Oracle Cloud 1z0-1073-25 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which scheduled process communicates changes on purchase orders whose receipt advices are already interfaced to an external system?

Options:

A- Generate receipt advice
B- Send intermediate update
C- Generate changed receipt advice (*)
D- Generate change order

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During your implementation, you are required to do a setup to move items from one locator to another locator in the same inventory organization.

Which two types of inventory transactions are required to accomplish this?

Options:

A- Miscellaneous Receipt
B- Move Request
C- Subinventory Transfer
D- WIP Component Issue
E- Locator Transfer
Advanced Inventory Transactions

Answer:

B, C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

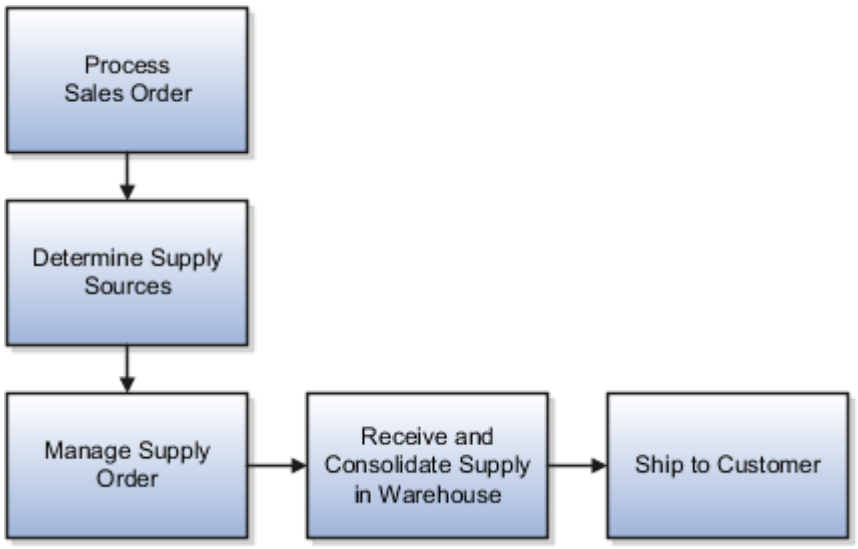
Back to Back fulfillment

Overview of Back-to-Back Fulfillment

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.

Note: Back-to-back flow is currently supported only for discrete manufacturing.

The following figure provides a high-level flow diagram showing the back-to-back supply creation and fulfillment process flow.



Back-to-back fulfillment is where supply is procured and then received at a warehouse only after an order is placed.

The supply is reserved against a sales order until shipping.

This process provides support to create and link supply after a sales order is entered and scheduled, allowing you to reduce your inventory while maintaining the ability to respond to customer demands.

You create supply for a back-to-back order using one or more of the following back-to-back flows:

* Buy: Procurement from an external supplier.

* Make: Production in an internal manufacturing facility (includes in-house manufacturing and contract manufacturing).

* Transfer: Transfer from another warehouse.

* On hand: Reservation of on-hand supply in the fulfillment organization.

Note: For information about back-to-back flows for contract manufacturing, see the Implementing Contract Manufacturing chapter in this guide.

After the supply is received into the fulfillment warehouse, the back-to-back order is ready for shipment to the customer.

Options:

A- See the Explanation for the complete solution

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud

Back-to-back fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud is a supply chain process where supply is created only after a sales order is placed. This process links the demand (customer sales order) directly to the supply (procurement, manufacturing, transfer, or existing stock), ensuring efficient inventory management while meeting customer demands. Below is a detailed step-by-step explanation of the back-to-back fulfillment process.

1. Overview of Back-to-Back Fulfillment Process

The back-to-back (B2B) fulfillment process ensures that supply is created only when a customer order is received.

Supply is specifically reserved for the sales order until shipping.

This process helps reduce excess inventory while maintaining responsiveness to customer needs.

It supports four fulfillment strategies: Buy, Make, Transfer, and On Hand Reservation.

Back-to-back fulfillment is mainly used in discrete manufacturing environments.

2. Step-by-Step Back-to-Back Fulfillment Process in Oracle Inventory Cloud

The back-to-back fulfillment process consists of the following key steps:

Step 1: Process Sales Order

The sales order is created in Oracle Order Management.

The order is validated for correctness (items, quantities, prices, etc.).

The order is scheduled, and the system checks if on-hand inventory is available.

If no inventory is available, Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration initiates a back-to-back fulfillment request.

Step 2: Determine Supply Sources

Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) determines the best supply source based on predefined rules and sourcing strategies.

The system evaluates the following supply options:

Buy: Procurement from an external supplier.

Make: Internal manufacturing or contract manufacturing.

Transfer: Movement of inventory from another warehouse or distribution center.

On Hand: Direct reservation of existing inventory.

Step 3: Create and Manage the Supply Order

A supply order is generated in Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration.

The order is assigned to the appropriate fulfillment method:

Buy Order: A purchase requisition is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud, and the supplier provides the required goods.

Make Order: A work order is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, and production begins.

Transfer Order: A transfer request is initiated in Oracle Inventory Management, moving stock from another warehouse.

On-Hand Reservation: If stock is available, it is reserved against the sales order.

Oracle monitors the progress of the supply order until completion.

Step 4: Receive and Consolidate Supply in Warehouse

Once supply is procured, manufactured, or transferred, it is received in the fulfillment warehouse.

If it is a purchased item, a receipt is created in Oracle Receiving.

If it is a manufactured item, the work order is completed, and inventory is updated.

The system ensures that the received inventory is linked to the original sales order.

Step 5: Ship to Customer

The sales order is released for fulfillment.

A Pick Release process is initiated in Oracle Inventory Cloud to allocate stock.

The order is picked, packed, and shipped using Oracle Shipping Execution.

A shipping confirmation is generated, and an invoice is created in Oracle Receivables.

The sales order is marked as complete, and the supply order is closed.

3. Detailed Explanation of Back-to-Back Fulfillment Flows

1. Buy Flow (Procurement)

If the supply is sourced externally, the system generates a purchase order in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

The supplier delivers the goods, which are received in Oracle Receiving.

The inventory is updated, and the order is prepared for shipment.

The sales order is fulfilled once the goods arrive.

2. Make Flow (Manufacturing)

If the item is manufactured internally, a work order is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

Production is executed, and the finished product is stored in inventory.

The system reserves the item against the sales order.

The order is fulfilled when the product is available.

3. Transfer Flow (Warehouse Transfer)

If the item is available in another warehouse, a transfer order is generated in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

The inventory is moved to the fulfillment warehouse.

Once received, the inventory is reserved and prepared for shipment.

The sales order is completed upon shipment.

4. On Hand Flow (Inventory Reservation)

If the item is available in stock, the system directly reserves it.

The order moves to the shipping phase without additional procurement or manufacturing steps.

The pick, pack, and ship process is executed, and the order is fulfilled.

4. Key Benefits of Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud

Reduced Inventory Holding Costs -- Stock is only procured, manufactured, or transferred when needed.

Improved Order Fulfillment Efficiency -- Orders are linked directly to supply, reducing delays.

Better Customer Satisfaction -- Customers receive products faster with reduced stockouts.

Automated Supply Chain Coordination -- Oracle Cloud applications ensure seamless integration between order management, procurement, manufacturing, and inventory.

Flexibility in Sourcing -- Users can choose between procurement, manufacturing, transfer, or existing stock to fulfill demand efficiently.

5. Oracle Cloud Modules Involved in Back-to-Back Fulfillment

Oracle Cloud Module	Function in Back-to-Back Fulfillment
Oracle Order Management	Manages and processes customer sales orders.
Oracle Inventory Cloud	Handles stock levels, reservations, and transfers.
Oracle Procurement Cloud	Creates purchase requisitions and purchase orders for procurement.
Oracle Manufacturing Cloud	Generates work orders and tracks production.
Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration	Coordinates supply creation based on sales orders.
Oracle Shipping Execution	Handles pick, pack, and ship operations.

6. Example Use Case: Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Action

Scenario:

A customer places an order for 100 units of Item XYZ, but there is no stock available in the warehouse.

Solution:

The system checks stock availability and identifies that back-to-back fulfillment is required.

The sourcing rules determine that procurement from an external supplier is the best option.

A purchase requisition is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

The supplier delivers the items, and they are received into inventory.

The inventory is reserved against the sales order.

The shipping process is initiated, and the order is delivered to the customer.

The sales order and supply order are closed.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you enable Delete Additional Items in the Cycle Count definition?

Options:

A- Items not associated with the previous count are deleted from the cycle count.
B- Items associated with the cycle count but not included in the ABC group name are deleted from the cycle count.
C- Items enabled for 'Include in Schedule under Define Classes and Items' are deleted from the cycle count.

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer manages all the procurement and warehouse operations in the US and has decided to create a US business unit for this purpose. Identify two mandatory pieces of information required to create a US business unit.

Options:

A- Business Function (*)
B- Default Set (*)
C- Secondary Ledger
D- Buyer
E- Manager

Answer:

A, B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are planning to create a new transaction type, Audit Movement, to track all inventory movements planned for periodical audit in your warehouse.Which statement is true about the Audit Movement transaction type?

Options:

A- Material status control cannot be enabled.
B- User-defined transaction source can be included.
C- User-defined transaction actions can be included.

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What types of supply recommendations are generated from GOP? (Choose four)

Options:

A- Transfer
B- Cancel
C- Buy
D- On-hand
E- Make

Answer:

A, C, D, E

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer manages all the procurement and warehouse operations in the US and has decided to create a US business unit for this purpose.

Which two mandatory pieces of information are required to create a US business unit?

Options:

A- Manager
B- Buyer

C- Business Function
D- Secondary Ledger
E- Default Set

Answer:

C, E

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the back-to-back fulfillment process, Which option best is a valid setup?

Options:

A- Scheduling Result = Supplier, Back-to-Back Enabled = Yes
B- Scheduling Result = Internal Warehouse, Back-to-Back Enabled = Yes
C- Scheduling Result = Supplier
D- Scheduling Result = Internal Warehouse,
Back-to-Back Enabled = No

Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your supplier has reduced the supply quantity from 100 to 80 for a supply order with a requested quantity of 100. Supply Chain Orchestration is unable to find an alternative source of supply to meet this demand.

What will this supply line be grouped under?

Options:

A- Exception
B- Jeopardy
C- Error

D- Mark for Review

Answer:

A

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which configuration determines whether transfer is executed using Transfer Order or Purchase Order?

Options:

A- Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules.
B- Manage Supply Execution Document Creation Rules.
C- Manage Sourcing Rules.

Answer:

B

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer wants to implement locator control for a few subinventories in an inventory organization.Which configuration will help you achieve this?

Options:

A- Enable the Locator Required check box while creating subinventories.
B- Enable appropriate subinventories under the Manage Locator task.
C- Set the Locator Control parameter under the inventory organization parameters.

Answer:

C

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A. In Print Min-Max Planning Report parameters, Demand Cut-Off Date is set to 10-Sep, Current Date to 15-Sep, and the Demand Cut-Off Date Offset is set to 2.What happens when the report is run?

Options:

B- It considers all demand between 10-Sep and 17-Sep.
C- It considers all demand on or before 10-Sep.
D- It considers all demand between 10-Sep and 13-Sep.

Answer:

C

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