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Your chances of passing the Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) certification exam the first time around can be greatly improved if you attempt the DumpStillValid Oracle 1z0-1073-25 practice exam. To help you succeed on your first try at the Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) exam, DumpStillValid has created three formats of Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) practice exam.

Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Advanced Inventory Transactions: This part of the exam assesses the skills of Supply Chain Analysts in handling complex inventory flows. It explores advanced scenarios like consignment processes, supply chain orchestration, and back-to-back orders. Candidates must also demonstrate configuration of barcode scanning, product recalls, and support for electronic signatures in compliance environments.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

SIMULATION

How Back-to-Back Fulfillment Works

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

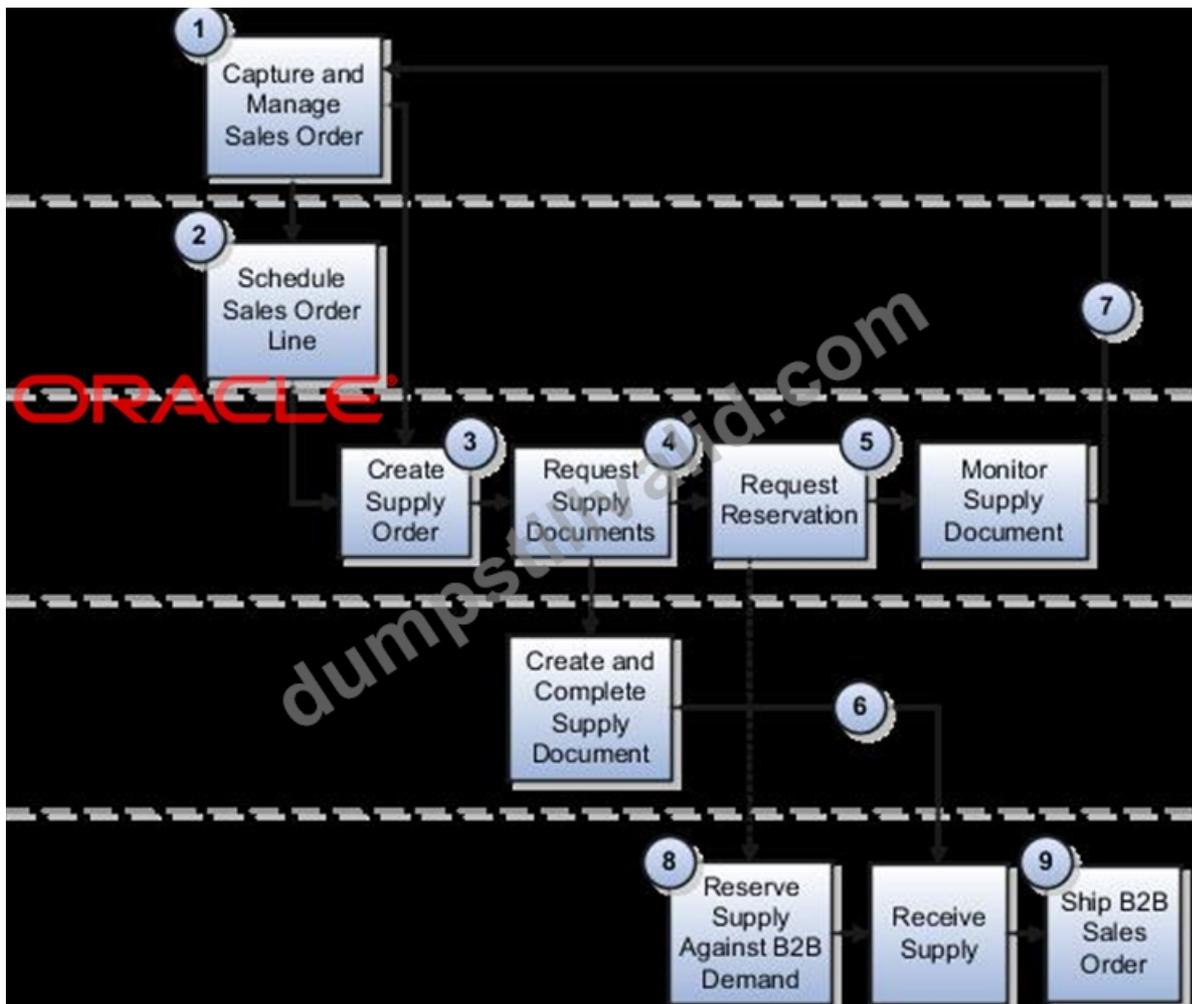
An organization procures goods from an internal or external supplier or source to a specific warehouse from where you can combine those goods with others to create a single shipment to the customer.

Back-to-back supply processes are similar to regular supply processes that deliver supply to a warehouse except for one difference; the back-to-back supply is always reserved to an order management fulfillment line.

At a high level, you can think of back-to-back fulfillment as a three-step process:

1. Creation of a customer sales order (source of demand).
2. Creation and fulfillment of supply document (source of supply) to the fulfillment warehouse.
3. Shipment of sales order from the fulfillment warehouse to the customer.

However, the back-to-back flow is truly a highly integrated process flow involving several Oracle Fusion Cloud applications. The following figure shows the back-to-back process flow in detail. An explanation for each number follows the figure.



Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Fulfillment: Detailed Simulation in Oracle Cloud

Introduction

Back-to-back (B2B) fulfillment is a process where supply is created only after a sales order is placed. The supply is specifically reserved for that order and remains linked until fulfillment is completed. Unlike regular inventory processes, back-to-back fulfillment ensures that supply is directly tied to a customer demand, optimizing inventory management while maintaining customer satisfaction.

Key Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications Involved

Back-to-back fulfillment integrates multiple Oracle Fusion Cloud applications, including:

- Oracle Order Management (for sales order processing)
- Oracle Procurement (for external supply sourcing)
- Oracle Manufacturing (for in-house production)
- Oracle Inventory Management (for warehouse operations and fulfillment)
- Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (for coordinating supply processes)
- Oracle Shipping Execution (for shipping to customers)

Step-by-Step Back-to-Back Fulfillment Simulation

Step 1: Creation of a Customer Sales Order (Source of Demand)

A customer places an order for a product that is not available in stock.

The sales order is created in Oracle Order Management.

The system checks inventory availability in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

Since stock is unavailable, the Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) module triggers a supply request.

The system determines the best supply source based on sourcing rules (Buy, Make, Transfer, or On-Hand Reservation).

The sales order line is marked for back-to-back fulfillment, and a supply order is generated.

□ System Action: The system reserves the sales order and waits for supply to be created.

Step 2: Creation and Fulfillment of Supply (Source of Supply to Warehouse) Once the supply order is created, the system initiates one of the following supply methods:

Option 1: Buy (Procurement from Supplier)

The system generates a Purchase Requisition in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

The requisition is converted into a Purchase Order (PO) and sent to an external supplier.

The supplier fulfills the order and ships the goods to the fulfillment warehouse.

The warehouse receives the items using Oracle Receiving.

Option 2: Make (Manufacturing in-house or contract manufacturing)

The system generates a Work Order in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

The work order is scheduled, and production starts.

Once manufacturing is complete, the finished goods are moved to inventory.

Option 3: Transfer (Move from another warehouse or distribution center) The system creates a Transfer Order in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

Stock is transferred from a different warehouse or location.

Once received, inventory is updated in the fulfillment warehouse.

Option 4: On-Hand (Reserve Existing Inventory)

If stock is available in the fulfillment warehouse, the system directly reserves the items.

No additional supply request is needed.

System Action: The system updates the sales order and marks it ready for fulfillment once supply is received.

Step 3: Shipment of Sales Order to the Customer

The order is released for picking in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

The picking process begins, and items are packed for shipping.

The shipping team processes the order using Oracle Shipping Execution.

A shipment confirmation is generated, and the order is shipped to the customer.

An invoice is created in Oracle Receivables.

The system marks the sales order as fulfilled and closed.

Final Action: The customer receives the order, and the back-to-back fulfillment process is completed.

Key Benefits of Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Oracle Cloud

- ✓ Optimized Inventory Management - Stock is acquired only when needed, reducing carrying costs.
- ✓ Improved Order Fulfillment Efficiency - Automated supply chain orchestration ensures smooth operations.
- ✓ Enhanced Customer Satisfaction - Orders are processed quickly, reducing delays and backorders.
- ✓ Integrated Supply Chain Execution - Oracle Fusion applications work together seamlessly.
- ✓ Flexibility in Sourcing - Businesses can choose procurement, manufacturing, transfers, or reservations based on demand.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which steps of the Supply Chain Orchestration Foundation task are used for setup? (Choose three)

- A. Manage Demand Execution Document Creation Rules
- B. Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules
- C. Manage Supply Orchestration Attachment Categories
- D. Manage Supply Orchestration Lookups

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

- A. Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules.
- B. Manage Sourcing Rules.

