

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

You are using the Check Availability feature to explore alternative ways of promising a batch of five fulfillment lines in simulation mode. Which three attributes can you change to explore other promising options? (Choose three.)

- A. Requested Quantity
- B. Requested Ship-from warehouse
- C. Requested shipping method
- D. Allow substitute items
- E. Requested ship date
- F. Scheduled ship date

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The values for the attributes that begin with requested, such as the Requested Item attribute and the Requested Ship-from Warehouse attribute, are initially determined by what the values are when you select the line in the Order Orchestration work area. You cannot change the values for many of the requested attributes, such as the Requested Item attribute, the Requested Quantity attribute, and the Requested Ship Date attribute. You can change or clear the values for the Requested Ship-from Warehouse attribute and the Requested Shipping Method attribute. There are also some additional attributes you can change, such as whether substitutions are allowed, to influence the results when you explore other promising option.

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

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 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 6

Which three predefined orchestration groups should you use while assigning an orchestration process to fulfillment lines in process assignment rules? (Choose three.)

- A. Standard
- B. Model / Kit
- C. Order Type
- D. Shipment Set
- E. Order Attribute

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 9

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

Your company has a requirement to transform sales orders imported from a legacy system into cloud. Which Oracle Business Rule component determines the specific rule that will be used to transform the imported orders?

- A. Rule Conditions
- B. Facts
- C. Rule Actions
- D. Rule Dictionary

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rule conditions are the Oracle Business Rule component that determines the specific rule that will be used to transform the imported orders. Oracle Business Rules are a set of logic statements that define the behavior of an application or a process, such as order transformation, order orchestration, or order approval¹. A rule consists of two parts: a condition and an action. A rule condition is a statement that evaluates to true or false based on the input data, such as order attributes, order lines, or order status. A rule action is a statement that performs a specific task or operation when the rule condition is true, such as updating order attributes, creating order lines, or changing order status². You can use the Manage Order Transformation Rules task to define the rule conditions and actions for transforming the imported orders from a legacy system into Oracle Order Management Cloud³.

References:

- ? Overview of Using Business Rules with Order Management
- ? Oracle Business Rules
- ? Manage Order Transformation Rules

NEW QUESTION 10

Your customer is concerned about not having access to schedule orders and check availability when the Global Order Promising server is down. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Affected orders can be rescheduled based on supply chain availability search after server recovery.
- B. Global Order Promising continues promising orders based on supply chain availability search until the server or backup server can be restarted.
- C. Global Order Promising cannot continue promising orders, but the server or backup server is usually restarted quickly.
- D. Affected orders cannot be rescheduled based on supply chain availability search after server recovery.
- E. Global Order Promising continues promising orders based on lead-time availability until the server or backup server can be restarted.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 15

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 16

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 18

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

- A. Specify the preparer name in the Order Management parameters.
- B. Select the Customer Sales Order Fulfillment check box under the Procurement offering.
- C. Create a business rule in Supply Chain Orchestration.
- D. Define a sourcing rule of type Buy with a supplier and supplier site.
- E. Select the check box ??Use Customer sales order?? in the Group Requisitions section in the blanket purchase agreement.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 21

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 25

Your customer has requested that sales order details are sent to his e-mail address. How will Order Management Cloud format the order details in the e-mail?

- A. Order Management will include the order details in an attached Word document.
- B. Order Management will include the order details in an attached PDF (Portable Document Format).
- C. You cannot send order details through an e-mail.
- D. Order Management will include a link to a webpage with order details in the body of the e-mail.
- E. Order Management will include the order details in the body of the e-mail.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

? How Profiles, Segments, and Strategies Work Together

NEW QUESTION 31

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 34

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 disputes¹. To create a claim for a short payment, you need to follow these steps²:

? 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 39

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 configuration¹. 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 40

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

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

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

Answer: BCDF

Explanation:

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

? Copy: This action creates a new line by copying an existing line on the same order. You can specify the attributes to copy and the attributes to change on the new line¹.

? Update: This action updates one or more attributes of an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes to update and the new values for them¹.

? Create: This action creates a new line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the new line¹.

? Return: This action creates a return order line for an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the return line¹.

References:

? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines

? Overview of Order Management

NEW QUESTION 42

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 44

You are creating a sales order and would like to see the sales order as a document. From the actions drop down menu what should you select?

- A. Create Document.
- B. Order documents are not supported.
- C. Create PDF (Portable Document Format).
- D. Edit Additional Information.
- E. Manage Attachments.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

Your client is implementing a robust combination of Oracle Cloud products, including Supply Chain Management, Enterprise Resource Planning, and Financials. As part of their Supply Chain implementation, they have a few requirements for multiple accounting methods, specifically in the area of costing. You are tasked with creating the various costing methods they will use. Which three methods represent valid costing methods that you can define?

- A. Perpetual Average Cost
- B. Actual Cost, also known as "FIFO"
- C. Frozen Standard Cost
- D. Layer cost,also known as "LIFO"
- E. Periodic Actual Cost

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Oracle Order Management Cloud supports three costing methods: perpetual average cost, actual cost (FIFO), and frozen standard cost. Perpetual average cost is a method that calculates the average unit cost of an item by dividing the total cost of the item by the total quantity on hand. Actual cost (FIFO) is a method that assigns the actual cost of each receipt to the item, and uses the first-in, first-out (FIFO) principle to determine the cost of goods sold. Frozen standard cost is a method that assigns a predetermined cost to the item, and uses the difference between the standard cost and the actual cost to calculate variances.

References:

- ? Overview of Costing Methods
- ? Costing Methods

NEW QUESTION 52

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_OrderFulfillment GenericProcess	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 56

You want to edit a model, but want to make sure that you have the most current updates in your model. Which two steps should you perform to verify and update your model to have the most current updates?

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

Answer: DF

Explanation:

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

These are the two steps that you should perform to verify and update your model to have the most current updates.A snapshot is a copy of the item-based model structure that you import from the Product Information Management work area into the Configurator Models work area1.The snapshot status indicates whether the snapshot has any changes that are not yet reflected in the model??s workspace2. If the snapshot status is ??Updates not in workspace??, it means that there are changes made to the item structure in the Product Information Management work area that are not yet imported into the Configurator Models work area. You can use the ??Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models?? command on the Workspace page to add the updated snapshots to the model??s workspace.This command updates the model structure with the latest changes from the Product Information Management work area3.

References:

- ? Import Item-Based Models into Configurator

- ? Snapshot Status
- ? Add Updated Item Snapshots for Models

NEW QUESTION 58

You want to create an external interface routing rule.
Which two attributes are available for selecting a fulfillment system connector?

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Fulfillment line and E. Task layer service

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

References:

- ? Fulfillment Line
- ? Task Layer Service
- ? Route Requests from Order Management to Fulfillment Systems

NEW QUESTION 63

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 68

You created a pricing strategy, but notice that it is still showing the status as "In progress". What action will change the status to "Approved"?

- A. The approvers in the approval life cycle need to review and approve the strategy.
- B. You must first assign your pricing strategy to a pricing segment.
- C. You must first add a discount list to the pricing strategy.
- D. After you save it, the pricing strategy will show it has been approved.
- E. You need to save the pricing strategy.
- F. You must click the Approve button.

Answer: E

Explanation:

To change the status of a pricing strategy from "In progress" to "Approved", you must click the Approve button on the Edit Pricing Strategy page. The Approve button is only enabled when the pricing strategy is complete and valid. A pricing strategy is complete when it has at least one pricing segment and one pricing rule. A pricing strategy is valid when it has no errors or conflicts¹. By clicking the Approve button, you submit the pricing strategy for approval. The approval process depends on the approval life cycle that you have defined for the pricing strategy. The approval life cycle can include one or more approvers, who can approve or reject the pricing strategy. Once the pricing strategy is approved by all the approvers, the status changes to "Approved" and the pricing strategy becomes effective².

References:

- ? How You Modify Pricing Strategies
- ? How You Approve Pricing Strategies

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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 77

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 82

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

What action would you take to ship the new line by merging it with the original shipment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87

Your supply chain organization needs to include important project information on internal order

movement activities. Supply Chain Orchestration can now use file-based data import template as a means of updating project attributes on transfer orders.

Which is the correct sequence of the process?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the correct sequence of the process to update project attributes on transfer orders using file-based data import template. A transfer order is a document that initiates the movement of material between warehouses within the enterprise. Project attributes are the information that identifies the project, task, and

expenditure type for each transfer order line. You can use file-based data import template to update project attributes on transfer orders by following these steps:

? 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 89

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 91

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 92

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 93

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

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 97

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 101

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 105

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