

# Oracle 1Z0-1163-1 Exam Book & 1Z0-1163-1 Valid Study Materials



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You should keep in mind to pass the 1Z0-1163-1 certification exam is not an easy task. It is a challenging job. If you want to pass the 1Z0-1163-1 exam then you have to put in some extra effort, time, and investment then you will be confident to pass the Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications SCM Foundations Associate - Rel 1 (1Z0-1163-1) exam. With the complete and comprehensive 1Z0-1163-1 exam dumps preparation you can pass the Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications SCM Foundations Associate - Rel 1 (1Z0-1163-1) exam with good scores. The ExamsTorrent 1Z0-1163-1 Questions can be helpful in this regard. You must try this.

## Oracle 1Z0-1163-1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>OMBPs for Manufacturing: This section measures the skills of Manufacturing Operations Managers in utilizing Oracle Cloud's manufacturing capabilities. It explains the flow of manufacturing processes, module integration, and best practices that enhance operational efficiency. Candidates will analyze metrics that assess productivity, cost control, and overall manufacturing performance.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>OMBPs for Sustainability: This section assesses the knowledge of Sustainability Specialists in integrating environmental and social responsibility into supply chain and procurement processes. It focuses on the benefits of aligning sustainability goals with business operations, ensuring compliance with global regulations, and implementing eco-friendly best practices.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>OMBPs for Order Management: This section evaluates the proficiency of Order Fulfillment Analysts in managing Oracle Cloud's order management modules. It covers the process flow and integration of different components to streamline order processing. Candidates will study key design considerations and metrics related to customer satisfaction, order fulfillment efficiency, and accuracy in managing customer demand.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>OMBPs for Innovation: This section evaluates the expertise of Supply Chain Innovation Analysts in leveraging SCM Innovation modules. It focuses on understanding the functionalities that drive product development and improving time-to-market. Candidates will explore key design considerations, best practices, and performance metrics that ensure faster product launches and enhanced innovation processes.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Oracle Cloud Applications and Oracle Modern Best Practice (OMB): This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Application Consultants in understanding Oracle Cloud Applications and their capabilities. It covers the key offerings within the Oracle Cloud ecosystem and highlights the features of the Oracle SCM suite. Candidates will learn about data flow between the SCM OMBPs and how these processes optimize supply chain management.</li></ul>

Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OMBPs for Logistics: This section tests the expertise of Logistics Coordinators in optimizing logistics and transportation management within Oracle Cloud Applications. It covers the process flows, best practices for logistics operations, and integration of different logistics modules. Candidates will understand performance metrics that impact supply chain visibility, efficiency, and customer satisfaction.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oracle Cloud Success Navigator &amp; Oracle Cloud Quality Standards: This section evaluates the skills of Cloud Implementation Managers in leveraging Oracle Cloud Success Navigator and Quality Standards for cloud adoption. It explains how best practices are embedded into Oracle Cloud Applications and applied using Starter Configuration. Candidates will understand how to optimize cloud performance and ensure successful deployments following Oracle's quality guidelines.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OMBPs for Supply Chain Planning: This section assesses the knowledge of Supply Chain Planners in managing planning modules within Oracle SCM. It explains process flows, integration points, and how different planning modules work together. Candidates will learn about best practices for designing efficient planning workflows and key metrics used to measure supply chain responsiveness and effectiveness.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications SCM Foundations Associate - Rel 1 Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

### NEW QUESTION # 10

What is the primary purpose of the Supply Chain Orchestration process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

- A. It automates the execution of supply chain tasks across different applications.
- B. It eliminates the need for supplier collaboration.
- C. It only manages warehouse operations without linking to procurement or manufacturing.
- D. It provides a manual approach to tracking supply chain transactions.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Supply Chain Orchestration process (C) in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM automates the execution of supply chain tasks across applications like procurement, manufacturing, and inventory management. It coordinates activities-e.g., triggering a PO when inventory is low or scheduling production after an order-ensuring seamless integration. Option A is false-supplier collaboration is often required. Option B is incorrect-it links all supply chain areas, not just warehouses. Option D is wrong-automation replaces manual tracking. For example, if a customer order requires 200 units, Orchestration aligns procurement and production automatically, reducing delays and errors, and enhancing end-to-end visibility.

### NEW QUESTION # 11

What is the primary function of the Supplier Portal in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement?

- A. It restricts suppliers from modifying their account details.
- B. It only provides access to purchase orders but not invoices.
- C. It allows suppliers to manage purchase orders, invoices, and collaboration in real time.
- D. It eliminates the need for supplier performance reviews.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Supplier Portal (D) in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement enables suppliers to manage purchase orders, invoices, and real-time collaboration with buyers. Suppliers can view POs, submit invoices, update shipment statuses, and communicate directly, enhancing efficiency and transparency. For instance, a supplier can confirm a PO for 500 units, upload an invoice, and notify the buyer of a delay—all within the portal. Option A is incorrect—it includes both POs and invoices. Option B is false—performance reviews remain necessary, supported by portal data. Option C is wrong—suppliers can update details like banking info, subject to approval. This comprehensive functionality reduces manual coordination, accelerates procurement cycles, and strengthens supplier relationships.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the function of Cost Rollup in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

- A. It calculates the total cost of a product by aggregating material, labor, and overhead expenses.
- B. It ensures material costs remain unchanged over time.
- C. It tracks only direct labor expenses, excluding materials.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Cost Rollup in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM aggregates all cost components—material, labor, and overhead—to calculate the total cost of a product. This process rolls up costs from raw materials through production stages, providing a comprehensive view for pricing and profitability analysis. For example, producing a widget might involve \$5 in materials, \$3 in labor, and \$2 in overhead; Cost Rollup totals this to \$10 per unit. Option B is incorrect because it excludes materials and overhead, which are integral to the process. Option C is false—Cost Rollup reflects current costs, not fixed values, adapting to fluctuations like material price changes. This function supports accurate financial reporting, cost control, and strategic decision-making by revealing true production costs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 13

What is the primary purpose of the Supplier Collaboration feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement?

- A. It automates the creation of supplier contracts.
- B. It allows suppliers to view and respond to purchase orders in real time.
- C. It restricts suppliers from accessing invoice details.
- D. It eliminates the need for supplier performance reviews.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Supplier Collaboration feature (D) in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement, often via the Supplier Portal, allows suppliers to view and respond to purchase orders (POs) in real time, fostering efficient communication. Suppliers can access PO details (e.g., 500 units due next week), confirm acceptance, or propose adjustments instantly, reducing delays. Option A is incorrect—performance reviews remain necessary, supported by collaboration data. Option B is false—contract creation is a separate process, not automated here. Option C is wrong—suppliers can view invoices and POs, not be restricted. For example, a supplier might use this feature to confirm a PO and flag a shipment delay, enabling proactive buyer adjustments. This real-time interaction strengthens partnerships, improves visibility, and accelerates procurement cycles.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement automates the creation of purchase orders from contracts?

- A. Receipt Accounting.
- B. Intelligent Document Recognition (IDR).
- C. Contract Fulfillment Automation.
- D. Supplier Portal.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Contract Fulfillment Automation (C) in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement automates the creation of purchase orders (POs) directly from contract terms, streamlining the procurement process. This feature uses predefined contract details—such as items, quantities, pricing, and delivery schedules—to generate POs without manual intervention. For example, if a contract stipulates 1,000 units of a

product at \$10 each over six months, Contract Fulfillment Automation triggers POs as needed (e.g., 200 units monthly), ensuring accuracy and compliance with the agreement. Option A (Receipt Accounting) records goods received, not PO creation. Option B (Supplier Portal) enables supplier interaction but doesn't automate PO generation from contracts. Option D (IDR) extracts data from documents like invoices, not contracts for PO creation. This automation reduces errors (e.g., mismatched quantities), saves time, and ensures procurement aligns with negotiated terms, enhancing efficiency and supplier relationships.

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