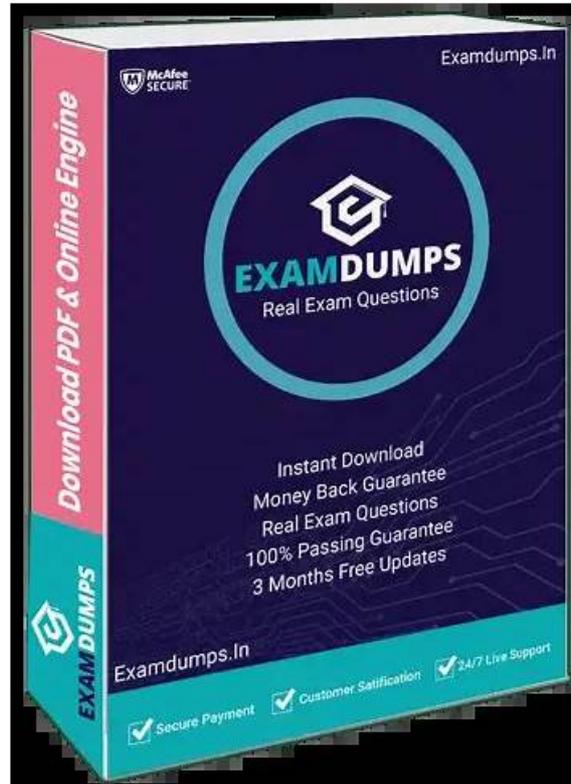


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Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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.

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which three replenishment source types are supported in PAR replenishment?

- A. Work order
- B. Miscellaneous receipts
- C. Intraorganization internal material transfer (*)
- D. Purchase requisition (*)
- E. Movement request (*)

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 39

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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 supplier because the supplier has not sent the consumption advice.
- **C. The ownership is with the buyer due to interorganization consigned inventory movement.**
- D. The ownership is with the supplier because the goods are not yet consumed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 41

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. 4 Business Units, 1 Ledger, and 1 Legal Entity**
- C. 1 Business Unit, 1 Ledger, and 1 Legal Entity

Answer: B

