Perform a spreadsheet upload of the transfer order of type Accounting only Return from W2 to W1.
- D. Create an accounting rule in the Create Documentation and Accounting Rule user interface under Financial Orchestration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Physical Material Return Required is available in manage returns and used for accounting only

NEW QUESTION 149

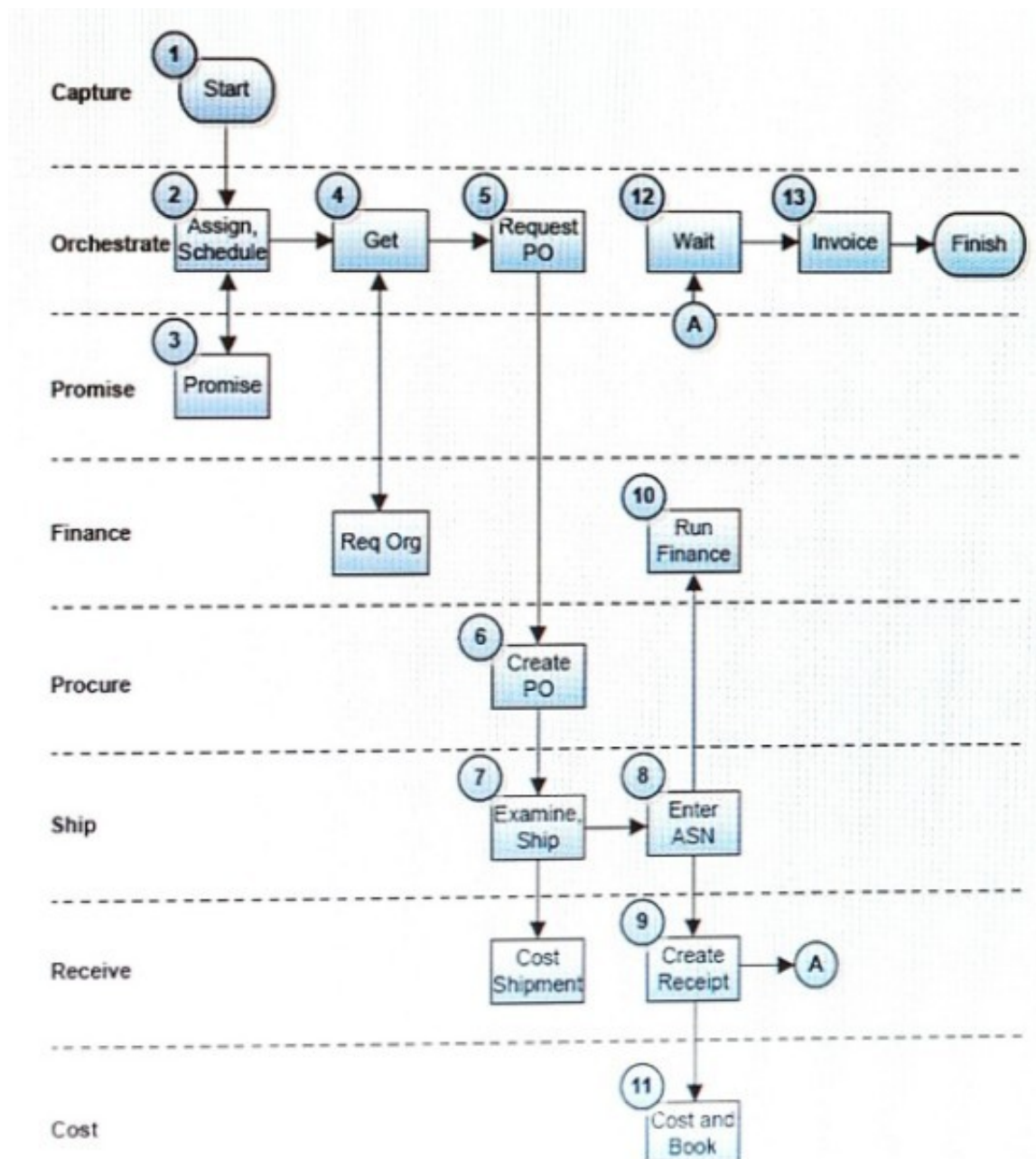
Identify two tasks that are used to set up statuses in the orchestration process configuration in the Functional Setup Manager. (Choose two.)

- A. Manage Orchestration Status Values
- B. Manage Task Status Condition
- C. Manage Status Values
- D. Manage Orchestration Status

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 153

What flow is depicted in the diagram below?



- A. Drop Ship
- B. Back-to-back
- C. Configure to order
- D. Consignment order
- E. Internal Transfer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 156

Your client sells patio furniture and they have a set standard price on shipping as \$10 per item. However, when customers buy more than one of their lounge chairs on an order using the Standard method shipping, their shipping is discounted by 10%; when they buy between 5 and 100 of these chairs, the shipping is discounted by 20%.

How is this set up in Pricing?

- A. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight· Item: Lounge Chair
- B. Calculation Method: Pric
- C. Base Price: \$10· Tier basis type: Item quantit
- D. Aggregation Method: On lin
- E. Apply To: Highest Tier· Adjustment Type: Discount persen
- F. Adjustment Basis: List Pric
- G. Application Method: Per uni
- H. Tiered Pricing Rules:o Tiered Minimum: 1, Tier Maximum: 4, Adjustment Amount: 10% o Tiered Minimum: 4, Tier Maximum: , Adjustment Amount: 20%
- I. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight
- J. Item: Lounge Chai
- K. Calculation Method: Pric
- L. Base Price: \$10· Tier basis type: Item quantit
- M. Aggregation Method: On lin
- N. Apply To: All tiers· Adjustment Type: Discount percent· Adjustment Basis: List Pric
- O. Application Method: Extended amount
- P. Tiered Pricing Rules:o Tiered Minimum: 1, Tier Maximum: 4, Adjustment Amount: 10% o Tiered Minimum: 4, Tier Maximum: , Adjustment Amount: 20%
- Q. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a pricing matrix for the discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight· Item: Lounge Chair· Calculation Method: Pric
- R. Base Price: \$10· Adjustment Matrix:o Minimum Extended Quantity: 2, Adjustment Type: Discount Percent, Adjustment Amount: 10%o Minimum Extended Quantity: 5, Adjustment Type: Discount Percent, Adjustment Amount: 20%
- S. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount for the discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight· Item: Lounge Chair
- T. Calculation Method: Pric
- . Base Price: \$10. Tier basis type: Item quantity· Aggregation Method: On line· Apply To: Highest Tier· Adjustment Type: Discount percent· Adjustment Basis: List Pric
- . Application Method: Per unit· Tiered Pricing Rules:o Tiered Minimum: 1, Tier Maximum: 5, Adjustment Amount: 10% o Tiered Minimum: 5, Tier Maximum: , Adjustment Amount: 20%

Answer: A

Explanation:

A shipping charge list is a pricing strategy that defines the freight charges for shipping items to customers. A tiered discount is a pricing rule that applies a different discount percentage based on the quantity of the item ordered. By setting up a shipping charge list and a tiered discount using the given parameters, the client can achieve the requirement of charging \$10 per item for shipping, but offering a 10% discount when customers buy more than one lounge chair, and a 20% discount when they buy between 5 and 100 lounge chairs.

References:

? How Pricing Works with Shipping Charges

? How Pricing Works with Tiered Pricing

NEW QUESTION 158

Select the two principle elements of the pack functionality in shipping execution. (Choose two)

- A. Trip
- B. Delivery
- C. Trip stop
- D. Delivery line
- E. License plate number

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 161

Your company wants to revise an existing sales order in Order Management Cloud to compensate the downstream legacy fulfillment system that does not allow any update to the already interfaced fulfillment lines.

What type of compensation pattern rule would you need to define for the orchestration process fulfillment step?

- A. Define one rule of type CREATE.
- B. Define one rule of type UPDATE.
- C. Define two rules: one of type CANCEL and another of type CREATE.
- D. Define one rule of type CANCEL_CREATE.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A rule that you can set on an orchestration process step that specifies the adjustments to make when an order changes. Undo, Redo, Update, Cancel, and None are each an example of a compensation pattern. For example, assume the compensation pattern for a Create Shipment step is Redo, and that this step calls the Cancel service and the Create service. If Order Management receives a change order that includes a new warehouse for this step, then it runs the Cancel service and the Create service again.

NEW QUESTION 163

Your company is in the business of selling kitchen appliances.

Which three entities can you include while defining pricing rules that control how Oracle Pricing Cloud calculates the price for each time? (Choose three.)

- A. Shipping change lists
- B. Discount List
- C. Pricing Profile
- D. Pricing Strategy
- E. Cost List

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 165

Which three statements about Managerial Accounting are correct?

- A. Cost method can be defined granularity down to individual items.
- B. A cost organization does not require a primary cost book associated with the primary ledger.
- C. Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined subledger accounting rules when a supply creation is initiated.
- D. Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs.
- E. Receipt Accounting is the application that performs the accrual accounting for all types of receipts.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

? A is correct because cost method is the way of valuing inventory and cost of goods sold. Cost method can be defined at different levels of granularity, such as item category, item, or lot. This allows for more flexibility and accuracy in cost accounting.

? B is incorrect because a cost organization must have a primary cost book associated with the primary ledger. A cost book is a set of cost accounting policies and valuation structures that determine how inventory transactions are accounted for. A cost organization can have multiple cost books, but one of them must be primary.

? C is correct because Supply Chain Orchestration is the application that coordinates and executes the fulfillment of sales orders across multiple sources and systems. Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the appropriate orchestration process based on user-defined subledger accounting rules when a supply creation is initiated. Subledger accounting rules define how transactions are accounted for in the general ledger.

? D is correct because Landed Cost Management is the application that enables organizations to capture, track, and allocate the actual costs associated with acquiring items from suppliers. Landed cost includes not only the purchase price, but also other charges such as freight, insurance, taxes, and duties. Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs and helps them optimize their sourcing and pricing decisions.

? E is incorrect because Receipt Accounting is not the application that performs the accrual accounting for all types of receipts. Receipt Accounting is the application that performs the accrual accounting for purchase order receipts, return to supplier transactions, and inventory adjustments. Other types of receipts, such as sales order receipts, are accounted for by other applications, such as Receivables.

References:

1: Cost Methods 2: Cost Organizations and Cost Books 3: Supply Chain Orchestration : Landed Cost Management : Receipt Accounting

NEW QUESTION 170

Which four order entities are global entities for which only one record for each instance of the entity is stored in the order orchestration and planning data repository? (Choose four.)

- A. Payment terms
- B. Unit of Measure
- C. Currency
- D. Warehouse
- E. Freight carriers

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/fusionapps.1111/e20386/F499608AN2AEC9.htm The following entities are the global entities:
Order orchestration reference objectsUnits of measure (UOM) and UOM conversionsDemand classesCurrency and currency conversion classesShipping methods

NEW QUESTION 171

Your client supports multiple channels for customer sales orders and needs to be able to quickly provide availability of item supplies to these various order systems. You can use Global Order Promising's feature, Quick Availability Check REST API, to provide supply information for e-commerce and order capture applications.

Which method does this feature use to check availability?

- A. Provides net availability based on aggregate work orders
- B. Calculates date for a requested quantity
- C. Calculates quantity from inbound purchase and transfer orders
- D. Provides quantity available today or future date

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Quick Availability Check REST API is a feature of Global Order Promising that allows you to provide supply information for e-commerce and order capture applications. This feature uses the method of providing quantity available today or future date to check availability. This means that it returns the quantity of supply that is currently available in your supply chain for a given item, organization, and date. It also considers the allocation rules and the supply sources that you have defined in Global Order Promising. References:

- ? Quick Availability Check
- ? Global Order Promises REST Endpoints
- ? About the REST APIs

NEW QUESTION 173

Identify the Order Management configuration setup that must be performed by a system administrator in order to define an external source system connector.

- A. The source system needs to be called by using the web service from Cloud Order Management.
- B. The source systems link needs to be registered in Manage Web Service.
- C. The connector service needs to be registered by using Manage Web Service.
- D. The source system needs to be registered in Manage Web Service.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 178

Identify the transformation type in which a transactional item attribute is used for transforming a product. The transformation may be added to the existing product or replace the product on the sales order for a CTO item.

- A. Attribute to Product
- B. Product to Product
- C. Context to Product
- D. Attribute to Attribute

Answer: A

Explanation:

An attribute-to-product transformation uses transactional attributes to transform an attribute to an item number. It can add the transformation to an existing item or replace the item that the source order references. Assume your company receives orders for an MP3 player that includes a Color attribute and a Size attribute, and that you must use a combination of these attributes to reference an item number. In the following example, a transformation rule transforms the Color and Size attributes of the Mini Plus item to the VIS481 item. Order Management displays VIS481 on the order line.

NEW QUESTION 179

Your customer uses an external order capture system and wants to perform certain actions without routing them through Order Management. Which three services are available for the external system to call from Global Order Promising using public web services? (Choose three.)

- A. Return Order Lines
- B. Ship Order Lines
- C. Cancel Scheduling
- D. Schedule Order Lines
- E. Check Availability

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 180

Which reporting tool enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas?

- A. BI Answers
- B. BI Composer
- C. SmartView integration
- D. eText report layout templates

Answer: C

Explanation:

SmartView integration is a reporting tool that enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas. BI subject areas are predefined data sets that contain the business metrics and attributes that you can use to create reports and analyses. SmartView integration allows you to access the BI subject areas from within the Microsoft Office applications, and use the familiar features and functions of those applications to create and format your reports¹.

References:

? Overview of SmartView Integration

NEW QUESTION 185

Which two activities can you perform by using Global Order Promising's stand-alone work area? (Choose two.)

- A. You can split quantities against a Sales Order Line to perform what-if simulations and evaluate better ways of promising an order.
- B. You can re-schedule order lines that are already scheduled.
- C. You can initiate back-to-back orders to expedite fulfillment of lines with a delayed schedule ship date.
- D. You can simulate the Capable-to-Promise option in place of the Available-to-Promise option for quicker fulfillment.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 186

Your client is creating a promotional pricing discount for older-model tablets. The promotion is as follows:

- . Qty 1-5: Priced at 10% off list price
- . Qty 6-10: Priced at 15% off list price
- . Qty 11+: Priced at 20% off list price

Which pricing configuration should be used to achieve this?

- A. Create separate price lists for each percentage
- B. Create a custom algorithm
- C. Create a tier- based discount list
- D. Create a pricing matrix

Answer: C

Explanation:

A tier-based discount list is a pricing strategy that applies a different discount percentage based on the quantity of the item ordered. A tier-based discount list enables you to define the tier basis type, the aggregation method, the adjustment type, the adjustment basis, the application method, and the tiered pricing rules for the discount¹. By creating a tier-based discount list using the given parameters, the client can achieve the requirement of offering 10%, 15%, and 20% discounts for different quantity ranges of the older-model tablets. References:

? How Pricing Works with Tiered Pricing

NEW QUESTION 188

You want to perform Internal Material Transfer across Business Units and want to capture internal margin as part of revenue for the selling Business Unit.

Which mandatory task would you perform for this requirement?

- A. Configure Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising
- B. Manage Consumption Rules
- C. Manage Supply Execution Documentation Creation Rules
- D. Manage Supply Chain Financial Orchestration Transfer Pricing Rules
- E. Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sourcing tools enable you to manually create internal material transfer requisition lines in Self Service Procurement and create supply requests from the Manage Item Quantity page. These sourcing tools provide a default source organization and allow access to source organization rankings and available to promise quantities. Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration works with Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising and Oracle Fusion Inventory Management to identify the source organization rankings based on pre- established rules

NEW QUESTION 191

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