

# Oracle 1z0-1073-25無料模擬試験、1z0-1073-25試験



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トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>外部統合の理解：このセクションでは、システム統合スペシャリストが在庫管理と他のOracleまたはサードパーティシステムとの統合をどの程度理解し、サポートしているかを評価します。これには、効率的な運用とシステムデータの一貫性に必要な主要な統合ポイントに関する知識が含まれます。</li></ul>
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>> Oracle 1z0-1073-25無料模擬試験 <<

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## Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional 認定 1z0-1073-25 試験問題 (Q76-Q81):

### 質問 # 76

In which two ways can ownership change for consigned goods from supplier to buyer?

- A. Create a consumption advice.
- B. Create a transfer to a consigned transaction.
- C. Perform a subinventory transfer.
- D. Create a transfer to an owned transaction.

正解: C、D

### 質問 # 77

#### 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.

**正解:**

**解説:**

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.

#### 質問 # 78

##### SIMULATION

##### Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows

You can set up Oracle Fusion Cloud applications that support back-to-back fulfillment to trigger supply creation flows (buy, make, transfer, and on hand) after a sales order is entered and scheduled.

Each variant of the back-to-back flow differs in the supply document that's created and the supply execution application in which the document is created. Depending on the source of the item, supply is provided from manufacturing, procurement, or inventory. Then, after the supply is received into the fulfillment warehouse, the back-to-back order is ready for shipment to your customer.

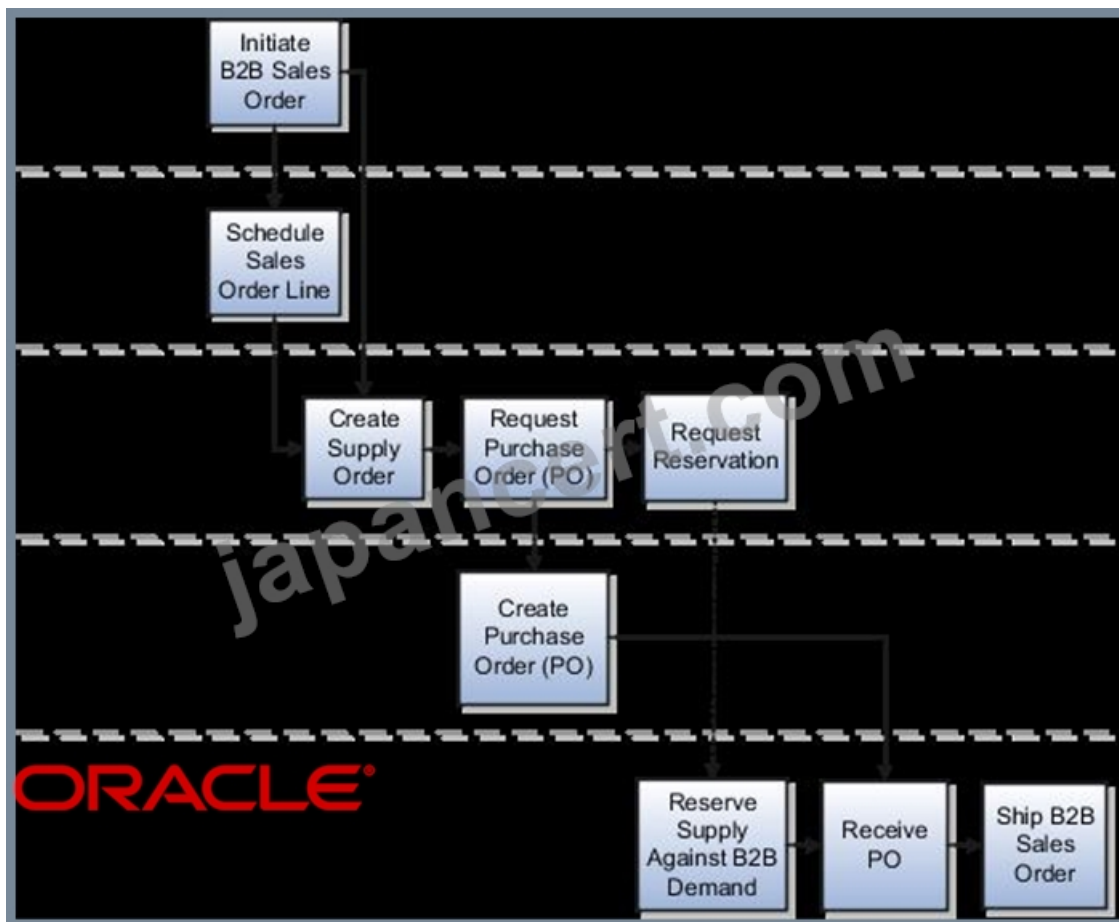
The following table describes the supply creation flows and associated supply document supported for each flow when using back-to-back fulfillment.

Supply Creation Flow	Supply Document	Description
Buy	Purchase Order	Procurement from an external supplier
Make	Work Order	Production or assembly at a manufacturing location
Transfer	Transfer Order	Transfer from another warehouse
On-hand Available	Request Reservation Only	Reservation of on-hand inventory in a fulfillment warehouse

##### Back-to-Back Supply Creation Buy Flow

The supply document for a back-to-back buy flow is a purchase order. Based on supply recommendations from Oracle Global Order Promising, a purchase order is created and reserved against the sales order. When the purchase order is received by the supplier, on hand is created to ship out the back-to-back sales order.

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



正解:

解説:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows in Oracle Cloud

Back-to-back (B2B) fulfillment in Oracle Fusion Cloud allows organizations to trigger supply creation (Buy, Make, Transfer, or On-Hand Reservation) after a sales order is entered and scheduled. The system dynamically generates supply documents depending on the source of the item and executes supply fulfillment through Oracle Procurement, Manufacturing, or Inventory Management.

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

Each back-to-back flow follows these key steps:

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

Supply Order Generation - The system determines the best supply source based on predefined sourcing rules.

Supply Execution - The supply is created using procurement (Buy), manufacturing (Make), transfer (Transfer), or existing stock (On-Hand).

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 Buy Flow (Procurement-Based Fulfillment) The Buy Flow is used when the required item is procured from an external supplier because it is not available in stock or another warehouse.

##### Step-by-Step Buy Flow Process

Below is the step-by-step breakdown of the Back-to-Back Buy Flow with Oracle Fusion applications involved:

##### Step 1: Initiate Back-to-Back Sales Order

The customer places a sales order in Oracle Order Management.

The system checks stock availability in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

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

Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) determines procurement as the best supply source.

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

□ System Action: The system marks the sales order for procurement and creates a supply order.

##### Step 2: Create Supply Order

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

The system determines that a Purchase Order (PO) is needed.

A Purchase Requisition is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

□ System Action: The system sends a request for procurement.

Step 3: Request Purchase Order (PO)

Oracle Procurement Cloud converts the requisition into a Purchase Order (PO).

The PO is sent to the external supplier.

The PO is linked to the sales order, ensuring that supply is dedicated to fulfilling the order.

□ System Action: The system creates a Purchase Order (PO) and tracks supplier delivery.

Step 4: Receive the Purchase Order (PO)

The supplier delivers the goods to the fulfillment warehouse.

The warehouse team receives the PO in Oracle Receiving.

The received inventory is updated in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

The supply is reserved against the back-to-back demand.

□ System Action: The system marks the received supply as reserved for the sales order.

Step 5: Ship the Back-to-Back 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.

3. Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications Involved in Back-to-Back Buy Flow

Oracle Cloud Module	Function in Back-to-Back Buy Flow
Oracle Order Management	Captures and processes customer orders
Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration	Coordinates supply execution
Oracle Global Order Promising	Determines the best sourcing method
Oracle Procurement Cloud	Creates and manages purchase requisitions and purchase orders
Oracle Receiving	Receives supplier shipments into inventory
Oracle Inventory Cloud	Updates inventory levels and reserves supply
Oracle Shipping Execution	Handles shipment to the customer

4. Benefits of the Back-to-Back Buy Flow

- ✓ Reduces Inventory Holding Costs - No need to stock large quantities in advance.
- ✓ Ensures Order-Specific Procurement - Every sales order is directly linked to supply.
- ✓ Automates Procurement & Order Processing - Seamless integration between Oracle modules.
- ✓ Enhances Customer Satisfaction - Quick fulfillment by sourcing products efficiently.
- ✓ Optimizes Supplier Collaboration - Real-time PO creation and tracking with suppliers.

5. Real-World Use Case

Scenario: Electronics Distributor Fulfilling a Large Order

A distributor selling high-end laptops does not keep them in stock but procures them from suppliers only when an order is placed.

Process Flow:

A corporate customer places an order for 50 laptops.

The system checks stock and finds no available inventory.

A Purchase Order is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud and sent to the supplier.

The supplier delivers the laptops to the warehouse.

The laptops are reserved against the sales order.

The laptops are shipped to the customer, and the invoice is generated.

□ Result: The distributor minimizes inventory costs while fulfilling customer demand efficiently.

## 質問 # 79

Item A is transacted in lots. Your customer wants to pick more than the requested quantity for Item A during pick slip confirmation. How can this requirement be achieved?

- A. By default, confirm pick slip allows you to pick more than the requested quantity for lot-controlled items.
- B. Allow overpick in inventory organization parameters.
- C. Enable overpick of Item A in item specification.

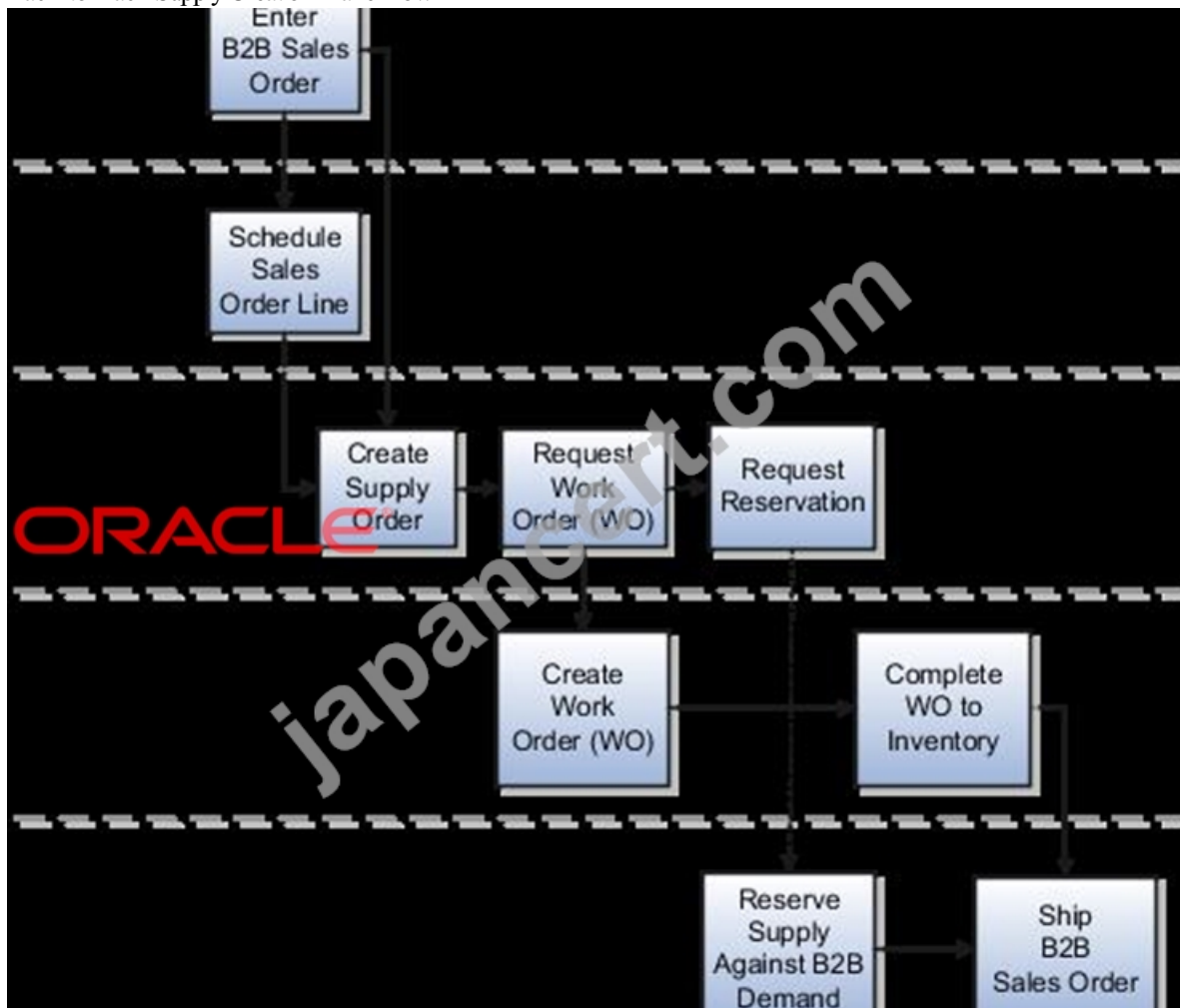


正解: C

質問 # 80

SIMULATION

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Make Flow

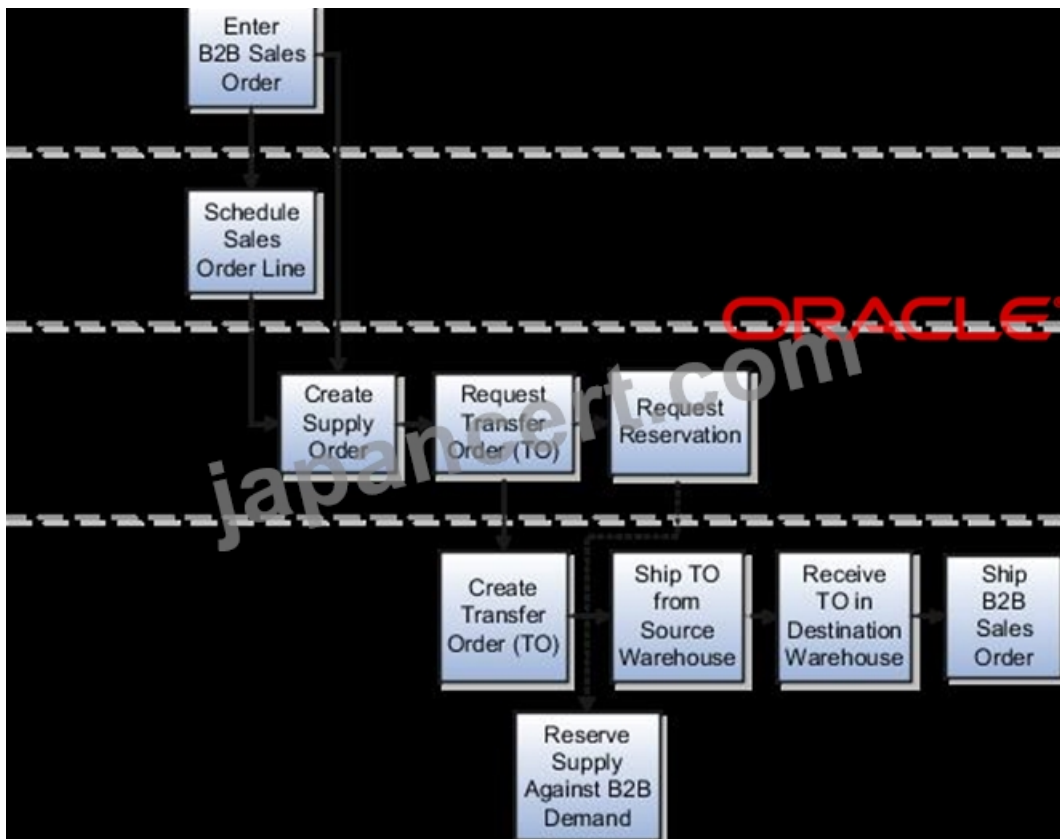


The supply document for a back-to-back make flow is a work order. As soon as the work order is created in Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing, it's tied to the back-to-back sales order in the form of a reservation in inventory. The work order goes through the regular production process and the work order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

正解:

解説:

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

Oracle Cloud Module	Function in Back-to-Back Make Flow
Oracle Order Management	Captures and processes customer orders
Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration	Coordinates supply execution
Oracle Global Order Promising	Determines the best sourcing method
Oracle Manufacturing Cloud	Creates and manages work orders
Oracle Inventory Cloud	Updates inventory levels and reserves supply
Oracle Shipping Execution	Handles shipment to the customer

## 質問 #81

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- 1z0-1073-25模擬対策問題 □ 1z0-1073-25参考書勉強 □ 1z0-1073-25資格認定試験 □ 《 jp.fast2test.com 》に移動し、《 1z0-1073-25 》を検索して、無料でダウンロード可能な試験資料を探します 1z0-1073-25模擬対策
- 試験の準備方法-最高の1z0-1073-25無料模擬試験試験-最新の1z0-1073-25試験 □ ⇒ www.goshiken.com ⇐には無料の⇒ 1z0-1073-25 ⇐問題集があります 1z0-1073-25入門知識
- Oracle 1z0-1073-25無料模擬試験: Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional - www.shikenpass.com 簡単に準備できます □ 時間限定無料で使える⇒ 1z0-1073-25 ⇐の試験問題は 【 www.shikenpass.com 】 サイトで検索 1z0-1073-25入門知識
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.pshunv.com, digitaldreamschool.co.in, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, study.stes.edu.np, lms.skitbi-cuet.com, bacsioangoanh.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

P.S.JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Oracle 1z0-1073-25ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hh26bGI2T3s4E6R2ERR5jVZIkGUg-TSS>