

## 1z0-1077-24 Dumps

# Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional

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**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**

A tax authority requires that you calculate tax only on the selling price of an item that you are selling, and not on the shipping charge. How will you achieve this?

- A. by moving the ??Compute Tax?? step before the ??Create Net Price Charge Component?? step in the Pricing algorithm
- B. by moving the ??Compute Tax?? step before the ??Create Shipping Charges?? step in the Pricing algorithm
- C. by creating a sub- algorithm and an expression builder
- D. by using nested action and Groovy scripts

**Answer:** B

**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**

Available to promise rules are .

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

Which three mandatory setups must be performed to create a purchase request for sales orders that will be fulfilled by a drop ship supplier?

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

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

To create a purchase request for sales orders that will be fulfilled by a drop ship supplier, you need to perform the following mandatory setups1:

? Select the Customer Sales Order Fulfillment check box under the Procurement offering.This enables the drop ship functionality in Procurement, which allows you to create purchase orders from sales orders and send them to the supplier who will ship the goods directly to the customer2.

? Define a sourcing rule of type Buy with a supplier and supplier site.This enables

Global Order Promising to determine the best supplier and supplier site to fulfill the sales order based on the sourcing rules.You need to specify the item, the supplier, the supplier site, the allocation percentage, and the priority for the sourcing rule3.

? Select the ??Use Customer sales order?? check box in the Group Requisitions section in the blanket purchase agreement.This enables Procurement to group the requisition lines by the customer sales order number when creating the purchase order.This ensures that the purchase order contains the same information as the sales order, such as the customer name, address, and contact details4.

References:

? How Drop Ship Works in Order Management

? Set Up Drop Ship in Order Management

? Define Sourcing Rules

? Create Blanket Purchase Agreements

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 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 level<sup>1</sup>. The purchase request is then sent to the Supply Chain Orchestration Interface table, where it waits for the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface scheduled process to run. This process creates a supply order based on the purchase request and sends it to the supplier<sup>2</sup>. You must run this process manually or schedule it to run periodically<sup>3</sup>. References:

? Min-Max Planning

? Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface

? Orchestrate Supply Requests from Replenishment Planning

#### NEW QUESTION 13

Your organization frequently needs to manually specify a quantity-amount for allocation of items that are normally maintained automatically through percentage settings. You can achieve this requirement through the Global Order Promising REST service option to override an allocation percentage with a specific quantity. For which interval does this feature enable organizations to override the allocated supply across multiple levels?

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. User-defined
- D. All of the options
- E. Monthly

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The Global Order Promising REST service allows organizations to override the percentage of supply that is assigned to an allocation node with a specific quantity. This feature is particularly useful for meeting short-term fulfillment requirements. The override applies to the total amount of supply that has been allocated for the week<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management 23A New Feature Summary<sup>2</sup>

? Use REST API to Adjust Allocation Percentages<sup>1</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Which statement is NOT true about shipping tolerances?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Only customer shipments from warehouses are supported.

Shipping tolerances are not limited to customer shipments from warehouses. They also support drop ship orders, where ordered items are sourced from a supplier<sup>1</sup>. Shipping tolerances are the acceptable variations in the quantity shipped for an order line, expressed as a percentage of the ordered quantity<sup>2</sup>. You can set up shipping tolerances in Order Management to handle over-shipments and under-shipments of order lines<sup>3</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Short but Comprehensive Explanation: In Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash, business event trigger points can be used to enable e-mail notifications for specific events. The ??Order header status update?? and ??Order attribute update?? are among the business events that can trigger notifications<sup>12</sup>. When these events occur, such as when details in a sales order change, a notification can be sent<sup>2</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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 30**

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

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

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



E. Order attribute update and hold

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Order header status update and hold are two business event trigger points that can be used to enable e-mail notifications. A business event trigger point is a condition that triggers a business event, which is a notification that informs subscribers about a significant development in the order-to-cash process<sup>1</sup>. 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 subscribers<sup>2</sup>. The following are some examples of business event trigger points that you can use<sup>3</sup>:

? 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 32**

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 36**

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 41**

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#FASCP2577137](http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs_gs/FASCP/FASCP2577133.htm#FASCP2577137)

**NEW QUESTION 45**

You import an item-based model structure into the Configurator Modeling Environment, but realize that the minimum for one of your component attributes is incorrectly assigned.

What should you do, prior to releasing, to resolve this issue?

A. Make the changes in the Configurator Modeling Environment on the Item Attributes tab of the model's details.

B. Make the changes in the Product Hub or the Configurator Modeling Environment. All the changes are automatically reflected in the other area (that is, changes in the Configurator Modeling Environment will show in the Product Hub and vice versa).

C. You cannot change the item's user-defined attributes.

D. Make the changes in the Product Hub and refresh the snapshot for the item-based model structure,

E. After the item-based model structure is imported, you must wait until after it is released to make the changes.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Make the changes in the Configurator Modeling Environment on the Item Attributes tab of the model's details.

You can make the changes in the Configurator Modeling Environment on the Item Attributes tab of the model's details, prior to releasing, to resolve the issue of incorrect minimum for one of your component attributes. Item attributes are user-defined attributes that you can add to an item-based model or its components to capture additional information or to control the configuration process<sup>1</sup>. You can modify the item attributes in the Configurator Modeling Environment after importing the item-based model structure from the Product Hub<sup>2</sup>. You can change the minimum value of the component attribute on the Item Attributes tab of the model's details<sup>3</sup>.

References:

? Item Attributes

? Import Item-Based Models into Configurator

? Modify Item Attributes

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Your client sells to many customers across multiple industries. There is a new requirement to create a new pricing discount structure for a specific customer.

Which pricing configuration allows you to set conditional logic around the specific customer without changing the pricing strategy for all other customers?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A pricing segment is a pricing entity that defines a set of conditions that must be met for a pricing strategy to apply. A pricing segment can include attributes such as customer, customer category, item, item category, order type, and so on. By creating a pricing segment for the specific customer, the client can set conditional logic around the customer without changing the pricing strategy for all other customers<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? How Profiles, Segments, and Strategies Work Together

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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 53**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

? Short Payment

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

Which type of Configurator model do you need to create?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

References:

? Overview of Configure-to-Order

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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 following<sup>1</sup>:

? 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 users<sup>2</sup>. 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 64**

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 68**

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Orders in Jeopardy dashboard is an Order Management Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) dashboard that can be used to get all possible root causes for orders that are not fulfilled on time. This dashboard provides real-time visibility into the order fulfillment performance and the potential issues that may affect the on-time delivery of the orders. The dashboard includes various reports and charts that show the number and value of the orders that are in jeopardy, the reasons for the jeopardy, the actions that can be taken to resolve the jeopardy, and the impact of the jeopardy on the customer satisfaction and revenue<sup>1</sup>.

References:

? Orders in Jeopardy Dashboard



**NEW QUESTION 71**

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

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

**Answer:** BCD

**NEW QUESTION 75**

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 76**

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

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 78**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Supplier Rebates and Supplier Annual Rebates are both part of Oracle's Supplier Channel Management. While both types of rebates are incentives offered by suppliers to encourage purchases, they differ in how they are accumulated. Supplier Rebates are typically tied to specific purchases or transactions<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, Supplier Annual Rebates are accumulated across multiple orders over a specified time period, often a year<sup>2</sup>. This allows organizations to track and manage cumulative purchasing volumes over the effectivity of a program<sup>2</sup>.

References:

? Oracle Documentation: Supplier Rebates

? Oracle Documentation: How Supplier Rebate Works

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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 86**

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 payment<sup>1</sup>. 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 attribute<sup>2</sup>.

References:

? Fulfillment Line

? Task Layer Service

? Route Requests from Order Management to Fulfillment Systems

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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 89**

Which three statements are false in regard to integrating public Global Order Promising web services with external order capture and management systems? (Choose three.)

- A. You can collect Sales Orders that are scheduled in external order management systems into Global Order Promising.
- B. No steps are required to enable calling Global Order Promising by using public web services.
- C. The services cannot be used to inquire about the availability of supply for a potential order before the order is created in Oracle Order Management.
- D. Several steps are required to enable calling Global Order Promising by using public web services.
- E. You cannot collect Sales Orders that are scheduled in external order management systems into Global Order Promising.

**Answer:** ACD

**NEW QUESTION 93**

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 mode<sup>1</sup>. 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 98**

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 fulfillment<sup>1</sup>. 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 Order<sup>2</sup>. 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 accuracy<sup>3</sup>.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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 108

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 110

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 115

Your organization requires you to include Extensible Flexfield values into your sales order approval rules.

Which three order entities support the use of Extensible Flexfield attributes in approval rules for sales orders?

- A. Process
- B. Header
- C. Delivery
- D. Line
- E. Fulfillment Line

**Answer:** BDE

#### Explanation:

Extensible Flexfield attributes are custom attributes that you can add to Order Management entities to capture additional information that is specific to your business needs. You can use these attributes in approval rules for sales orders to define conditions and actions based on the values of the attributes. The order entities that support the use of Extensible Flexfield attributes in approval rules for sales orders are Header, Line, and Fulfillment Line. These entities have predefined Extensible Flexfield categories that you can configure and deploy in the Setup and Maintenance work area. You can also access and update these attributes in the Order Management work area.

References:

- ? Overview of Using Extensible Flexfields in Order Management
- ? Set Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management
- ? Oracle Order Management Cloud — Extensions

#### NEW QUESTION 118

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 119

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 121

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 126

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 128

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 131

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