

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1077-24

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2024 Implementation Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Your company wants to measure the percentage of adherence to a customer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment. Which metric would you need to use to track the performance?

- A. Number of demand lines scheduled late
- B. Overall margin percentage
- C. Value of demand lines scheduled late
- D. Number of demand lines scheduled on time

Answer: D

Explanation:

The number of demand lines scheduled on time is a metric that measures the percentage of adherence to the customer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment. This metric indicates how well the order fulfillment process meets the customer's expectations and requirements. The number of demand lines scheduled on time is calculated as follows:

Number of demand lines scheduled on time = (Number of demand lines shipped on or before the requested date / Total number of demand lines) * 100

References:

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

NEW QUESTION 2

You have set up a Processing Constraint prohibiting updates to an extensible flexfield in a fulfillment line when Ship-From Warehouse = "Operations" and the fulfillment line status = "Booked". Although the constraint has been created, it has not been enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets these conditions.

Which is the most probable cause?

- A. The "Publish extensible flexfield" process was not run.
- B. A "Record Set" needs to be created for the extensible flexfield to be visible on the "Manage Processing Constraints" page.
- C. The extensible flexfield is not enabled.
- D. The "generate packages" program was not submitted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A processing constraint is a rule that controls the changes that can be made to an order or a fulfillment line at various stages of the order-to-cash process. A processing constraint can be based on various attributes, such as the order type, the fulfillment line status, the ship-from warehouse, and the extensible flexfield. An extensible flexfield is a custom attribute that you can use to capture additional information that is not provided by the predefined attributes. To set up a processing constraint based on an extensible flexfield, you need to run the "Publish extensible flexfield" process after you create or modify the extensible flexfield. This process enables the extensible flexfield to be visible and usable in the "Manage Processing Constraints" page. If you do not run this process, the processing constraint will not be enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets the conditions.

References:

? Overview of Processing Constraints

? Overview of Extensible Flexfields

? Create Processing Constraints Based on Extensible Flexfields

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 font 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 select¹. 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 5

A drop ship sales order line is created for an item with quantity as 10. Later, a revision is made on this drop ship sales order to increase the quantity to 15. At which stage of the fulfillment process, will this change be accepted?

- A. A purchase order is created against the drop ship sales order but it is not yet shipped by the supplier.
- B. A requisition is created from the drop ship sales order but the purchase order is yet to be created.
- C. The purchase order schedule against this drop ship sales order line has been partially shipped.
- D. The entire quantity in the purchase order schedule has been shipped by the supplier.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The drop ship flow is a variation of the order-to-cash flow, where ordered items are sourced from a supplier¹. A revision on a drop ship sales order line to increase the quantity will be accepted only if the requisition is created from the drop ship sales order but the purchase order is yet to be created. This is because once the purchase order is created, the quantity on the sales order line cannot be changed². If the purchase order is partially or fully shipped by the supplier, the sales order line is also partially or fully fulfilled and cannot be revised.

References:

? How Drop Ship Works in Order Management

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

NEW QUESTION 6

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 week¹.

References:

? Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management 23A New Feature Summary²

? Use REST API to Adjust Allocation Percentages¹

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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. When these events occur, such as when details in a sales order change, a notification can be sent.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Which fulfillment technique uses a mode where supply is hard-pegged as demand against an order?

- A. Drop shipment
- B. Intra-org order
- C. Internal material transfer
- D. Back to back

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Your company is a manufacturer and distributor of CTO type of products globally, and uses Global Order Promising to promise its orders. You recently noticed that the promising results are determining the expected sources globally but not the least-cost ones. You want to understand the logic used by the GOP engine to derive the least-cost source.

Identify the four cost elements used by the cloud Global Order Promising engine to achieve the Profitable-to-Promise objective? (Choose four.)

- A. Cost of internal transfers between organizations
- B. Storage Cost (when the cost of holding that item in inventory is high)
- C. Overhead Cost
- D. Resource Consumption Cost (in case the end item is to be manufactured)
- E. Component Cost
- F. Standard Cost at internal organizations

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 14

Which four options apply to the "Lead Time" mode? (Choose four.)

- A. Lead time can be specified in multiple ways.
- B. The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability.
- C. Calendars and transit time constraints are respected.
- D. No supply availability search is performed.
- E. The order promising engine does not generate any pegging.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 18

Your company moves material between warehouses within the enterprise. The warehouse user creates a Transfer Order document to perform these material transfers. To fulfill demands for customer Sales Orders, the warehouse user needs visibility of both the Transfer Orders and the Sales Orders.

What configuration is required?

- A. Create a Release Sequence rule.
- B. Create a Pick slip grouping rule.

- C. Update the Manage Supply executing document creation rule.
- D. Update the Supply Order defaulting and enrichment rule.
- E. Create a Pick wave release rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Manage Supply executing document creation rule is the configuration that is required to enable the warehouse user to have visibility of both the Transfer Orders and the Sales Orders. This rule determines the type of supply order that is created for each demand line, such as a transfer order, a purchase order, or a work order. You can update this rule to specify the conditions and actions for creating transfer orders for internal material transfers between warehouses¹. You can also use this rule to combine visibility of internal and external orders by sending transfer orders to Oracle Order Management Cloud². References:

- ? Manage Supply Executing Document Creation Rule
- ? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 11 RCD

NEW QUESTION 20

Your client's account receivables department has a requirement to automatically re-charge customers for the difference on short paid invoices. Channel Revenue Management supports a settlement method for managing invoice deductions, by automatically creating a chargeback in Receivables for the value of the claim and applying the chargeback to the original invoice.

Which settlement method(s) may be combined with this function?

- A. This function can be combined with all other methods
- B. This function cannot be combined with other methods
- C. This function can be combined with a debit memo
- D. This function can be combined with a credit memo

Answer: B

Explanation:

This function cannot be combined with other methods

This function cannot be combined with other methods because it is a standalone settlement method that closes the original invoice and creates a chargeback for the value of the claim. A chargeback is a negative invoice that reduces the amount owed by the customer and is applied to the original invoice¹. This function is used to settle invalid invoice deductions, such as short payments, discounts, or disputes². Other settlement methods, such as credit memo or debit memo, are used to settle valid invoice deductions, such as allowances, rebates, or promotions³.

References:

- ? Chargeback
- ? Oracle Accounts Receivable Deductions Settlement User Guide
- ? Settle Claims Using Credit Memo or Debit Memo

NEW QUESTION 24

You want to decrease the implementation time for Order Management by using the Quick Start feature. Select the accurate list of four areas that you can configure by using the Quick Start feature.

- A. Objects in receiving, objects in advanced fulfillment, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- B. Default general shipping parameters, objects in order management parameters, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- C. Default general shipping parameters, objects in order management parameters, objects in advanced fulfillment, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- D. Objects in advanced fulfillment, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, objects in receiving, objects in order management parameters
- E. Default general shipping parameters, objects in receiving, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

transfer associated costs as well.

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

- A. Supply-chain-search
- B. Capable-to-promise
- C. Bills-of-distribution
- D. Profitable-to-promise

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 33

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 lines. You can use order extensions to handle order revisions from customers, such as adding additional products or services to support items they have already ordered. 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 line.
- ? 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 them.
- ? Create: This action creates a new line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the new line.
- ? 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 line.

References:

- ? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines
- ? Overview of Order Management

NEW QUESTION 37

How does Order Management interact with multiple fulfillment systems to fulfill sales order lines?

- A. It has a web service broker that routes requests from the Fulfillment Task Layer.
- B. It has a web service broker that routes requests from the External Interface Layer.
- C. The Fulfillment system routing is defined in the orchestration.
- D. The sales order lines are converted to Fulfillment Lines and fed to the Fulfillment systems.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

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 45

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 47

The orchestration process fulfillment task is performed by an external system and you need to register the connector to integrate the non-Fusion system. Which two steps would you perform to invoke the external connector service endpoint URL? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new web service connector to register the endpoint URL.
- B. Create a new fulfillment task service to register the endpoint URL.
- C. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the endpoint URL.
- D. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the connector.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/fusionapps.11111/e20386/F476421AN2E51E.htm

NEW QUESTION 51

Which change mode takes a snapshot at the stages mentioned below:

- ? When the orchestration process starts
- ? When a change order is received at an orchestration process step

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/fusion-apps/orderorchestrationguide-e22707-01-1514572.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 54

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 57

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

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 61

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. 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.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

- A. lead times
- B. infinite availability
- C. global availability
- D. zone-based availability
- E. supply chain availability

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

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

These are the three promising modes: Supply chain availability search
 Lead time based Infinite availability based

NEW QUESTION 69

A global Power Systems manufacturer sells Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) products through its online portal. To gain competitive advantage, the manufacturer wants to enhance the ability of buyers to select a desired configuration of the high-end UPS models through guided selling options on its online selling portal. The company's product development team has finalized the enhancements, and needs your help to get them implemented on their online selling portal that is supported by Oracle Cloud Configurator.

What four actions would you take in Oracle Cloud Configurator to enhance a buyer's experience? (Choose four.)

- A. You can allow buyers to raise requests if an expected product functionality is not offered.
- B. You can create enhancements to the model structure that supplements the imported configurable structure of a model item.
- C. You can create rules that will guide users in creating a valid model.
- D. You can create user interfaces that will be dynamically presented to users based on the options chosen in the Configurator model.
- E. You can test the behavior of the configured model anytime when you are editing it.
- F. You can enable a checkout option for a model when a valid configuration is finalized.
- G. You can display product reviews of customers who have purchased the same configuration earlier.

Answer: BDFG

NEW QUESTION 71

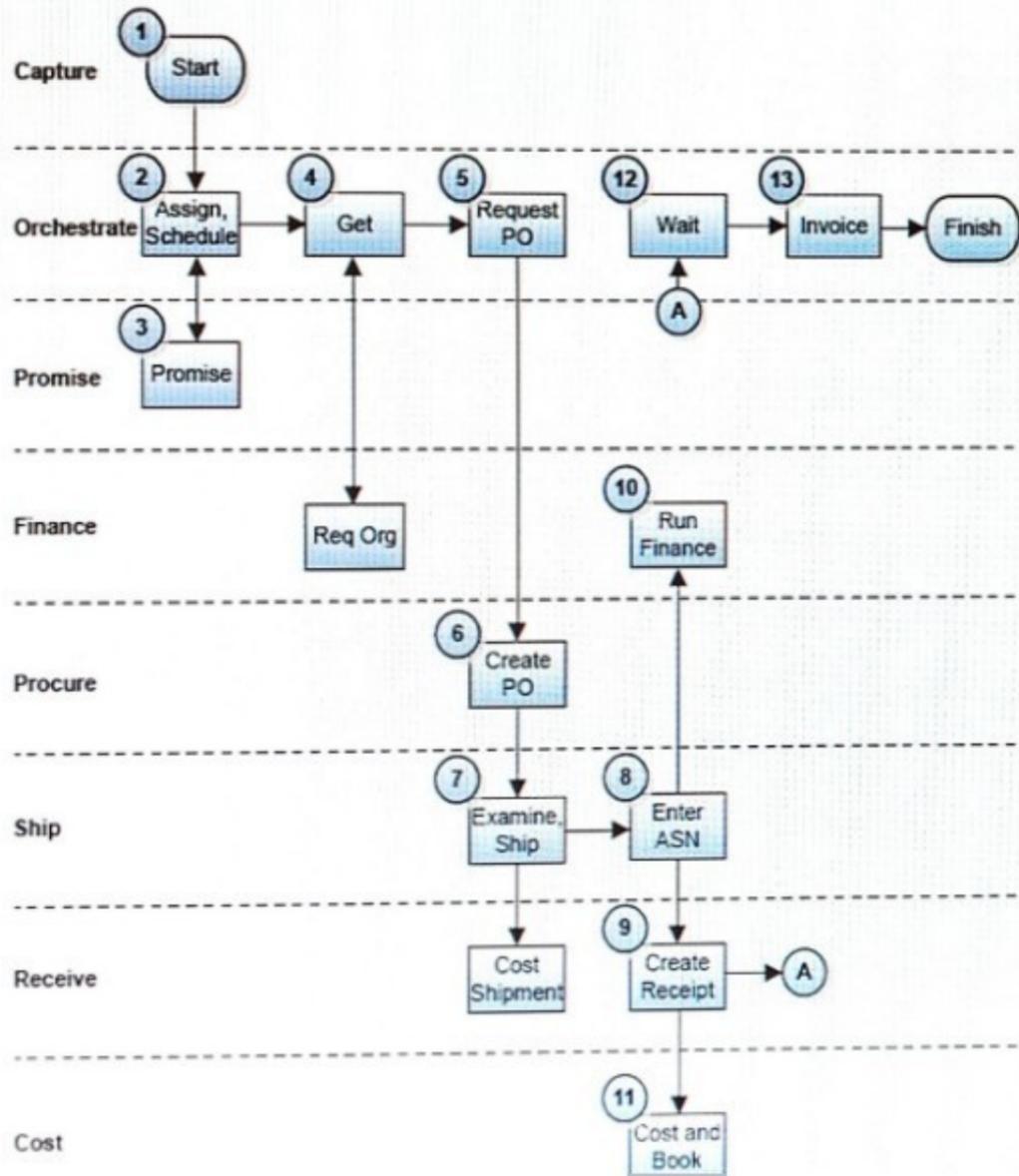
In the Cloud Order Management system, identify the function performed by the External Interface Layer.

- 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 73

What flow is depicted in the diagram below?



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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74

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 76

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

- A. Default

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

- ? Default: A rule that assigns a default value to an item attribute or a component quantity when the configuration session starts.
- ? Constraints: A rule that restricts the values that can be assigned to an item attribute or a component quantity based on conditions.
- ? Compatibilities: A rule that specifies the compatibility or incompatibility between two or more items, attributes, or quantities. References:
 - ? Overview of Configurator Rules
 - ? Constraint Definition Language Reference Guide

NEW QUESTION 78

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 79

You deployed the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) successfully but it is not visible in the order capture additional information section. What are the two reasons for this?

- A. The EFF context is not associated with the page.
- B. The EFF segments are incomplete.
- C. The EFF has not been compiled.
- D. The EFF definition needs to be frozen.
- E. The custom extensible flexfields are not published.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

These are the two reasons why the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) is not visible in the order capture additional information section. An EFF is a user-defined flexfield that you can use to capture additional information on sales orders, such as trade compliance, call center details, or source order status¹. To make an EFF visible in the order capture additional information section, you need to perform the following steps²:

? Associate the EFF context with the page: You need to specify which page in the

Order Management work area will display the EFF, such as the order header or the order line. You can use the Pages tab in the Manage Order Extensible Flexfields task to associate the EFF context with the page.

? Publish the custom extensible flexfields: You need to deploy the EFF to the

database and make it available for use. You can use the Deploy Flexfield task to publish the custom extensible flexfields.

References:

? Overview of Setting Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? Set Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? [Manage Order Extensible Flexfields]

? [Deploy Flexfield]

NEW QUESTION 82

Order Management Cloud can be integrated with multiple order capture and fulfillment systems. This is achieved through setup of the External Interface Layer. Which configuration is NOT involved in setting up the External Interface Layer?

A. Manage Integration with Oracle Fusion Order Management

B. Manage External Interface Transformation Style Sheets

C. Manage External Interface Routing Rules

D. Manage External Interface Web Service Details

E. Manage Business Event Trigger Points

Answer: E

Explanation:

Setting up the External Interface Layer in Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash involves managing the integration with Oracle Fusion Order Management, managing external interface transformation style sheets, managing external interface routing rules, and managing external interface web service details¹. However, managing business event trigger points is not directly involved in setting up the External Interface Layer¹.

References:

? Integrate Order Management with Source Systems

NEW QUESTION 84

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 89

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

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

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

. 'LX-Luxury Package' IMPLIES 'Cloth'

A. '8-way Power Driver Seat' will be selected but '8-way Power Passenger Seat' and 'Cloth' will be excluded.

B. All the options after the IMPLIES keyword will be selected.

C. '8-way Power Driver Seat' and '8-way Power Passenger Seat' will be selected but 'Cloth' will be excluded.

D. All the options after the IMPLIES keyword will be excluded.

E. '8-way Power Driver Seat' and 'Cloth' will be selected but '8-way Power Passenger Seat' will be excluded.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

This means that if expression1 is true, then expression2 must also be true. However, if expression1 is false, then expression2 can be either true or false¹. In the Configurator runtime UI, the IMPLIES keyword can be used to show or hide options based on the selection of features. For example, the following rule:

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

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

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

References:

? How to Use the IMPLIES Keyword

NEW QUESTION 93

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 95

Which reporting tool enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas?

- A. BI Answers
- B. BI Composer
- C. SmartView integration
- D. eText report layout templates

Answer: C

Explanation:

SmartView integration is a reporting tool that enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas. BI subject areas are predefined data sets that contain the business metrics and attributes that you can use to create reports and analyses. SmartView integration allows you to access the BI subject areas from within the Microsoft Office applications, and use the familiar features and functions of those applications to create and format your reports.

References:

- ? Overview of SmartView Integration

NEW QUESTION 98

Supplier Channel Management supports many business flows based on the Trading Partner Item relationship. Which flow supports the use of Supplier Items?

- A. When creating a manual invoice
- B. When creating a negotiation
- C. When creating a supplier site
- D. When creating a manual adjustment

Answer: B

Explanation:

A negotiation is a business flow that enables you to create and manage requests for quotations (RFQs) and auctions with your suppliers. A negotiation supports the use of supplier items, which are the items that the suppliers offer to sell to you. You can use supplier items to compare different offers from different suppliers, and select the best one based on your criteria.

References:

- ? Overview of Negotiations

NEW QUESTION 99

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

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