



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024Implementation Professional

NEW QUESTION 1

Identify two valid use cases where a process assignment rule is defined to assign an orchestration process. (Choose two.)

- A. when you require multiple orchestration processes for one fulfillment line
- B. when you require one orchestration process for one fulfillment line
- C. when you require one orchestration process for sales order lines
- D. when you require one orchestration process for multiple fulfillment lines

Answer: AD

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 client sells thumb drives. Their pricing for Customer X is \$15 for 1 thumb drive or \$60 for a box of 5. Which price setup will achieve the desired price?

- A. 1 Price List line for \$15/ea and the primary UOM check box deselected
- B. Have the user override it if the customer orders over 5.
- C. 2 Price List lines: one for \$15/ea and the other for \$12/e
- D. The primary UOM check box is deselected on both.
- E. 1 Price List line for \$15/ea and the primary UOM check box is selected.* 2 Price List lines: one for \$15/ea and the other for \$60/bo
- F. The primary UOM check box is deselected on both.
- G. 2 Price List lines: one for \$15/ea and the other for \$60/bo
- H. The primary UOM check box is selected on both.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash, you can set up pricing for products based on different units of measure (UOM). In this case, you would create two price list lines: one for the individual thumb drive priced at \$15 each, and another for a box of thumb drives priced at \$60 per box. The primary UOM check box should be selected on both lines to indicate that these are the primary units of measure for pricing.

References:

? Quick Start for Setting Up Order-to-Cash

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

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 profile 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 organization prices customer sales orders using multiple conditional attributes. Pricing Cloud has a feature that allows you to get values for these attributes on a pricing matrix according to a value set. You use the Domain Type attribute in a pricing matrix or matrix class to specify the value set.

Which configuration is NOT supported by this feature?

- A. Use value set values to determine pricing algorithm.
- B. Use value set values to determine pricing segment.
- C. Use new value set domain type as part of a condition.
- D. Use values from a value set in a matrix.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use value set values to determine pricing algorithm.

Pricing Cloud does not support using value set values to determine pricing algorithm. Pricing algorithm is a predefined formula that calculates the price of an item or service. You can use value set values to determine pricing segment, which is a group of customers who share common characteristics and pricing preferences. You can also use new value set domain type as part of a condition, which is a rule that evaluates whether a pricing strategy, segment, or matrix applies to a transaction. You can also use values from a value set in a matrix, which is a table that defines the price of an item or service based on one or more attributes.

References:

- ? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 12 New Features
- ? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 12 What??s New
- ? Oracle Pricing Cloud User??s Guide

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Which three functions are performed by Supply Chain Orchestration while fulfilling 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 9

Which task requires manual execution of the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface process so that a supply order gets created?

- A. Back-to-Back Contract Manufacturing
- B. Drop Shipment
- C. Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request
- D. Planned Order Releases
- E. Back-to-Back Procurement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request is the task that requires manual execution of the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface process so that a supply order gets created. Min-Max planning is a method of inventory replenishment that maintains a minimum and maximum quantity of each item in a warehouse or subinventory. When the quantity of an item falls below the minimum level, a purchase request is generated to replenish the item to the maximum level¹. The purchase request is then sent to the Supply Chain Orchestration Interface table, where it waits for the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface scheduled process to run. This process creates a supply order based on the purchase request and sends it to the supplier². You must run this process manually or schedule it to run periodically³.

References:

- ? Min-Max Planning
- ? Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface
- ? Orchestrate Supply Requests from Replenishment Planning

NEW QUESTION 10

Your customer requires order revisions from an external system. The customer is concerned that all order lines will have to be sent again in the revised order even though the customer typically changes only one or two lines. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Order lines can be canceled by sending a cancellation request.
- B. A revised order can contain just the updated order line.
- C. All order lines will have to be sent again in the revised order.
- D. Missing order lines are assumed to be canceled.
- E. Missing order lines are not assumed to be canceled.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 10

Which statement is NOT true about shipping tolerances?

- A. Only standard items are supported.
- B. Tolerance values can be modified in an order revision.
- C. Only customer shipments from warehouses are supported.
- D. Tolerances are supported for orders from multiple order entry channels.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Only customer shipments from warehouses are supported.

Shipping tolerances are not limited to customer shipments from warehouses. They also support drop ship orders, where ordered items are sourced from a supplier¹. Shipping tolerances are the acceptable variations in the quantity shipped for an order line, expressed as a percentage of the ordered quantity². You can set up shipping tolerances in Order Management to handle over-shipments and under-shipments of order lines³.

References:

- ? How Drop Ship Works in Order Management
- ? Guidelines for Setting Up Shipment Tolerances
- ? Set Up Shipping Tolerances in Order Management

NEW QUESTION 14

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 17

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 20

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 22

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 26

Your company is a manufacturer and distributor of CTO type of products globally, and uses Global Order Promising to promise its orders. You recently noticed that the promising results are determining the expected sources globally but not the least-cost ones. You want to understand the logic used by the GOP engine to derive the least-cost source.

Identify the four cost elements used by the cloud Global Order Promising engine to achieve the Profitable-to-Promise objective? (Choose four.)

- A. Cost of internal transfers between organizations
- B. Storage Cost (when the cost of holding that item in inventory is high)
- C. Overhead Cost
- D. Resource Consumption Cost (in case the end item is to be manufactured)
- E. Component Cost
- F. Standard Cost at internal organizations

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 30

Your client has a requirement to assign new purchasing requests to existing purchase orders. Supply Chain Orchestration can support this feature by adding a new requisition line to an open purchase order, instead of having to create a new order.

Which four Oracle applications support this feature?

- A. Oracle Order Management
- B. Oracle Channel Revenue Management
- C. Oracle Planning
- D. Oracle Manufacturing
- E. Oracle Inventory Management
- F. Oracle Demand Management

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:

Oracle Order Management, C. Oracle Planning, E. Oracle Inventory Management, and F. Oracle Demand Management

These are the four Oracle applications that support the feature of assigning new purchasing requests to existing purchase orders. This feature enables Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) to add a new requisition line to an open purchase order, instead of creating a new purchase order, when fulfilling a supply request from a source system. This can reduce the number of purchase orders and improve the efficiency of the procurement process¹. The source systems that can generate supply requests for this feature are:

? Oracle Order Management: This is a service that manages the order-to-cash process, from order entry to fulfillment. You can use Order Management to create sales orders for items that are sourced from suppliers, such as drop ship or back-to-back orders². These orders generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Planning: This is a service that provides various planning methods to optimize the supply and demand balance, such as min-max planning, reorder point planning, or supply planning³. You can use Planning to create planning recommendations for items that need to be replenished from suppliers, such as purchase requisitions or planned orders. These recommendations generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Inventory Management: This is a service that manages the flow of material within and across warehouses. You can use Inventory Management to create internal material transfers for items that need to be moved between warehouses, such as transfer orders or interorganization transfers. These transfers generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Demand Management: This is a service that forecasts the demand for products or services based on historical data, market trends, and customer behavior. You can use Demand Management to create demand plans for items that need to be procured from suppliers, such as purchase requisitions or planned orders. These plans generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

References:

? Assign New Purchasing Requests to Existing Purchase Orders

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

? Overview of Planning

? [Create Planning Recommendations]

? [Overview of Inventory Management]

? [Overview of Demand Management]

NEW QUESTION 33

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 38

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 42

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 process¹. 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 46

Identify the sequence of Oracle Management Cloud components involved while processing a sales order.

- A. Order Entry, Orchestration, Task Layer Services, External Interface Layer
- B. External Source Systems, Internal Systems, Orchestration, Task Layer Services, External Interface Layer
- C. External Source Systems, Order Entry, Orchestration, Task Layer Services, External Interface Layer
- D. External Source Systems, Order Entry, Orchestration, External Interface Layer, Task Layer Services

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

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 52

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? (Choose four.)

- A. total lead time
- B. processing lead time
- C. supplier lead time
- D. transit lead time
- E. cumulative total lead time
- F. cumulative manufacturing lead time
- G. user-defined lead time

Answer: AEFG

NEW QUESTION 57

Your company moves material between warehouses within the enterprise. The warehouse user creates a Transfer Order document to perform these material transfers. To fulfill demands for customer Sales Orders, the warehouse user needs visibility of both the Transfer Orders and the Sales Orders. What configuration is required?

- A. Create a Release Sequence rule.
- B. Create a Pick slip grouping rule.
- C. Update the Manage Supply executing document creation rule.
- D. Update the Supply Order defaulting and enrichment rule.
- E. Create a Pick wave release rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Manage Supply executing document creation rule is the configuration that is required to enable the warehouse user to have visibility of both the Transfer Orders and the Sales Orders. This rule determines the type of supply order that is created for each demand line, such as a transfer order, a purchase order, or a work order. You can update this rule to specify the conditions and actions for creating transfer orders for internal material transfers between warehouses¹. You can also use this rule to combine visibility of internal and external orders by sending transfer orders to Oracle Order Management Cloud². References:

? Manage Supply Executing Document Creation Rule

? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 11 RCD

NEW QUESTION 59

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 63

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 64

Your company wants to define different status conditions for fulfillment lines that have different categories assigned to a single orchestration process in Order Management Cloud.

Which two configurations would you perform to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Define a fulfillment line status rule set for each category.
- B. Create a unique step for each category and assign different ??next expected task statuses.??
- C. Define orchestration process status values for each category.
- D. Assign the status catalog to the orchestration process.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

An orchestration process is a predefined business process that coordinates the orchestration of physical goods and activities within a single order and automates order orchestration across fulfillment systems.

NEW QUESTION 69

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 70

Which process requires the Release Planning recommendation process to be executed manually so that a supply order gets created?

- A. Manual orders using File Based Data Load
- B. Min-Max planning replenishing a transfer order
- C. Back-to-Back Order
- D. Drop Ship Order
- E. Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs_gs/FASCP/FASCP2577133.htm#FASCP257713 7

NEW QUESTION 73

Your client, a furniture retailer, wants their online customers to first choose their primary need, which will then direct them to a related list of accessories and product components of the configurable furniture product. Your client plans to achieve this by first presenting predefined questions to online customers, and then based on their needs, present them with the related list of accessories and parts through dynamic user interfaces. What configuration must you implement to achieve this requirement?

- A. Add a supplemental structure to the option classes of the item-based model in the workspace area of the Configurator.
- B. Add a supplemental structure to the root node of the item-based model in the workspace area of the Configurator.
- C. Add a supplemental structure at the option class level for each model product in Fusion Product Hub, and then import it into the Configurator.
- D. Add a supplemental structure to the root node of the item-based model in Fusion Product Hub, and then import it into the Configurator.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Add a supplemental structure to the root node of the item-based model in the workspace area of the Configurator.

A supplemental structure is a set of predefined questions that you can use to guide customers through the configuration process. You can add a supplemental structure to the root node of the item-based model in the workspace area of the Configurator, and then associate it with a dynamic user interface. This way, the Configurator will display the questions to the customers before showing them the list of accessories and parts that match their needs¹.

References:

- ? How Supplemental Structures Work in Configurator
- ? How Item-Based Models Work in Configurator

NEW QUESTION 75

Your client sells to many customers across multiple industries. There is a new requirement to create a new pricing discount structure for a specific customer. Which pricing configuration allows you to set conditional logic around the specific customer without changing the pricing strategy for all other customers?

- A. Tiered Pricing
- B. Pricing segments
- C. Pricing Matrices
- D. Pricing Algorithm

Answer: B

Explanation:

A pricing segment is a pricing entity that defines a set of conditions that must be met for a pricing strategy to apply. A pricing segment can include attributes such as customer, customer category, item, item category, order type, and so on. By creating a pricing segment for the specific customer, the client can set conditional logic around the customer without changing the pricing strategy for all other customers¹.

References:

- ? How Profiles, Segments, and Strategies Work Together

NEW QUESTION 77

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 79

Your organization continuously receives order revisions from customers, especially for additional products or services to support items they have already ordered on existing sales orders such as warranties or extended service agreements. Order Management supports order extensions that allow you to create a new line for a standard item or service that is not already related to an existing line of such a sales order.

Which four types of line actions can be executed by this extension feature?

- A. Cancel
- B. Copy
- C. Update
- D. Create
- E. Read
- F. Return

Answer: BCDF

Explanation:

Order extensions are custom actions that you can define to manipulate data on sales orders, such as adding, updating, copying, or returning lines¹. You can use order extensions to handle order revisions from customers, such as adding additional products or services to support items they have already ordered². The four types of line actions that can be executed by this extension feature are:

- ? Copy: This action creates a new line by copying an existing line on the same order. You can specify the attributes to copy and the attributes to change on the new line¹.
- ? Update: This action updates one or more attributes of an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes to update and the new values for them¹.
- ? Create: This action creates a new line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the new line¹.
- ? Return: This action creates a return order line for an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the return line¹.

References:

- ? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines
- ? Overview of Order Management

NEW QUESTION 80

Your customer is in the business of selling laptops.

Which three seeded pricing attributes are available when you set up Customer Pricing Profiles for your customer? (Choose three.)

- A. Customer rating
- B. Cost-to-serve
- C. Customer value
- D. Days Sales Outstanding
- E. Customer credit limit

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 81

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 82

Which change mode takes a snapshot of the following stages?

- . When the orchestration process starts

When a change order is received at an orchestration process step

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

? Change mode is the way that Order Management handles changes to sales orders

during the orchestration process. Change mode determines when Order Management takes a snapshot of the orchestration process and how it applies changes to the fulfillment lines¹

? Simple change mode takes a snapshot only when the orchestration process starts. It applies changes to all fulfillment lines regardless of their status¹

? Incremental change mode takes a snapshot only when the orchestration process starts. It applies changes only to the fulfillment lines that are not yet completed¹

? Advanced change mode takes a snapshot when the orchestration process starts and when a change order is received at an orchestration process step. It applies changes to the fulfillment lines based on the snapshot and the current status of the lines¹

? None change mode does not take any snapshot and does not apply any changes to the fulfillment lines¹

? Therefore, the correct answer is C. Advanced, because it is the only change mode that takes a snapshot of the following stages: when the orchestration process starts and when a change order is received at an orchestration process step.

References:

1: Change Mode

NEW QUESTION 85

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 86

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 89

You want to edit a model, but want to make sure that you have the most current updates in your model.

Which two steps should you perform to verify and update your model to have the most current updates?

- A. Verify that the Snapshot status is "Updates in workspace".
- B. Verify that the Snapshot status is "Modified".
- C. No action required, because changes made to an item structure in Product Information Management are automatically reflected in any active model that contains that structure.
- D. Verify that the Snapshot status is "Updates not in workspace".
- E. Verify that the Snapshot status is "Released".
- F. Use the "Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models" command on the Workspace page to add the updated snapshots to the model's workspace.

Answer: DF

Explanation:

Verify that the Snapshot status is ??Updates not in workspace?? and F. Use the ??Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models?? command on the Workspace page to add the updated snapshots to the model's workspace.

These are the two steps that you should perform to verify and update your model to have the most current updates. A 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 area¹. The snapshot status indicates whether the snapshot has any changes that are not yet reflected in the model's workspace². If the snapshot status is ??Updates not in workspace??, it means that there are changes made to the item structure in the Product Information Management work area that are not yet imported into the Configurator Models work area. You can

use the ??Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models?? command on the Workspace page to add the updated snapshots to the model??s workspace. This command updates the model structure with the latest changes from the Product Information Management work area³.

References:

- ? Import Item-Based Models into Configurator
- ? Snapshot Status
- ? Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models

NEW QUESTION 91

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 96

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 97

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 101

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 106

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 107

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 111

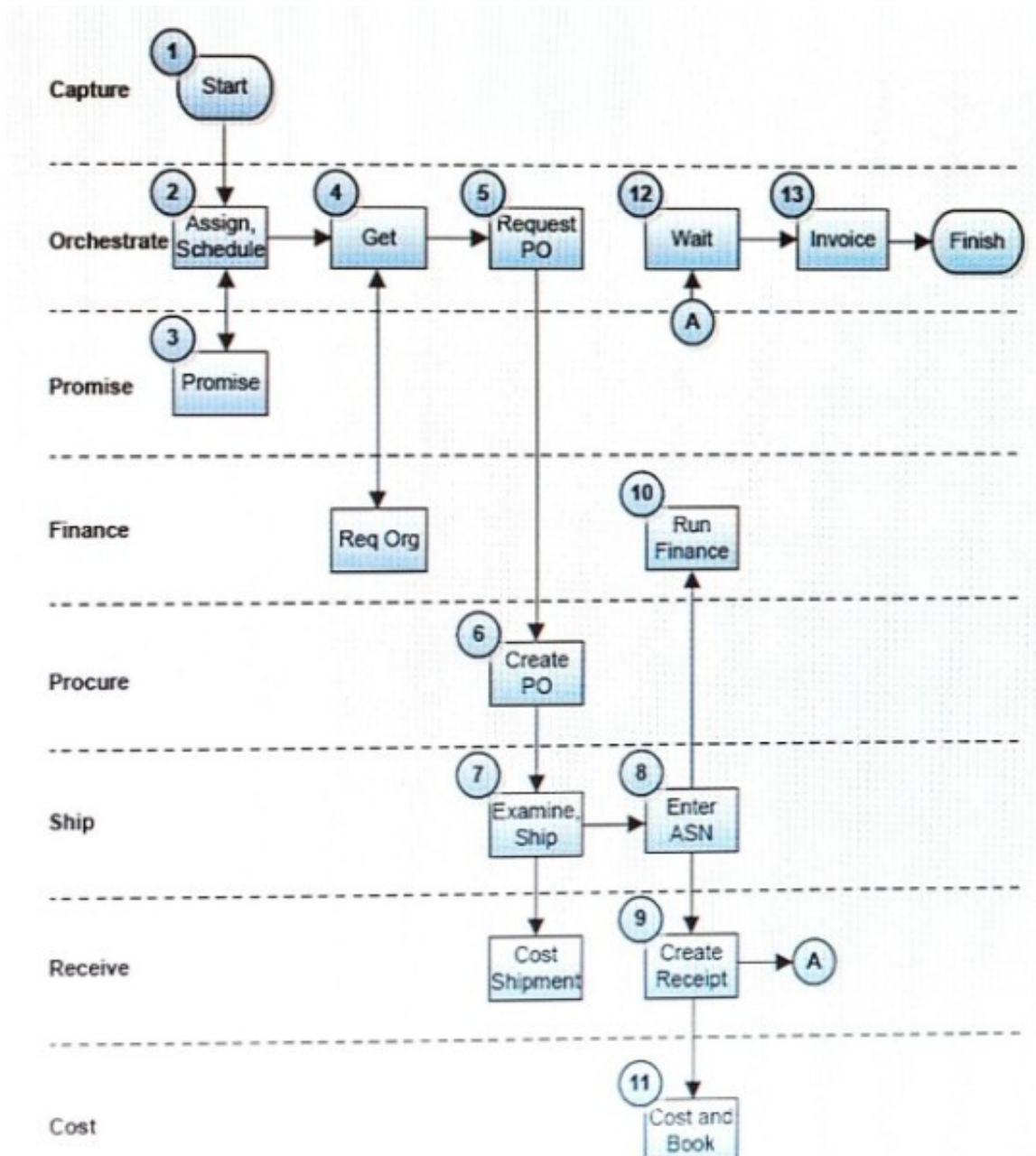
Identify two tasks that are used to set up statuses in the orchestration process configuration in the Functional Setup Manager. (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 115

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 120

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 124

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 128

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 accounting1

? 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 primary2

? 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 ledger3

? 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 Methods2: Cost Organizations and Cost Books3: Supply Chain Orchestration : Landed Cost Management : Receipt Accounting

NEW QUESTION 131

How can split fulfillment lines in Order Management be managed independently?

- A. Split fulfillment lines can be managed independently because they are often being shipped from different warehouses.
- B. Split fulfillment lines can be managed with an orchestration process instance that has been created for them.
- C. Split fulfillment lines cannot be managed independently.
- D. Split fulfillment lines can be managed independently because they have different attributes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136

Your company has a warehouse that is classified as two different zones to enforce allocation and picking from only one subinventory at a time. The business has a contract with a specific outbound logistics carrier to deliver all orders for a particular customer zone or postal code.

How do you release orders that are scheduled to be fulfilled from a particular subinventory and delivered through a specific carrier?

Order	Item	Item Description	Ordered Quantity	UOM	Warehouse Zone / Sub Inventory	Ship Method
10001	CM6755020	8" Black Case with Bluetooth Keyboard	1	Ea	Zone1	ABC
10001	AT1501010	Vision Networking 150x 10GB Switch	1	Ea	Zone2	ABC
20001	CM6755020	8" Black Case with Bluetooth Keyboard	1	Ea	Zone1	XYZ
20001	AT1501010	Vision Networking 150x 10GB Switch	1	Ea	Zone2	XYZ

- A. Define pick wave release rules specifying the shipment method and the subinventory on the Demand Selection Criteria tab.
- B. Define a release sequence rule using the attribute as subinventory.
- C. Use a picking rule specifying the pickling order for the subinventory.
- D. Define pick wave release rules specifying the shipment method and pick from a subinventory under the Options tab.
- E. Define a release sequence rule using the attribute as shipment priority.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

Which three attributes in the orchestration process definition utilize Oracle business rules to make runtime decisions for process behavior? (Choose three.)

- A. Cost of Change
- B. Exit Criteria
- C. Line Selection Criteria
- D. Start After conditions
- E. Evaluation Sequence

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/faiom/setting-up-orchestration-processes.html#FAIOM211469>

NEW QUESTION 142

The customer service representative in your company has received a request from a customer for appending additional quantity to an original sales order that has already been released to the warehouse. The sales order quantity revision has resulted in a new shipment line with the status ??Ready to Release.?? What action would you take to ship the new line by merging it with the original shipment?

- A. Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Append Shipment set to Yes.
- B. Perform Pick Release by selecting the Append Shipment check box.
- C. Manually append the new line to the shipment.
- D. Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Create Shipment set to Yes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

Your supply chain organization needs to include important project information on internal order movement activities. Supply Chain Orchestration can now use file-based data import template as a means of updating project attributes on transfer orders. Which is the correct sequence of the process?

- A. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order
- B. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.
- C. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). Inventory management updates transfer order with new attribute
- D. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order.
- E. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported
- F. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order
- G. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.
- H. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order
- I. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the correct sequence of the process to update project attributes on transfer orders using file-based data import template. A transfer order is a document that initiates the movement of material between warehouses within the enterprise1. Project attributes are the information that identifies the project, task, and expenditure type for each transfer order line2. You can use file-based data import template to update project attributes on transfer orders by following these steps3:

? SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported: Supply Chain

Orchestration (SCO) is a service that orchestrates the fulfillment of supply requests from various sources, such as sales orders, planning recommendations, or inventory replenishment. SCO gets the default values for the project attributes that are not imported from the file-based data import template. The default values are derived from the project defaulting and enrichment rules that you set up in the Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules task.

? SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC): SCO performs a validation of the project attributes against the project accounting transaction control (PATC) rules that you define in the Manage Project Transaction Sources task. PATC rules determine whether the project attributes are valid and consistent for each transfer order line. If the project attributes pass the validation, SCO sends them to Inventory Management for transfer order creation. If the project attributes fail the validation, SCO rejects them and logs the errors in the Supply Chain Orchestration Interface table.

? SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order: SCO

sends the validated project attributes along with other transfer order information to Inventory Management for transfer order creation. Inventory Management is a service that manages the flow of material within and across warehouses. Inventory Management creates the transfer order based on the information received from SCO and assigns a unique document number to it.

? Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes: Inventory

Management updates the transfer order with the new project attributes that are imported from the file-based data import template. You can view the updated project attributes on the transfer order lines in the Manage Transfer Orders page in the Inventory Management work area.

References:

? Transfer Order

? Project Attributes

? Update Project Attributes on Transfer Orders Using File-Based Data Import

? [Supply Chain Orchestration]

? [Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules]

? [Manage Project Transaction Sources]

? [Supply Chain Orchestration Interface]

? [Inventory Management]

? [Create Transfer Orders]

? [Manage Transfer Orders]

NEW QUESTION 150

Your company is using Order Management Cloud to capture orders, and has integrated with a legacy inventory application for order fulfillment. A fulfillment request needs to be aggregated and sent to an external inventory application.

What step would you perform to aggregate the request?

- A. Create a new custom task by using the Shipment Task Layer.
- B. Create a new custom task by using the Fulfillment Task Layer.
- C. Create a new custom task by using the Supply Task Layer.
- D. Configure a fulfillment task routing rule with aggregation criteria based on time limit or total number of lines.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E56614_01/scmop_gs/FAOFO/F1171442AN11B74.htm

NEW QUESTION 154

You deployed the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) successfully but it is not visible in the order capture additional information section.

What are the two reasons for this?

- A. The EFF context is not associated with the page.
- B. The EFF segments are incomplete.
- C. The EFF has not been compiled.
- D. The EFF definition needs to be frozen.
- E. The custom extensible flexfields are not published.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

These are the two reasons why the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) is not visible in the order capture additional information section. An EFF is a user-defined flexfield that you can use to capture additional information on sales orders, such as trade compliance, call center details, or source order status¹. To make an EFF visible in the order capture additional information section, you need to perform the following steps²:

? Associate the EFF context with the page: You need to specify which page in the

Order Management work area will display the EFF, such as the order header or the order line. You can use the Pages tab in the Manage Order Extensible Flexfields task to associate the EFF context with the page.

? Publish the custom extensible flexfields: You need to deploy the EFF to the

database and make it available for use. You can use the Deploy Flexfield task to publish the custom extensible flexfields.

References:

? Overview of Setting Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? Set Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? [Manage Order Extensible Flexfields]

? [Deploy Flexfield]

NEW QUESTION 158

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 159

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 162

Identify three ongoing maintenance tasks that a user is required to execute from the Order Management Work Area after the Order Management Implementation is completed. (Choose three.)

- A. Manage Fulfillment Line Exceptions
- B. Manage Order in Errors
- C. Manage Order Orchestration Messages
- D. Manage Source Systems
- E. Manage Orchestration Statuses

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 164

The warehouse manager of your company wants manual intervention to handle the allocated materials and to backorder the sales order lines in case of any physical discrepancies in the stock before pick confirmation. The warehouse manager wants to enforce manual picking followed by auto ship confirmation based on the picked quantity without any further manual intervention.

What is the correct shipment configuration to meet this requirement?

- A. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, deselect the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Create Shipment process.
- B. Disable Auto Confirm Picks and select the check box ??Create Shipments?? in Pick Wave Release Rule.
- C. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, deselect the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Confirm shipment process.
- D. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, select the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Confirm Shipment process.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

Supplier Channel Management supports many business flows based on the Trading Partner Item relationship. Which flow supports the use of Supplier Items?

- A. When creating a manual invoice
- B. When creating a negotiation
- C. When creating a supplier site
- D. When creating a manual adjustment

Answer: B

Explanation:

A negotiation is a business flow that enables you to create and manage requests for quotations (RFQs) and auctions with your suppliers. A negotiation supports the use of supplier items, which are the items that the suppliers offer to sell to you. You can use supplier items to compare different offers from different suppliers, and select the best one based on your criteria.

References:

? Overview of Negotiations

NEW QUESTION 169

Which two statements are true about the functional capabilities of Oracle Cloud Configurator? (Choose two.)

- A. For users who do not have access to Oracle Fusion Product Hub, Oracle provides an alternative option to create models directly in the workspace area.
- B. Only the optional structure and attributes of a Product Item are imported from Product Hub to Configurator and not the mandatory elements because they cannot be configured by an end user.
- C. Multiple drafts of the same model can be modified at the same time, but they must be in different workspaces.
- D. The user interface pages are tightly connected to the model.
- E. You cannot add, delete, or reorder pages without affecting the model structure.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Configurator models are imported from items maintained in Oracle Fusion Product Hub (which is accessed by the Product Information Management work area) that have a Structure Type of Model. Only the optional structure and attributes of the product item are imported, because the required elements of the product item cannot be configured by an end user. The option classes and optional standard items for each model item are also imported. Configurator models are versioned objects. A model can go through multiple drafts before being released in a series of versions. There can be multiple drafts of the same model being modified at the same time, but they must be in different workspaces. A message notifies you if you add a model to a workspace when another draft exists in another workspace. There can only be a single released version of a model with the same effective start date.

NEW QUESTION 172

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 175

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