

Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 PDF Dumps Format - Your Key To Quick Exam Preparation



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After undergoing a drastic change over these years, our 1Z0-1055-25 actual exam have been doing perfect job in coping with the exam. Up to now our 1Z0-1055-25 practice materials account for 60 percent of market share in this line for their efficiency and accuracy when dealing with the exam. With the best reputation in the market our 1Z0-1055-25 Training Materials can help you ward off all unnecessary and useless materials and spend all your limited time on practicing most helpful questions.

Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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.
Topic 5	<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.

>> **1Z0-1055-25 New Test Camp** <<

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all of our Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 exam questions follow the latest exam pattern. We have included only relevant and to-the-point Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 exam questions for the Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials: Payables and Expenses 2025 Implementation Professional exam preparation. You do not need to waste time preparing for the exam with extra or irrelevant outdated Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 exam questions. Employers in multinational companies do not want people who have passed the 1Z0-1055-25 Exam but do not understand the Oracle 1Z0-1055-25 exam topics in depth. Our Oracle Certified Professionals make sure that 1Z0-1055-25 exam questions cover all core exam topics, allowing you to better understand the important exam topics.

Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials: Payables and Expenses 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which two invoice types can have a status of Incomplete?

- A. Scanned Invoices which are rejected during import
- B. Prepayment Invoices which are fully paid but not applied against any invoice
- C. Scanned Invoices with invalid or missing data
- D. Supplier Portal Invoices which are saved but not yet submitted

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Financials Cloud, the "Incomplete" status is assigned to invoices that require additional information or actions before they can be fully processed. This status ensures that incomplete or erroneous invoices are identified and addressed promptly.

A . Supplier Portal Invoices which are saved but not yet submitted

When suppliers create invoices through the Supplier Portal, they have the option to save their progress without submitting the invoice for approval or payment. These saved invoices are assigned an "Incomplete" status, indicating that the supplier has not yet finalized and submitted them. This allows suppliers to review and modify invoice details before formal submission.

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B . Scanned Invoices with invalid or missing data

Invoices processed through Integrated Imaging or Intelligent Document Recognition (IDR) are scanned and imported into the system. If these scanned invoices contain invalid or missing data-such as incorrect invoice numbers, missing line items, or unreadable fields-they are assigned an "Incomplete" status. This designation prompts accounts payable personnel to review and correct the discrepancies before the invoices can proceed through the payment process.

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C . Scanned Invoices which are rejected during import

Invoices that are rejected during the import process due to significant errors or mismatches are typically not assigned an "Incomplete" status. Instead, they are marked as "Rejected" or "Error," indicating that they require substantial correction before reprocessing. Therefore, this option is not associated with the "Incomplete" status.

D . Prepayment Invoices which are fully paid but not applied against any invoice Prepayment invoices represent advance payments made to suppliers and are recorded as such. Once a prepayment is made, the invoice reflects a "Paid" status. The application of this prepayment to subsequent invoices is a separate process and does not revert the original prepayment invoice to an "Incomplete" status. Thus, this option does not correspond to the "Incomplete" status.

Understanding the scenarios that lead to an "Incomplete" status helps organizations efficiently manage and rectify invoice issues, ensuring a smooth accounts payable workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Your company requests you to establish Expense delegates to assist with the management of expenses. Expense delegates will receive a digest notification for each employee they are a delegate for and can then take quick action to identify and fix pending expense items, including outstanding corporate card charges.

After you set up digest notifications, which corporate card charge statuses are included in the outstanding expense reports?

- A. Only Withdrawn
- **B. Saved, Withdrawn, Rejected, or Returned**
- C. Only Rejected
- D. Submitted and Saved

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

Answer: C

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 # 55

You have created an approval rule as follows:

Rule 1: If the invoice amount > \$1000, route it to User 1.

Rule 2: If the invoice amount < \$1000, auto-approve it.

What will happen if a user creates an invoice for \$1000 and routes it for approval?

- A. The initiate option is greyed out for the invoice.
- B. Invoice will be sent to User 1 for approval.
- C. The workflow will fail once approval is initiated, and the invoice will not get processed.
- D. Invoice will be auto-approved.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In Oracle Payables, when configuring invoice approval rules, it's crucial to ensure that all possible scenarios are accounted for to prevent workflow errors. In the given setup:

Rule 1: Invoices with an amount greater than \$1000 are routed to User 1 for approval.

Rule 2: Invoices with an amount less than \$1000 are auto-approved.

However, there is no rule defined for invoices equal to \$1000. This omission creates a gap in the approval process. When an invoice for exactly \$1000 is submitted, the system doesn't find a matching rule to apply, leading to a workflow failure. As a result, the approval process cannot proceed, and the invoice remains unprocessed.

Best Practice: To avoid such issues, it's essential to define comprehensive and inclusive approval rules that cover all possible scenarios. In this case, modifying the rules to include invoices equal to \$1000 would resolve the problem. For example:

Revised Rule 1: If the invoice amount \geq \$1000, route it to User 1.

Revised Rule 2: If the invoice amount < \$1000, auto-approve it.

This adjustment ensures that invoices with an amount of exactly \$1000 are routed appropriately, preventing workflow failures.

Reference:

How You Create Invoice Approval Rules Using a Spreadsheet

Predefined Invoice Approval Rules: Explained

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which three options are available to filter data when you submit the Prepare Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report?

- A. Business Unit
- B. Supplier
- C. Balancing Segment Value
- D. Accounting Period
- E. Natural Account
- F. Primary Ledger

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

The Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process in Oracle Financials Cloud is essential for ensuring that your payables and general ledger data are aligned. When submitting this process, you have several parameters available to filter and select the specific data you need for reconciliation. The key parameters include:

Business Unit (Option A):

Purpose: Allows you to reconcile data for a specific business unit within your organization. This is particularly useful if your enterprise structure includes multiple business units and you need to focus on one at a time.

Reference:

Accounting Period (Option B):

