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Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Using AI • ML • 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.
Topic 6	• 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.

Reliable 1z0-1073-25 Exam Papers - Dump 1z0-1073-25 Check

We know making progress and getting the certificate of 1z0-1073-25 study materials will be a matter of course with the most professional experts in command of the newest and the most accurate knowledge in it. Our Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional exam prep has taken up a large part of market. with decided quality to judge from customers' perspective, If you choose the right 1z0-1073-25 Practice Braindumps, it will be a wise decision. Our behavior has been strictly ethical and responsible to you, which is trust worthy.

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is the role of a division in an enterprise structure?

- **A. It represents the primary organizing principle of an enterprise.**
- B. It owns the assets of an enterprise.
- C. It defines the destination of an expense.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 45
Your client has configured min-max planning for inventory replenishment and has not implemented Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management.
How do you ensure purchase requisitions are generated for inventory replenishment?

- **A. Run the Print Min-Max Planning Report and Requisition Import processes.**
- B. Run the Print Min-Max Planning Report, Generate Release Recommendations, and Requisition Import processes.
- C. Run the Print Min-Max Planning Report and Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface processes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 46
SIMULATION

Set Up Back-to-Back Transfer Flow

The topic explains what you need to do for setting up back-to-back transfer flow.

In the Oracle Product Information Management, ensure that the Item is Back-to-Back enabled.

In Oracle Global Order Promising:

1. Set up a global sourcing rule with Type as Transfer from. Set the organization as the organization requesting the transfer (example, Warehouse 1).

2. Set up a local sourcing rule for the organization (in this example, Warehouse 1) Type as Transfer from, from the organization that has the stock from which the transfer will take place (example, Warehouse 2).

3. Set up an ATP rule with the Promising Mode as Supply chain availability search.

4. Ensure that the Supply chain availability search attributes are enabled according to your requirements. For example, you might want the application to search components and resources to include on-hand or in-transit Supply Types or fulfillment lines Demand Types.

5. Set the ATP Rule Assignment as required.

6. Set the sourcing assignments for the sourcing rules that you defined in steps 1 and 2.

7. Ensure that the assignment level used for the global sourcing rule doesn't include any Organization.

8. Refresh and restart the Order Promising Server for ATP Rules and Sourcing.

With this setup:

* The global rule is used to source the item from Warehouse 1 if there is stock available to reserve.

* If there's no stock on hand, Global Order Promising uses the local rule to transfer the item from Warehouse 2 to Warehouse 1.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Set Up Back-to-Back Transfer Flow in Oracle Cloud

The Back-to-Back (B2B) Transfer Flow allows organizations to move inventory from one warehouse (source) to another warehouse (destination) when stock is unavailable in the fulfillment location. This setup ensures that Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) can automatically determine the best supply source and execute the transfer process efficiently.

1. Prerequisites: Enable Back-to-Back for Items

Before setting up the transfer flow, ensure that the item is Back-to-Back enabled in Oracle Product Information Management (PIM): Navigate to Oracle Product Information Management (PIM).

Search for the item you want to enable for back-to-back fulfillment.

In the item definition, enable the "Back-to-Back Enabled" attribute.

Save and publish the item updates.

☐ This ensures that the item can participate in the B2B fulfillment process.

2. Configure Global Order Promising (GOP) for Back-to-Back Transfer Flow In Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP), configure the system to determine the best transfer source when fulfilling back-to-back orders.

Step 1: Create a Global Sourcing Rule (Type: Transfer From)

Navigate to Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP).

Create a Global Sourcing Rule with the following details:

Type: "Transfer From"

Source Organization: Warehouse 1 (Requesting warehouse or fulfillment location).

☐ This rule ensures that items are sourced from Warehouse 1 whenever stock is available.

Step 2: Create a Local Sourcing Rule (Type: Transfer From)

Create a Local Sourcing Rule for Warehouse 1 as follows:

Type: "Transfer From"

Source Organization: Warehouse 2 (Stock-holding warehouse).

☐ This rule ensures that if Warehouse 1 does not have stock, the system transfers items from Warehouse 2.

Step 3: Set Up an ATP Rule for Availability Check

Create an ATP Rule (Available-to-Promise Rule) with the following parameters:

Promising Mode: "Supply Chain Availability Search".

Enable attributes for supply chain availability search based on business needs.

Configure ATP search to consider on-hand stock, in-transit inventory, components, and resources if needed.

☐ This ensures that GOP can evaluate stock levels across multiple locations.

Step 4: Assign ATP Rule to Organizations

Assign the ATP Rule to the appropriate organizations.

Ensure that the rule applies to Warehouse 1 and Warehouse 2 based on their roles in the sourcing process.

☐ This enables availability checking when processing sales orders.

Step 5: Assign Sourcing Rules to Organizations

Assign the Global Sourcing Rule to the enterprise-wide sourcing assignment.

Assign the Local Sourcing Rule to Warehouse 1, specifying Warehouse 2 as the sourcing location.

Ensure that the assignment level for the global sourcing rule does not include a specific organization (it should apply at a broader level).

☐ This ensures that Oracle GOP prioritizes sourcing stock from Warehouse 1 first and transfers from Warehouse 2 if needed.

Step 6: Refresh and Restart Order Promising Server

Once the sourcing rules and ATP configurations are in place:

Refresh Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) Rules.

Restart the Order Promising Server to apply sourcing and ATP rule changes.

☐ This step ensures that all updates take effect and are used in future order promising decisions.

3. Expected Behavior After Setup

If Warehouse 1 has stock → GOP reserves inventory and processes the sales order immediately.

If Warehouse 1 does not have stock → GOP triggers a transfer order to move stock from Warehouse 2 to Warehouse 1.

Once the transfer order is fulfilled and received, the sales order is shipped to the customer.

☐ This ensures automated order fulfillment with minimal manual intervention.

4. Benefits of Back-to-Back Transfer Flow in Oracle Cloud

✔ Optimized Inventory Utilization - Uses stock efficiently across multiple warehouses.

✔ Automated Stock Transfers - Eliminates manual intervention by automatically moving stock when needed.

✔ Reduced Procurement Costs - Moves existing inventory instead of purchasing new stock.

✔ Faster Order Fulfillment - Reduces lead times by sourcing from internal stock before procurement.

✔ Seamless Oracle Cloud Integration - Works across Oracle Order Management, Inventory, GOP, and Supply Chain Orchestration.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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?

- A. Jeopardy
- B. Exception
- C. Error
- D. Mark for Review

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 48

SIMULATION

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Make Flow

☐ The supply document for a back-to-back make flow is a work order. As soon as the work order is created in Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing, it's tied to the back-to-back sales order in the form of a reservation in inventory. The work order goes through the regular production process and the work order completion transaction issues finished goods to inventory.

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

The following figure shows the back-to-back supply creation make flow.

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Transfer Flow

☐ The supply document for a back-to-back transfer flow is a transfer order. The transfer order is created in inventory and reserved against the back-to-back sales order. When the transfer order is ready to be fulfilled, an interorganization shipment moves goods from the source organization to the destination organization. An interorganization receipt in the destination organization (which is also the fulfillment warehouse on the back-to-back sales order) creates on hand to fulfill the sales order.

The following figure shows the back-to-back supply creation transfer flow.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows: Make & Transfer in Oracle Cloud

1. Overview of Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows

Back-to-back (B2B) supply creation flows in Oracle Fusion Cloud allow businesses to generate supply only when a sales order is placed. The system creates supply documents dynamically based on sourcing rules and executes supply fulfillment through

Manufacturing (Make Flow) or Inventory Transfer (Transfer Flow).

Each flow follows these key steps:

Sales Order Entry & Scheduling - A customer places an order that requires supply creation.

Supply Order Generation - The system determines whether to manufacture or transfer stock.

Supply Execution - The supply is produced (Make Flow) or transferred from another warehouse (Transfer Flow).

Receiving & Reservation - The supply is received and linked to the sales order.

Order Fulfillment - The sales order is shipped to the customer.

2. Back-to-Back Supply Creation: Make Flow (Manufacturing-Based Fulfillment) The Make Flow is used when the item must be manufactured in-house because it is not available in stock or through procurement. The system creates a Work Order (WO) in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud and ties it to the sales order.

Step-by-Step Make Flow Process

Below is the step-by-step breakdown of the Back-to-Back Make Flow using Oracle Fusion Cloud applications.

Step 1: Enter & Schedule Sales Order

The customer places an order in Oracle Order Management.

The system checks stock availability in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

Since no stock is available, Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) triggers a supply request.

Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) determines that the item must be manufactured.

The sales order is scheduled for back-to-back fulfillment.

☐ System Action: The system marks the sales order for manufacturing and creates a supply order.

Step 2: Create & Request Work Order

Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) generates a Supply Order.

The system determines that a Work Order (WO) is needed.

A Work Order (WO) is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

The Work Order is tied to the sales order to ensure the finished goods are allocated for this order only.

☐ System Action: The system creates a Work Order (WO) in Oracle Manufacturing.

Step 3: Execute Manufacturing Process

The Work Order goes through the standard production process.

Raw materials are issued from inventory.

Production activities are completed.

The final product is reported as complete in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

The Work Order is completed, and the finished goods are transferred to Oracle Inventory Cloud.

☐ System Action: The system marks the Work Order as complete and updates inventory.

Step 4: Reserve & Ship the Sales Order

The system reserves the manufactured stock against the sales order.

The order is picked, packed, and shipped from the warehouse.

Oracle Shipping Execution updates the order status.

An invoice is generated in Oracle Receivables.

The sales order is closed.

☐ Final Action: The system completes the order and ships it to the customer.

Oracle Fusion Cloud Modules Involved in Make Flow

☐

NEW QUESTION # 49

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You will have a sense of achievements when you finish learning our 1z0-1073-25 study materials. During your practice of the 1z0-1073-25 preparation guide, you will gradually change your passive outlook and become hopeful for life. We strongly advise you to have a brave attempt. You will never enjoy life if you always stay in your comfort zone. And our 1z0-1073-25 Exam Questions will help you realize your dream and make it come true.

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