

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

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 5

Your procurement organization has a requirement to include order information from a sales order with their purchase order documents. Service mappings can be used to help meet their specific integration requirements for their supply chain tools.

If you need to integrate objects from a sales order with a purchase order, which three supply chain modules would be required?

- A. Business Process Management Cloud
- B. Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud
- C. Procurement Cloud
- D. Order Management Cloud
- E. Supply Planning Cloud

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Service mappings are used to integrate Order Management with other Oracle applications by mapping attributes from a sales order to a purchase order. Service mappings enable you to pass order information from a sales order to a purchase order document, such as supplier, item, quantity, price, and so on. To use service mappings, you need three supply chain modules: Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud, Procurement Cloud, and Order Management Cloud. Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud is the module that creates and manages the purchase order document based on the sales order information. Procurement Cloud is the module that provides the functionality to manage suppliers, purchase agreements, and requisitions. Order Management Cloud is the module that captures and fulfills the sales order.

References:

- ? Use a Service Mapping to Integrate Order Management with Other Oracle Applications
- ? Overview of Order Management
- ? [Overview of Supply Chain Orchestration]
- ? [Overview of Procurement]

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Your client will use the Configure to Order application to guide a customer through the ordering process for a new tablet. As part of the selection flow, if a customer chooses the widescreen display, the front camera option is not available. Which two Configurator model components should the client use to enforce this?

- A. Configurator Rules
- B. Contra-product Rules
- C. User Parameters
- D. Model Structure

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enforce the requirement that the front camera option is not available when the customer chooses the widescreen display, the client needs to use two configurator model components: configurator rules and model structure. Configurator rules are the logic and constraints that define the valid and feasible configurations for a product or service. Model structure is the hierarchical representation of the features and options that the customer can select. By using configurator rules and model structure, the client can create a conditional expression that hides or disables the front camera option when the widescreen display feature is selected.

References:

- ? Overview of Configurator Models

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 15

You have a requirement to configure a different user interface (UI) depending on the user accessing it.

For one hosting application, you want a full-featured interface where users can select all options. These users have product knowledge and, therefore, do not need to be guided as much.

For the other hosting application, you want a more guided interface that takes the users through each step and hides some of the product details that may be confusing.

How can you do this?

- A. By building this using different languages; for example, you can have the first hosting application to provide access by using American English and the second hosting application to provide access by using British English
- B. By doing nothing
- C. You cannot have more than one UI based on different applications that are accessing it
- D. All users will have to use the more simplified method.
- E. By using Dynamic Tree Navigation and making the first question that users are prompted with to be related to the interface that they want to use
- F. By building two separate user interfaces and for each UI and selecting the corresponding application under Applicability Parameters in the user interface setup
- G. By building a Configurator rule that shows different options based on the application that is accessing

Answer: D

Explanation:

By building two separate user interfaces and for each UI and selecting the corresponding application under Applicability Parameters in the user interface setup. This answer is correct because it allows you to create different user interfaces for different hosting applications, and control the visibility and behavior of each UI based on the applicability parameters. You can use the User Interface Setup task in the Setup and Maintenance work area to create and manage user interfaces for Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash¹.

The other answers are incorrect for the following reasons:

? By building this using different languages; for example, you can have the first hosting application to provide access by using American English and the second hosting application to provide access by using British English: This answer is incorrect because using different languages does not change the user interface design or functionality. It only changes the language of the labels and messages that are displayed to the user.

? By doing nothing. You cannot have more than one UI based on different applications that are accessing it. All users will have to use the more simplified method: This answer is incorrect because you can have more than one UI based on different applications that are accessing it. You can use the applicability parameters to specify the hosting application for each UI, and the order of precedence to determine which UI to display when there are multiple matches¹.

? By using Dynamic Tree Navigation and making the first question that users are prompted with to be related to the interface that they want to use: This answer is incorrect because Dynamic Tree Navigation is a feature that enables you to create a guided selling experience for configurable products. It does not allow you to create different user interfaces for different hosting applications2.

? By building a Configurator rule that shows different options based on the application that is accessing: This answer is incorrect because Configurator rules are used to define the logic and constraints for configurable products. They do not allow you to create different user interfaces for different hosting applications3.

References:

- ? Overview of User Interface Setup
- ? Overview of Dynamic Tree Navigation
- ? Overview of Configurator Rules

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

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 20

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 23

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 25

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

- A. Order header status update and 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 27

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 28

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- ? Connector name: A unique name that identifies the web service.
- ? Connector description: A brief description of the web service and its purpose.
- ? Connector URL: The endpoint URL of the web service that Order Management will invoke.
- ? Username and password: The credentials that Order Management will use to authenticate with the web service.

References:

- ? Order Information Service
- ? Register a Web Service

NEW QUESTION 33

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 38

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 40

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 42

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 47

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 49

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 51

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Orders in jeopardy – Details – The Fulfillment Lines in Jeopardy Analysis shows the number of fulfillment lines that are in jeopardy, using a bar for each jeopardy priority that you have defined. For example, a range can indicate high, medium, or low jeopardy priorities. You can click a range bar to drill down to the Manage Fulfillment Lines page, which displays a list of fulfillment lines restricted to the exception type that corresponds to that range, as indicated by an icon in the Exception Type column.

Orders on Past Due – Details and allows filtering based upon :YearInventory Organization NameItem NameBusiness Unit NameBill-to Customer NameShip-to Customer Name

So Past due seems to give root cause details while Jeopardy gives ranges

NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

- A. Supply-chain-search

- B. Capable-to-promise
- C. Bills-of-distribution
- D. Profitable-to-promise

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- ? Global Order Promising Data Sheet
- ? Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management Global Order Promising Solution Brief
- ? 4 Stages of Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) in Make-to-Order Production Systems

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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 72

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 76

You are revising a sales order by manually scheduling the following fulfillment line and splitting it.

Which three order attributes can be updated for the split line? (Choose three.)

Order	Fulfillment Line	Item	Item Description	Ordered Quantity	UOM	Order Line	Status	Warehouse	Orchestration Process Name	Unit Selling Price	Shipping Method	Scheduled Ship Date
74263	42370	CM6755020	8" Black Case with Bluetooth Keyboard	10	Ea	1	Manual Scheduling Required	Atlanta	DOO_OrderFulfillmentGenericProcess	17.00USD	DHL AIR Next day air	4/24/2016 19:00

- A. Fulfillment Line shipment method
- B. Fulfillment Line warehouse
- C. Fulfillment Line scheduled ship date
- D. Fulfillment Line unit selling price
- E. Fulfillment Line quantity

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 81

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 83

A customer has a product which they bill monthly. Which price type would they use for this?

- A. One Time
- B. Quarterly
- C. Monthly
- D. Recurring
- E. Subscription

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 84

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 87

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 88

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 92

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 94

A furniture retailer wants its online buyers to first choose their underlying need, which will then direct them to the related list of accessories and product parts of the configurable furniture product. The retailer intends to do this by presenting standard questions to the online buyers on their needs, and then presenting the related list of accessories and parts through dynamic user interfaces.

What step is required to enable this feature?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

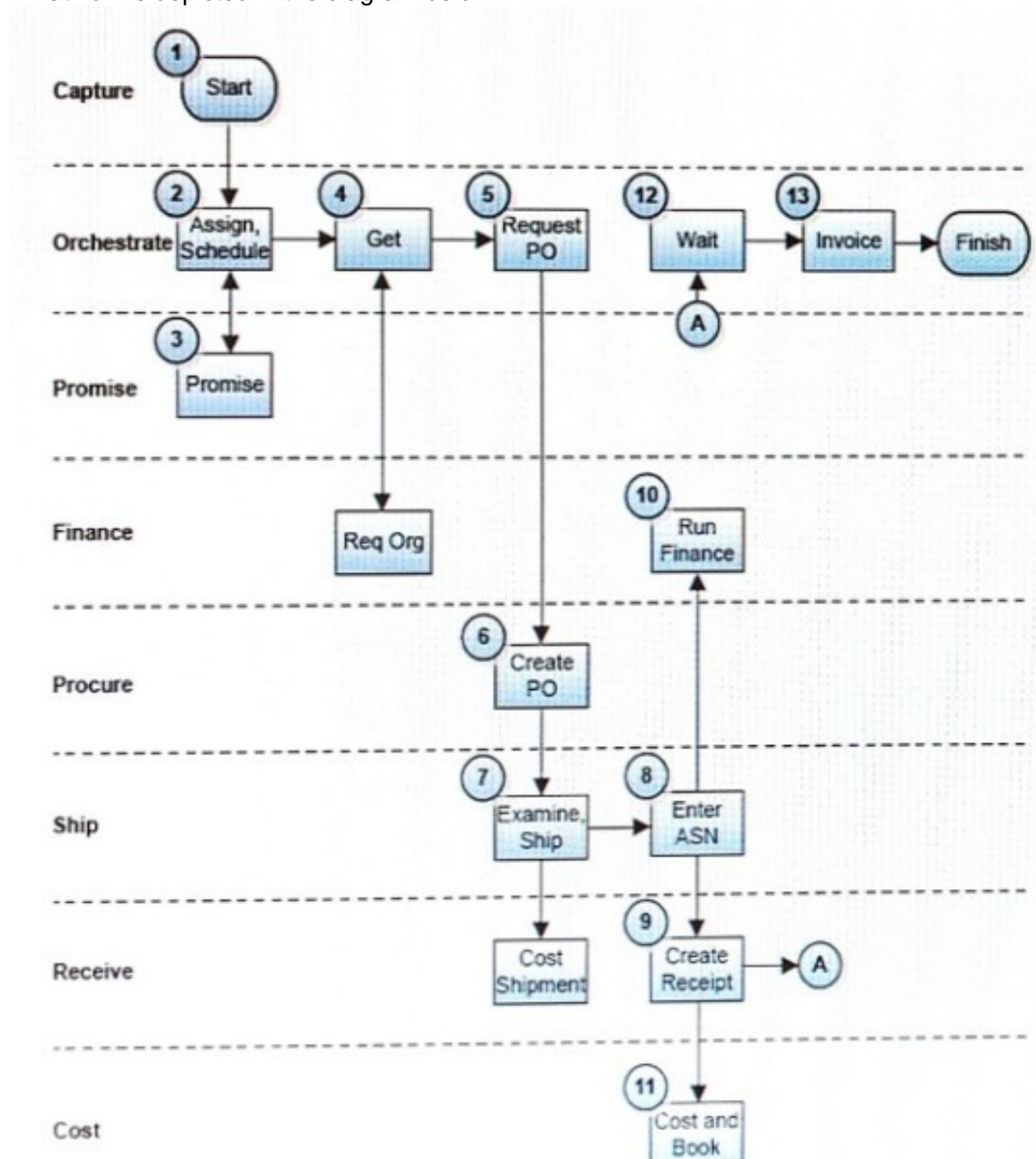
In the Cloud Order Management system, identify the function performed by the External Interface Layer.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101

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 102

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

- A. Trip
- B. Delivery
- C. Trip stop
- D. Delivery line

E. License plate number

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 104

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 105

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

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

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/fusionapps.1111/e20386/F499608AN2AEC9.htm The following entities are the global entities:

Order orchestration reference objectsUnits of measure (UOM) and UOM conversionsDemand classesCurrency and currency conversion classesShipping methods

NEW QUESTION 106

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 picking 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 109

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 113

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 116

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 120

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. 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 121

Which statement is true about the definition of source systems in Functional Setup manager?

- A. All order capture and fulfillment systems are defined as Spoke systems.
- B. The Oracle Fusion order capture and fulfillment system is defined as Fusion.
- C. All external order capture systems are defined as Spoke systems and the Fusion fulfillment system is defined as Fusion.
- D. All external order capture systems are defined as Spoke systems and external fulfillment systems are defined as purchased.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can specify whether the source system is a spoke system, such as a legacy system, or a purchased system, such as data from a third party provider. Type can be only ??Spoke?? or ??Purchased??. There is no type called ??Fusion??.

NEW QUESTION 123

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 Structures¹.

? 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 rules².

? 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 view³.

References:

? How You Modify Configurator Models

? Overview of Item Attributes

? Overview of Supplemental Structures

NEW QUESTION 124

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 126

Your organization has critical requirements for maintaining the supply of volatile, high-demand items to your customers. Global Order Promising can support this requirement through a multilevel allocation feature for allocating supplies for high-demand items with constrained availability.

How many user-defined segment hierarchies does this feature support?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Unlimited

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 128

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 130

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