

Reliable 1z0-1073-25 Exam Materials, Clearer 1z0-1073-25 Explanation



P.S. Free 2025 Oracle 1z0-1073-25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Easy4Engine: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16-FEfGifckaf7Nk3IM1R8WjRhOhmD44L>

With over a decade's business experience, our 1z0-1073-25 test torrent attached great importance to customers' purchasing rights all along. There is no need to worry about virus on buying electronic products. For we make endless efforts to assess and evaluate our 1z0-1073-25 exam prep' reliability for a long time and put forward a guaranteed purchasing scheme, we have created an absolutely safe environment and our 1z0-1073-25 Exam Question are free of virus attack. If there is any doubt about it, professional personnel will handle this at first time, and you can also have their remotely online guidance to install and use our 1z0-1073-25 test torrent.

Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 6	<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.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8	<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.

>> **Reliable 1z0-1073-25 Exam Materials** <<

Clearer 1z0-1073-25 Explanation & Exam 1z0-1073-25 Dumps

You must believe that you have extraordinary ability to work and have an international certificate to prove your inner strength. You will definitely be the best one among your colleagues. The help you provide with our 1z0-1073-25 Learning Materials is definitely what you really need. And if you study with our 1z0-1073-25 exam braindumps, you will know your dream clearly. Join 1z0-1073-25 study guide and you will be the best person!

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

In your shipment integration between inventory cloud and the 3PL system, some shipment confirmation messages have errored. How do you manage these pending transactions?

- A. Use the Manage Shipment Message Interface task.
- B. Use the Manage Pending Transactions Corrections task.
- **C. Use the Manage Shipping Transaction Corrections in Spreadsheet task.**

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which two parameters affect the changes you can perform on an interorganization transfer order?

- **A. User performing change**

- B. Destination type
- C. Supply source
- D. Receipt routing

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 21

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.

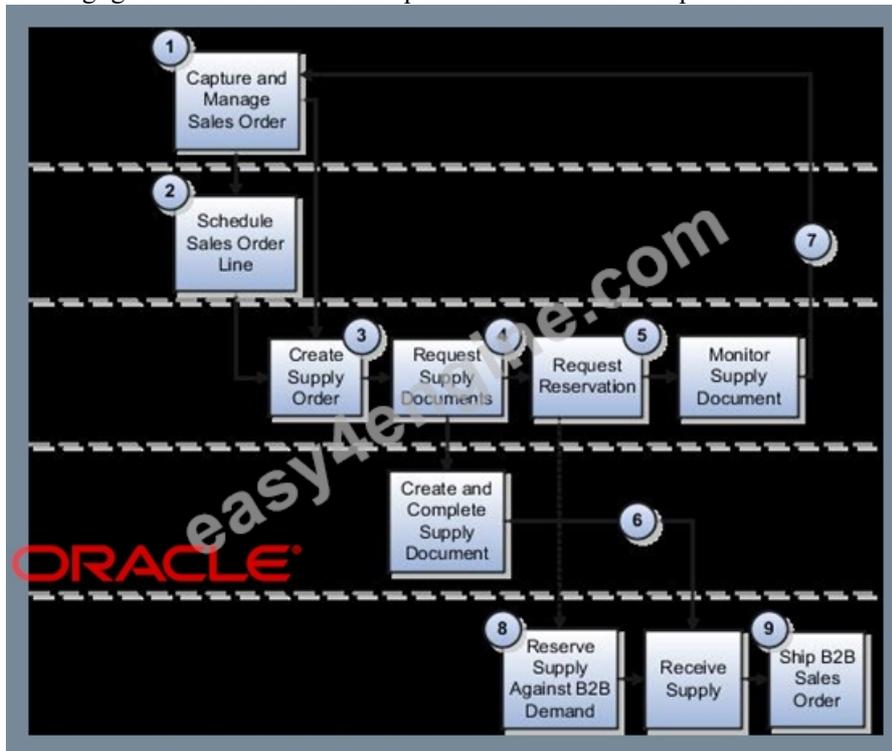
An organization procures goods from an internal or external supplier or source to a specific warehouse from where you can combine those goods with others to create a single shipment to the customer.

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 # 22

Your organization stores syringe items in multiple stocking unit of measures.

- A. Subinventory level and Locator level only
- B. Organization level only
- C. Organization level, Subinventory level, or both levels
- D. At which levels can you set up default stocking units of measure?

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 23

id=16-FEfGifckaf7Nk3IM1R8WjRhOhmD44L