

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 based upon the item type, cumulative lead time and unconsumed forecast

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

You are implementing Oracle Cloud Pricing for a Fortune 500 hi-tech components distributor who operates on wafer thin margins. Identify a pricing rule associated with a pricing strategy that can be used for evaluating the margin.

- A. Currency conversion lists
- B. Cost Lists
- C. Discount Lists
- D. Price Lists
- E. Shipping charge lists

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which statement is NOT true regarding the Managing Units of Measure setup task?

- A. If you want to transact items in units of measure that belong to classes other than their primary UOM class, you must define conversions between the base units of measure in different UOM classes.
- B. A unit of measure conversion is a mathematical relationship between two different units of measure.
- C. You must define Unit of measure class with a base unit of measure.
- D. Conversions between classes are unique for each item, whereas the conversion rate varies for intraclass unit of measure.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Conversions between classes are unique for each item, whereas the conversion rate varies for intraclass unit of measure.

This statement is not true because conversions between classes are not unique for each item, but are common across all items in the same item class. The conversion rate does not vary for intraclass unit of measure, but is fixed at 1:12. A unit of measure class is a group of units of measure that share a common base unit of measure, such as length, weight, or volume. You must define a unit of measure class with a base unit of measure before you can define other units of measure in the same class. A unit of measure conversion is a mathematical relationship between two different units of measure, such as 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters. You must define conversions between the base units of measure in different unit of measure classes if you want to transact items in units of measure that belong to classes other than their primary unit of measure class.

References:

? Unit of Measure Class Conversions

? Unit of Measure Class

? Unit of Measure Class

? Unit of Measure Class

? [Unit of Measure Conversion]

? [Unit of Measure Class Conversions]

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 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 level. 1. 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 supplier. 2. You must run this process manually or schedule it to run periodically. 3. 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 supplier<sup>1</sup>. Shipping tolerances are the acceptable variations in the quantity shipped for an order line, expressed as a percentage of the ordered quantity<sup>2</sup>. You can set up shipping tolerances in Order Management to handle over-shipments and under-shipments of order lines<sup>3</sup>.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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 20

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 24

Your customer requires order revisions from an external system, but is concerned that all order lines will have to be sent again in the revised order even though there are typically changes to only one or two lines.

Which three assurances will you give your customer to allay their fears?

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

E. A revised order can contain just the updated order line.

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 25

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 changes<sup>1</sup>. To register a web service on the Manage Web Service Details page, you must provide the following attributes<sup>2</sup>:

? 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 26

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 31

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](http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs_gs/FASCP/FASCP2577133.htm#FASCP257713_7)

#### NEW QUESTION 32

Your customer requires changes be made to the Order Management work areas. The customer would like to rearrange the tab layout and hide attributes. Which statement is true about this requirement and customizations that an administrator will be able to make?

- A. An administrator can only hide attributes and cannot rearrange the tab layout.
- B. An administrator can rearrange the tab layout, hide attributes, and add custom components such as links.
- C. An administrator cannot customize anything within the Order Management work areas.
- D. An administrator can rearrange the tab layout, hide attributes, and change default widths of columns and panels.
- E. An administrator can only add content and rearrange the tab layout
- F. They cannot hide attributes.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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 invoice<sup>1</sup>. This function is used to settle invalid invoice deductions, such as short payments, discounts, or disputes<sup>2</sup>. Other settlement methods, such as credit memo or debit memo, are used to settle valid invoice deductions, such as allowances, rebates, or promotions<sup>3</sup>.

References:

? Chargeback

? Oracle Accounts Receivable Deductions Settlement User Guide

? Settle Claims Using Credit Memo or Debit Memo

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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 customers<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? How Profiles, Segments, and Strategies Work Together

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Order Management utilizes a Change Management function to determine how updates to the sales order are executed through the fulfillment lines. To drive this function, Change Management Attributes can be specified on an Orchestration Process Definition. The Change Mode setting determines how often a snapshot of the process state is taken.

Which option is not a valid Change Mode setting?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 44**

You want to create a claim for a short payment. What is the correct sequence of steps?

- A. Create Deductions Claim > Receive Short Payment > Review & Research Claim > Create & Apply Short Payment
- B. Receive Short Payment > Create Deductions Claim > Review & Research Claim > Create & Apply Credit Memo or Overpayment
- C. Review & Research Claim > Receive Short Payment > Create Deductions Claim > Create & Apply Credit Memo or Overpayment
- D. Create & Apply Credit Memo or Overpayment > Create Deductions Claim > Receive Short Payment > Review & Research Claim

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Receive Short Payment > Create Deductions Claim > Review & Research Claim > Create & Apply Credit Memo or Overpayment

This is the correct sequence of steps to create a claim for a short payment. A short payment is a payment that is less than the invoice amount due to various reasons, such as discounts, allowances, or disputes<sup>1</sup>. To create a claim for a short payment, you need to follow these steps<sup>2</sup>:

? Receive Short Payment: You receive the payment from the customer and apply it to the invoice partially. This creates an open balance on the invoice.

? Create Deductions Claim: You create a claim for the difference between the invoice amount and the payment amount. You can specify the reason and the justification for the claim, and attach any supporting documents.

? Review & Research Claim: You review the claim and research the cause of the short payment. You can contact the customer or the internal departments to verify the validity of the claim and resolve any issues.

? Create & Apply Credit Memo or Overpayment: You create a credit memo or an overpayment to close the open balance on the invoice and settle the claim. A credit memo is a negative invoice that reduces the amount owed by the customer. An overpayment is a payment that exceeds the invoice amount and can be applied to future invoices.

References:

? Short Payment

? How to Create an Invoice Related Short Payment Deduction and Settle It

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Your company sells engines that are preconfigured by engineering, based on the customer location for which the engine-product is being sold. You must also include a user-manual specific to the customer's language, which represents a separate part number on the configured order.

Which type of Configurator model do you need to create?

- A. Configure to Order (CTO)
- B. Make to Stock
- C. Pick to Order (PTO)
- D. Assemble to Order (ATO)
- E. Kit

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Configure to Order (CTO) model is a type of configurator model that enables you to create customized products based on customer specifications. A CTO model allows you to define features and options that the customer can select, and apply rules and constraints to ensure the validity and feasibility of the configuration. A CTO model also supports the inclusion of user manuals and other documentation as part of the configuration<sup>1</sup>. You need to create a CTO model to fulfill the requirement of selling engines that are preconfigured by engineering, based on the customer location, and include a user manual specific to the customer's language.

References:

? Overview of Configure-to-Order

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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 57**

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

**NEW QUESTION 61**

Your company is importing orders from an e-commerce system where a sales order is created for a laptop. The ship-to-site of the customer determines the type of power cord to be shipped along with the laptop.

How will you enrich the sales order during import to append the item number corresponding to the particular model of the power cord?

- A. Create an External Interface Routing Rule.
- B. Create a Compensation Pattern Rule.
- C. Create a Pre Transformation Rule.
- D. Create a Post Transformation Rule.
- E. Create a Product Transformation Rule.

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

Which three statements are true about the Visual Information Builder interface? (Choose three.)

- A. Post-transformation rules and external integration routing rules can be created by using the Visual Information Builder interface.
- B. The Visual Information Builder interface is a simplified drag-and-drop rule editor.
- C. In the Visual Information Builder interface, you create external interface routing rules by using the Manage External Integration Routing Rules page.
- D. Pre-transformation rules and external integration routing rules can be created by using the Visual Information Builder interface.
- E. In the Visual Information Builder interface, you create external interface routing rules by using the "Manage External Integration Routing Rules for Sales Orders" page.

F. The Visual Information Builder interface is the same as the editor for Oracle Business Rules.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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 74

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 77

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 lines<sup>1</sup>

? Simple change mode takes a snapshot only when the orchestration process starts. It applies changes to all fulfillment lines regardless of their status<sup>1</sup>

? Incremental change mode takes a snapshot only when the orchestration process starts. It applies changes only to the fulfillment lines that are not yet completed<sup>1</sup>

? 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 lines<sup>1</sup>

? None change mode does not take any snapshot and does not apply any changes to the fulfillment lines<sup>1</sup>

? 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 78

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

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 81

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 85

Your company, which is a global major in farming equipment, has products ranging from make-to-stock fast moving items, assembled-on-demand items, and complex configurable items with manufacturing plants and distribution centers spread across the US, Europe, and China. The company is deploying Oracle Cloud Order Management, and wants to evaluate the different promising modes that are possible through cloud Global Order Promising for its products.

Which three promising modes are possible through GOP for the company??s products? (Choose three.)

A. lead times

B. infinite availability

C. global availability

D. zone-based availability

E. supply chain availability

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/fascp/manage-order-promising-rules.html#FASCP1127104>

ATP Rule Promising Modes: ExplainedThe promising mode of an available-to-promise (ATP) rule determines which set of attributes the order promising logic evaluates when determining ATP results. When creating an ATP rule on the Manage ATP Rules page, the first thing that you must specify is which of the three promising modes is applicable to the ATP rule.

These are the three promising modes: Supply chain availability search

Lead time based Infinite availability based

#### NEW QUESTION 90

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 95

You have deployed the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) successfully but it is not visible in the order capture additional information section. Identify the two reasons for this behavior. (Choose two.)

- A. The EFF definition is not frozen.
- B. The EFF segments are not defined correctly.
- C. The EFF compilation is not done.
- D. The custom extensible flexfields are not published.
- E. The EFF context is not associated with the page.

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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 98

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 102

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 104

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 108

Configurator rules are created by writing statements in Constraint Definition Language (CDL). Which three are valid CDL classes?

- A. Default
- B. Search Decisions
- C. Constraints
- D. Numeric Comparisons
- E. Compatibilities

**Answer:** ACE

#### Explanation:

Constraint Definition Language (CDL) is a language that you use to create configurator rules in Oracle Configurator. Configurator rules are statements that define the logic and behavior of a configurable product model. CDL classes are categories of configurator rules that have different purposes and syntax. The valid CDL classes are:

? Default: A rule that assigns a default value to an item attribute or a component quantity when the configuration session starts.

? Constraints: A rule that restricts the values that can be assigned to an item attribute or a component quantity based on conditions.

? Compatibilities: A rule that specifies the compatibility or incompatibility between two or more items, attributes, or quantities. References:

? Overview of Configurator Rules

? Constraint Definition Language Reference Guide

#### NEW QUESTION 111

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 orde
- 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 importe
- F. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC).SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer orde
- G. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.
- H. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer orde
- 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 116

What will happen in the Configurator runtime UI when the LX-Luxury Package option is selected that has the following constraint rules?

- . 'LX-Luxury Package' IMPLIES '8-way Power Driver Seat'
- . 'LX-Luxury Package' IMPLIES '8-way Power Passenger Seat'
- . 'LX-Luxury Package' IMPLIES 'Cloth'



- A. '8-way Power Driver Seat' will be selected but '8-way Power Passenger Seat' and 'Cloth' will be excluded.  
B. All the options after the IMPLIES keyword will be selected.  
C. '8-way Power Driver Seat' and '8-way Power Passenger Seat' will be selected but 'Cloth' will be excluded.  
D. All the options after the IMPLIES keyword will be excluded.  
E. '8-way Power Driver Seat' and 'Cloth' will be selected but '8-way Power Passenger Seat' will be excluded.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The IMPLIES keyword is used to create a configurator rule that specifies a logical implication between two expressions. The syntax of the IMPLIES keyword is: expression1 IMPLIES expression2

This means that if expression1 is true, then expression2 must also be true. However, if expression1 is false, then expression2 can be either true or false<sup>1</sup>. In the Configurator runtime UI, the IMPLIES keyword can be used to show or hide options based on the selection of features. For example, the following rule:

'LX-Luxury Package' IMPLIES '8-way Power Driver Seat'

means that if the LX-Luxury Package feature is selected, then the 8-way Power Driver Seat option must also be selected. However, if the LX-Luxury Package feature is not selected, then the 8-way Power Driver Seat option can be either selected or not selected.

Therefore, when the LX-Luxury Package option is selected, all the options after the IMPLIES keyword will be selected, according to the constraint rules. This means that the 8-way Power Driver Seat, the 8-way Power Passenger Seat, and the Cloth options will be selected.

References:

? How to Use the IMPLIES Keyword

**NEW QUESTION 117**

In which functional areas are Supplier part numbers created and maintained?

- A. Product Information Management  
B. Suppliers  
C. Procurement Foundation  
D. Procurement Catalogs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Supplier part numbers are created and maintained in the Product Information Management functional area. This is where you can define and manage items, such as products, services, and components, that you sell, buy, or use in your business processes. You can also associate supplier information with items, such as supplier part numbers, lead times, and prices. Supplier part numbers are used to identify items that you purchase from suppliers or sell to customers using the supplier's terminology.

References:

? Overview of Product Information Management

? Manage Supplier Part Numbers

**NEW QUESTION 122**

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 reports<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? Overview of SmartView Integration

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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 128**

Your organization utilizes Configurator Cloud to support the majority of their customer sales orders. One of your primary jobs is to create and maintain the various Configurator tasks that support the sales order flows. A lot of your work is concentrated on Configurator models.

Which two elements are subtabs on the Edit Configurator Model page > Structure tab?

- A. Item attributes  
B. Rules  
C. Applicability  
D. User Interfaces  
E. Supplemental Structures

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

The Edit Configurator Model page is where you can modify the structure, rules, user interfaces, and connectors of a configurator model in Configurator Cloud. The Structure tab is where you can view and edit the features and options that make up the model structure. The Structure tab has two subtabs: Item attributes and Supplemental Structures<sup>1</sup>.

? Item attributes are the characteristics or properties of the features and options that

participate in the model structure. You can use item attributes to define the behavior and appearance of the features and options, such as the default value, the display name, the data type, and the validation rules<sup>2</sup>.

? Supplemental Structures are the additional structures that you can create and

associate with the model structure. You can use supplemental structures to add more features and options to the model, such as accessories, services, or documentation. You can also use supplemental structures to create different views of the model, such as a technical view or a marketing view<sup>3</sup>.

References:

? How You Modify Configurator Models

? Overview of Item Attributes

? Overview of Supplemental Structures

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? Overview of Negotiations

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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