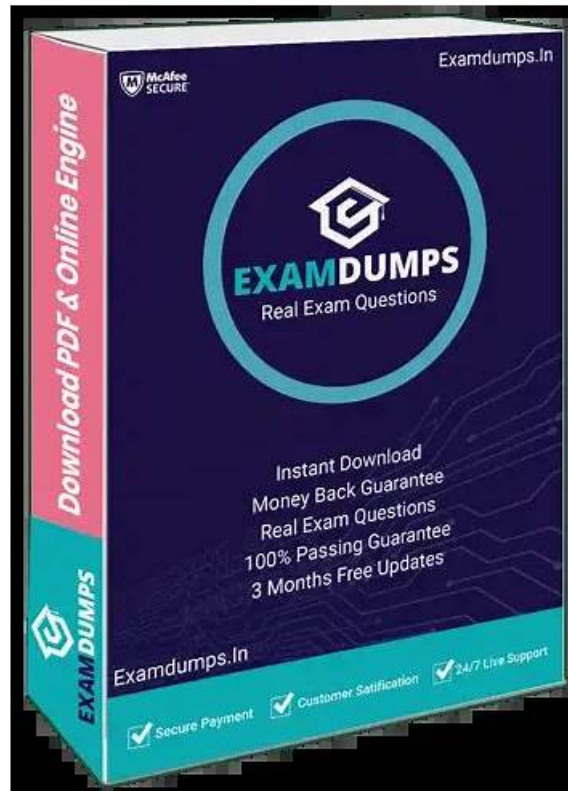


# Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Questions with Free Updates and Free Demo



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## Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding External Integration: This portion evaluates how System Integration Specialists understand and support integrations between Inventory Management and other Oracle or third-party systems. It includes familiarity with key integration points necessary for streamlined operations and system data consistency.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Inventory Management: This section of the exam evaluates the skills of Oracle Inventory Specialists in configuring core inventory functions. It focuses on the cost-related features of inventory, including Receipt Accounting and Cost Accounting. Candidates are expected to demonstrate their ability to set up subinventories, units of measure, items, and facility schedules as part of the inventory management configuration process.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using AI</li> <li>ML</li> <li>Mobile and Other Automation Features: This section of the exam assesses the awareness of Cloud Application Consultants in using AI, machine learning, and automation tools. Candidates should understand the practical value these technologies bring to predictive analytics, mobile usage, and overall operational efficiency within Inventory Management.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Enterprise Structures: This section of the exam measures the knowledge of Oracle Cloud Inventory Consultants and covers the foundational concepts of enterprise structure setup. Candidates must understand the purpose and interaction of components like Item Organizations and Inventory Organizations. It also assesses the ability to configure Inventory Organizations and tailor enterprise structure settings to support business operations efficiently.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Inventory Replenishment: This section tests the ability of Inventory Replenishment Planners to configure and execute automated replenishment strategies. Candidates should understand how to define PAR locations and apply Min-Max planning. It assesses hands-on knowledge in running replenishment plans that maintain inventory levels across different storage locations.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Inventory Transactions: This domain measures the ability of Inventory Application Developers to manage and execute inventory transactions. It covers the understanding of inventory balances, item availability, and reservation functionalities. Candidates must show proficiency in configuring transaction controls, handling serial and lot control, and managing common transaction types like subinventory transfers and interorganization transfers.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling Redwood Capabilities: This section measures the ability of Oracle Technical Architects to enable and manage Redwood UI capabilities. It focuses on understanding how new Redwood features enhance user experiences and what implications they may have on existing system configurations.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Inventory Counts: This domain targets the skills of Warehouse Inventory Controllers and covers all aspects of cycle counting and physical inventory processes. It emphasizes the configuration of ABC classifications, troubleshooting inventory counting processes, and accurate execution of stock audits. Candidates must demonstrate their understanding of how to maintain inventory accuracy through routine and scheduled counts.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

### NEW QUESTION # 88

Which three replenishment source types are supported in PAR replenishment?

- A. Work order
- B. Intraorganization internal material transfer (\*)
- C. Purchase requisition (\*)
- D. Movement request (\*)
- E. Miscellaneous receipts

**Answer: B,C,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 89

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

- A. Items associated with the cycle count but not included in the ABC group name are deleted from the cycle count.
- B. Items not associated with the previous count 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: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 90

How do you enable subinventories to receive recalled products in Product Recall Management Solution?

- A. Add subinventories in the Manage Recall Parameters task. (\*)
- B. Set Subinventory Type to Recall in the Manage Subinventories and Locators task.
- C. Enable the Product Recall check box in the Manage Subinventories and Locators task.
- D. Add subinventories in Manage Product Recall Lookups.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

##### 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.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 92

What does order promising do when Promising Mode is set to Supply Chain Availability Search in the ATP rule definition?

- A. Ensures existing supplies are consumed first
- B. Assumes supply of item is infinitely available
- C. Promises on the requested date

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 93

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