

100% Pass Quiz High Hit-Rate 1z0-1073-25 - Latest Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Exam Duration



BONUS!!! Download part of Real4test 1z0-1073-25 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Fqcvdur6yiEPsJZrJhH-wTQB9txbyehD>

The Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) practice questions give you a feeling of a real exam which boost confidence. Practice under real Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) exam situations is an excellent way to learn more about the complexity of the Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) exam dumps. You can learn from your Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) practice test mistakes and overcome them before the actual Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) exam. The software keeps track of the previous Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional (1z0-1073-25) practice exam attempts and shows the changes of each attempt.

Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

>> Latest 1z0-1073-25 Exam Duration <<

1z0-1073-25 Dumps Torrent & 1z0-1073-25 Practice Questions & 1z0-1073-25 Exam Guide

In today's highly developed and toughly competitive society, professional certificates are playing crucial importance for individuals like 1z0-1073-25. The choices of useful 1z0-1073-25 study materials have become increasingly various which serve to convey information about the 1z0-1073-25 Exam. And we have become a famous brand for we have engaged in this career. If you choose our 1z0-1073-25 practice engine, you will find the shortcut to the success.

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which two statements are true about project-driven supply chain?

- A. Project and task details are not available on the Manage Item Quantities page.
- B. Common inventory cannot be used for project-specific picks.
- C. Exclusion can be set for project cost collection by project type.
- D. Project and task details can be removed from a referenced return.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 26

SIMULATION

Back to Back fulfillment

Overview of Back-to-Back Fulfillment

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

Note: Back-to-back flow is currently supported only for discrete manufacturing.

The following figure provides a high-level flow diagram showing the back-to-back supply creation and fulfillment process flow.

□ Back-to-back fulfillment is where supply is procured and then received at a warehouse only after an order is placed.

The supply is reserved against a sales order until shipping.

This process provides support to create and link supply after a sales order is entered and scheduled, allowing you to reduce your inventory while maintaining the ability to respond to customer demands.

You create supply for a back-to-back order using one or more of the following back-to-back flows:

- * Buy: Procurement from an external supplier.
- * Make: Production in an internal manufacturing facility (includes in-house manufacturing and contract manufacturing).
- * Transfer: Transfer from another warehouse.
- * On hand: Reservation of on-hand supply in the fulfillment organization.

Note: For information about back-to-back flows for contract manufacturing, see the Implementing Contract Manufacturing chapter in this guide.

After the supply is received into the fulfillment warehouse, the back-to-back order is ready for shipment to the customer.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud

Back-to-back fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud is a supply chain process where supply is created only after a sales order is placed. This process links the demand (customer sales order) directly to the supply (procurement, manufacturing, transfer, or existing stock), ensuring efficient inventory management while meeting customer demands. Below is a detailed step-by-step explanation of the back-to-back fulfillment process.

1. Overview of Back-to-Back Fulfillment Process

The back-to-back (B2B) fulfillment process ensures that supply is created only when a customer order is received.

Supply is specifically reserved for the sales order until shipping.

This process helps reduce excess inventory while maintaining responsiveness to customer needs.

It supports four fulfillment strategies: Buy, Make, Transfer, and On Hand Reservation.

Back-to-back fulfillment is mainly used in discrete manufacturing environments.

2. Step-by-Step Back-to-Back Fulfillment Process in Oracle Inventory Cloud

The back-to-back fulfillment process consists of the following key steps:

Step 1: Process Sales Order

The sales order is created in Oracle Order Management.

The order is validated for correctness (items, quantities, prices, etc.).

The order is scheduled, and the system checks if on-hand inventory is available.

If no inventory is available, Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration initiates a back-to-back fulfillment request.

Step 2: Determine Supply Sources

Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) determines the best supply source based on predefined rules and sourcing strategies.

The system evaluates the following supply options:

Buy: Procurement from an external supplier.

Make: Internal manufacturing or contract manufacturing.

Transfer: Movement of inventory from another warehouse or distribution center.

On Hand: Direct reservation of existing inventory.

Step 3: Create and Manage the Supply Order

A supply order is generated in Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration.

The order is assigned to the appropriate fulfillment method:

Buy Order: A purchase requisition is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud, and the supplier provides the required goods.

Make Order: A work order is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, and production begins.

Transfer Order: A transfer request is initiated in Oracle Inventory Management, moving stock from another warehouse.

On-Hand Reservation: If stock is available, it is reserved against the sales order.

Oracle monitors the progress of the supply order until completion.

Step 4: Receive and Consolidate Supply in Warehouse

Once supply is procured, manufactured, or transferred, it is received in the fulfillment warehouse.

If it is a purchased item, a receipt is created in Oracle Receiving.

If it is a manufactured item, the work order is completed, and inventory is updated.

The system ensures that the received inventory is linked to the original sales order.

Step 5: Ship to Customer

The sales order is released for fulfillment.

A Pick Release process is initiated in Oracle Inventory Cloud to allocate stock.

The order is picked, packed, and shipped using Oracle Shipping Execution.

A shipping confirmation is generated, and an invoice is created in Oracle Receivables.

The sales order is marked as complete, and the supply order is closed.

3. Detailed Explanation of Back-to-Back Fulfillment Flows

1. Buy Flow (Procurement)

If the supply is sourced externally, the system generates a purchase order in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

The supplier delivers the goods, which are received in Oracle Receiving.

The inventory is updated, and the order is prepared for shipment.

The sales order is fulfilled once the goods arrive.

2. Make Flow (Manufacturing)

If the item is manufactured internally, a work order is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

Production is executed, and the finished product is stored in inventory.

The system reserves the item against the sales order.

The order is fulfilled when the product is available.

3. Transfer Flow (Warehouse Transfer)

If the item is available in another warehouse, a transfer order is generated in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

The inventory is moved to the fulfillment warehouse.

Once received, the inventory is reserved and prepared for shipment.

The sales order is completed upon shipment.

4. On Hand Flow (Inventory Reservation)

If the item is available in stock, the system directly reserves it.

The order moves to the shipping phase without additional procurement or manufacturing steps.

The pick, pack, and ship process is executed, and the order is fulfilled.

4. Key Benefits of Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Oracle Inventory Cloud

- ✓ Reduced Inventory Holding Costs - Stock is only procured, manufactured, or transferred when needed.
- ✓ Improved Order Fulfillment Efficiency - Orders are linked directly to supply, reducing delays.
- ✓ Better Customer Satisfaction - Customers receive products faster with reduced stockouts.
- ✓ Automated Supply Chain Coordination - Oracle Cloud applications ensure seamless integration between order management, procurement, manufacturing, and inventory.
- ✓ Flexibility in Sourcing - Users can choose between procurement, manufacturing, transfer, or existing stock to fulfill demand efficiently.

5. Oracle Cloud Modules Involved in Back-to-Back Fulfillment

6. Example Use Case: Back-to-Back Fulfillment in Action

Scenario:

A customer places an order for 100 units of Item XYZ, but there is no stock available in the warehouse.

Solution:

The system checks stock availability and identifies that back-to-back fulfillment is required.

The sourcing rules determine that procurement from an external supplier is the best option.

A purchase requisition is created in Oracle Procurement Cloud.

The supplier delivers the items, and they are received into inventory.

The inventory is reserved against the sales order.

The shipping process is initiated, and the order is delivered to the customer.

The sales order and supply order are closed.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Vision Corporation manufactures two products, Air Compressors and Air Filters, in its factory unit. It also provides two services, Electrical Services and Mechanical Services, for its customers. The company submits profit and loss statements for each of its products and services separately.

Vision Corporation is located in the UK and submits its reports using UK Statements of Standard Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting standards.

Which is a suitable enterprise configuration for Vision Corporation?

- A. 2 Business Units, 1 Ledger, and 1 Legal Entity
- B. 1 Business Unit, 1 Ledger, and 1 Legal Entity
- C. 4 Business Units, 1 Ledger, and 1 Legal Entity

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 28

You created a consigned agreement with a supplier. The supplier shipped the goods, which you received in your receiving area. After two days, you transferred the goods from receiving into your inventory and used it for your interorganization transfer order. Where is the ownership of the goods?

- A. The ownership changes from the supplier to the buyer as soon as the goods are received in the receiving area.
- B. The ownership is with the buyer due to interorganization consigned inventory movement.

- Answer: B**

Answer: A,B,D

• • • • •

What's more, part of that Real4test 1z0-1073-25 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Fqcvdur6yiEPsJZrJhH->

wTQB9txbyehD