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Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Supplier Invoices: This section of the exam measures skills of Financial Systems Specialists and covers the setup and processing of supplier invoices. It focuses on understanding supplier invoice processing, AI-assisted automation, and key configurations such as invoice options, distribution sets, tolerances, holds, approvals, and release procedures. Candidates also learn how to manage business rules for invoice validation and processing efficiency.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Expenses: This section of the exam measures skills of Expense Management Administrators and focuses on managing and configuring employee expense processes. It includes expense report processing, approval rules, and audit policies. Candidates must understand system configurations for templates, corporate card programs, conversion rate policies, travel integration, and AI-driven automation in expense management.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Accounts Payable Balances: This section of the exam measures skills of Finance Operations Managers and covers Accounts Payable (AP) reporting, analysis, and period closing activities. It explains AP balance configurations, calendar management, and reconciliation with the General Ledger. Candidates must understand the setup of aging periods, payables calendars, and best practices for ensuring accurate financial close processes.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Payments: This section of the exam measures skills of Payments Configuration Specialists and focuses on the payment lifecycle in the Oracle Fusion Payables module. It includes understanding the supplier payment process, AI role in automation, and the configuration of payment options, methods, disbursement choices, and process profiles. The section also involves managing approval workflows and payment process templates for secure and accurate disbursement management.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up Common Configurations in the Supplier Invoice to Payments Process This section of the exam measures skills of Accounts Payable Analysts and focuses on understanding the core setup required for supplier invoicing and payment processes. It covers the Enterprise Structure, Financial Reporting Structure, and Data Security model. Candidates must know the purpose of Business Units and Reference Sets and be able to manage Supplier and Bank Account Master Data effectively.

Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials: Payables and Expenses 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

As an Expenses Administrator, you can control which expense values you do not want to automatically populate on the Create Expense Item page. You have therefore created the profile option EXM_DFLT_FROM_PREV_EXPENSE at the user level and set it to N (No).

Which three values will no longer populate from a previous expense item when a user enters a new expense item?

- A. Currency
- B. Project and Task Number
- C. Expense Location
- D. Template

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Expenses, the profile option EXM_DFLT_FROM_PREV_EXPENSE determines whether certain fields on the Create Expense Item page are automatically populated with values from the previously entered expense item.

By default, when this profile option is set to 'Y' (Yes), the application carries over several fields from the last entered expense item to streamline data entry. These fields include:

Date

Template

Expense Location

Currency (both ledger and reimbursement currency)

Company and Department

Project Number and Task Number

However, when the profile option is set to 'N' (No) at the user level, the system stops carrying over certain fields from the previous expense item.

Fields That Will No Longer Auto-Populate:

Expense Location - Users must manually enter the expense location for each new entry.

Template - Expense templates (if used) will not be pre-filled from the previous expense item.

Project and Task Number - Users must reselect the project and task number for each new expense entry.

Fields That Will Still Populate With Defaults:

Currency - Defaults to the ledger currency as configured in Human Capital Management (HCM).

Company and Department - These values will be retrieved from the user's default expense account setup in HCM.

Thus, the correct answer is: A, B, D because the Expense Location, Template, and Project & Task Number will no longer populate from a previous expense item when a user enters a new one.

Reference:

Oracle Financials Cloud: Implementing Expenses

NEW QUESTION # 31

Adaptive Intelligence (AI), integrated with Oracle Payables Cloud, supports sophisticated data science that drives early payment discount offers.

Which of these is NOT a feature of early payment discounts?

- A. Variable annual percentage rate (APR), based on "days paid early," is used to determine the discount amount.
- **B. Eligible discounts decrease on a sliding scale based on the supplier's discretion.**
- C. The earlier the payment, the greater the discount.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Oracle Payables Cloud, enhanced with Adaptive Intelligence (AI), offers a feature known as Early Payment Discounts. This functionality enables organizations to optimize their cash flow by taking advantage of discounts offered for early invoice payments.

Key Features of Early Payment Discounts:

Variable Annual Percentage Rate (APR) Based on "Days Paid Early" (Option B):

The discount amount is calculated using a variable APR, which is determined based on the number of days the payment is made ahead of the due date. The earlier the payment is made, the higher the discount percentage applied.

Reference:

The Earlier the Payment, the Greater the Discount (Option C):

This principle aligns with the time value of money, where paying invoices earlier results in greater discounts. The discount decreases as the payment date approaches the invoice due date.

Clarification of Option A:

Eligible Discounts Decrease on a Sliding Scale Based on the Supplier's Discretion:

While the discount offered decreases over time, this scaling is typically predefined in the payment terms agreed upon between the buyer and the supplier, rather than being adjusted at the supplier's discretion on a case-by-case basis. The terms are set during the establishment of the early payment discount program and are systematically applied, ensuring consistency and predictability in discount calculations.

Therefore, Option A is not a feature of the early payment discounts as implemented in Oracle Payables Cloud with Adaptive Intelligence.

Early Payment Discounts

Early Payment Discount Offers

Once enrolled, a supplier discount is set and applies to all payments indefinitely, until supplier unsubscribes.

NEW QUESTION # 32

A Payables user creates a manual invoice, and a Withholding Tax Classification Code defaults on the invoice line when the invoice is saved. Where does this Withholding Tax Classification Code default from?

- A. From the Ship-to Location selected on the invoice
- **B. From the Site Assignments of the Supplier Site**
- C. From the Party Tax Profile of the Third Party Site

Answer: B

Explanation:

A). From the Site Assignments of the Supplier Site (Correct Answer)

The Withholding Tax Classification Code can be assigned at the supplier site level in Oracle Financials Cloud.

When a supplier site has a predefined withholding tax classification, this automatically defaults onto the invoice line when an invoice is created for that supplier site.

This setup ensures that consistent withholding tax is applied to transactions related to that supplier.

According to Oracle documentation:

"For supplier sites that use withholding tax, the withholding tax classification that you define at the supplier site assignment level is used to populate the default tax classification on the invoice." (Oracle Financials Cloud Payables Guide) B). From the Party Tax Profile of the Third Party Site (Incorrect Answer) The Party Tax Profile contains tax-related settings for a supplier or third-party entity, including tax registration details.

However, it does not directly default the Withholding Tax Classification Code onto invoice lines.

Instead, the Party Tax Profile provides high-level tax configurations that may influence tax calculations but does not assign the default withholding tax classification.

C). From the Ship-to Location selected on the invoice (Incorrect Answer) The Ship-to Location on an invoice is used for logistics and sales tax calculations based on where goods are delivered.

It does not impact withholding tax, which is typically linked to the supplier or supplier site.

Therefore, the Withholding Tax Classification Code does not default from the Ship-to Location.

Final Conclusion:

The correct source of the default Withholding Tax Classification Code on an invoice line is the Supplier Site Assignment.

This ensures that withholding tax is consistently applied to transactions involving that supplier, reducing errors in tax calculations.

Reference:

Oracle Financials Cloud Documentation - Withholding Tax Classifications in Payables (Oracle Documentation Link) Explanation: Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Financials Cloud, when a Payables user creates a manual invoice, the Withholding Tax Classification Code can default onto the invoice line from various sources depending on the system configurations. The correct source for defaulting this code is from the Site Assignments of the Supplier Site.

Explanation of Each Option:

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are trying to use the Match in Full option for a purchase order, but your search for the PO is returning no results.

Which two are the reasons for this?

- A. The Purchase Order is already partially matched to an invoice
- B. The match approval level is set to 3-way matching
- C. The match approval level is set to 4-way matching
- D. The Supplier or Purchase Order is set up for self-billing

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Financials Cloud, the Match in Full feature allows users to create invoices by matching the full amount of a purchase order (PO) efficiently. However, certain conditions can prevent a PO from appearing in the Match in Full search results.

Analysis of Each Option:

A . The match approval level is set to 4-way matching

The match approval level determines the matching requirements between the PO, receipt, inspection, and invoice. A 4-way matching requires that the PO, receipt, accepted quantities from inspection, and invoice quantities all match within defined tolerances before payment approval. This setting, however, does not impact the availability of the PO in the Match in Full search results. Therefore, a 4-way matching configuration is not a reason for the PO not appearing in the search results.

B . The Supplier or Purchase Order is set up for self-billing

Self-billing arrangements mean that the buyer generates the invoice on behalf of the supplier. In such scenarios, the Match in Full feature is not applicable because the invoicing process is handled differently. As per Oracle documentation, "Match in Full can't be used in the following circumstances:... A supplier or the purchase order is set up for self-billing." docs.oracle.com Therefore, if the supplier or PO is configured for self-billing, the PO will not appear in the Match in Full search results.

C . The match approval level is set to 3-way matching

Similar to 4-way matching, a 3-way matching requires that the PO, receipt, and invoice quantities match within tolerances before payment approval. This setting ensures that the goods received and invoiced align with the PO terms. However, the match approval

level, whether 3-way or 4-way, does not affect the PO's availability in the Match in Full search results. Thus, a 3-way matching configuration is not a reason for the PO not appearing in the search results.

D . The Purchase Order is already partially matched to an invoice

The Match in Full feature is designed for situations where the supplier sends an invoice for the full amount of the PO. If a PO has already been partially matched to an invoice, it indicates that some portions of the PO have been invoiced, and the remaining amounts do not represent the full PO value. According to Oracle documentation, "Match in Full can't be used in the following circumstances:... The purchase order has already been partially matched to an invoice." docs.oracle.com Therefore, a PO that has been partially matched will not appear in the Match in Full search results.

Conclusion:

The two reasons preventing the purchase order from appearing in the Match in Full search results are:

B . The Supplier or Purchase Order is set up for self-billing

D . The Purchase Order is already partially matched to an invoice

These conditions make the Match in Full feature inapplicable, thereby excluding the PO from the search results.

Reference:

Oracle Financials Cloud Documentation - Overview of Creating Invoices Using Match in Full

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/24b/fapp/overview-of-creating-invoices-using-match-in-full.html> Oracle Financials Cloud Documentation - Overview of Creating Invoices Using Match in Full

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/financials/24b/fapp/overview-of-creating-invoices-using-match-in-full.html>

NEW QUESTION # 34

An installment meets all the selection criteria of a Payment Process Request, but it still does not get selected for payment processing.

What are the two reasons for this?

- A. The pay-through date is in a future period.
- B. The invoice has not been accounted.
- C. The pay-through date is in a closed Payables period.
- **D. The invoice requires approval.**
- **E. The invoice needs re-validation.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Financials Cloud, even when an installment meets the selection criteria of a Payment Process Request (PPR), certain conditions can prevent it from being selected for payment processing. Understanding these conditions is crucial for troubleshooting and ensuring a smooth payment workflow.

Analysis of Each Option:

A . The pay-through date is in a future period.

The pay-through date in a PPR determines the latest due date of invoices to be included for payment. Setting this date in the future is a common practice to include all invoices due up to that date. Therefore, having a pay-through date in a future period would not prevent installments from being selected; instead, it broadens the selection criteria. This is not a reason for an installment not being selected.

B . The pay-through date is in a closed Payables period.

The pay-through date affects which invoices are selected based on their due dates, but it does not directly relate to the status of accounting periods. While processing payments in a closed period is not allowed, the pay-through date itself being in a closed period does not prevent installment selection. Therefore, this is not a valid reason for an installment not being selected.

C . The invoice needs re-validation.

Invoices that have undergone changes affecting their payment attributes may require re-validation. If an invoice is in a status indicating it needs re-validation, it will not be selected for payment processing until the validation process is successfully completed.

This ensures that all invoice data is accurate and meets the necessary criteria for payment. According to Oracle documentation, an installment might not get selected if "The invoice must be revalidated." docs.oracle.com D . The invoice requires approval.

Invoices often need to go through an approval workflow to ensure their legitimacy and accuracy. If an invoice has not received the necessary approvals, it remains in a pending status and is excluded from payment processing. Ensuring that all invoices are approved is essential for them to be selected in a PPR. The Oracle documentation states that an installment might not get selected if "The invoice requires approval." docs.oracle.com E . The invoice has not been accounted.

While accounting is a critical aspect of financial management, the accounting status of an invoice does not typically prevent it from being selected for payment. Invoices can be selected and paid even if they have not yet been accounted, with accounting entries being created subsequently. Therefore, the lack of accounting is not a reason for an installment not being selected in a PPR.

Conclusion:

The two primary reasons an installment, despite meeting selection criteria, might not be selected for payment processing are:

