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Oracle 1z0-1073-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

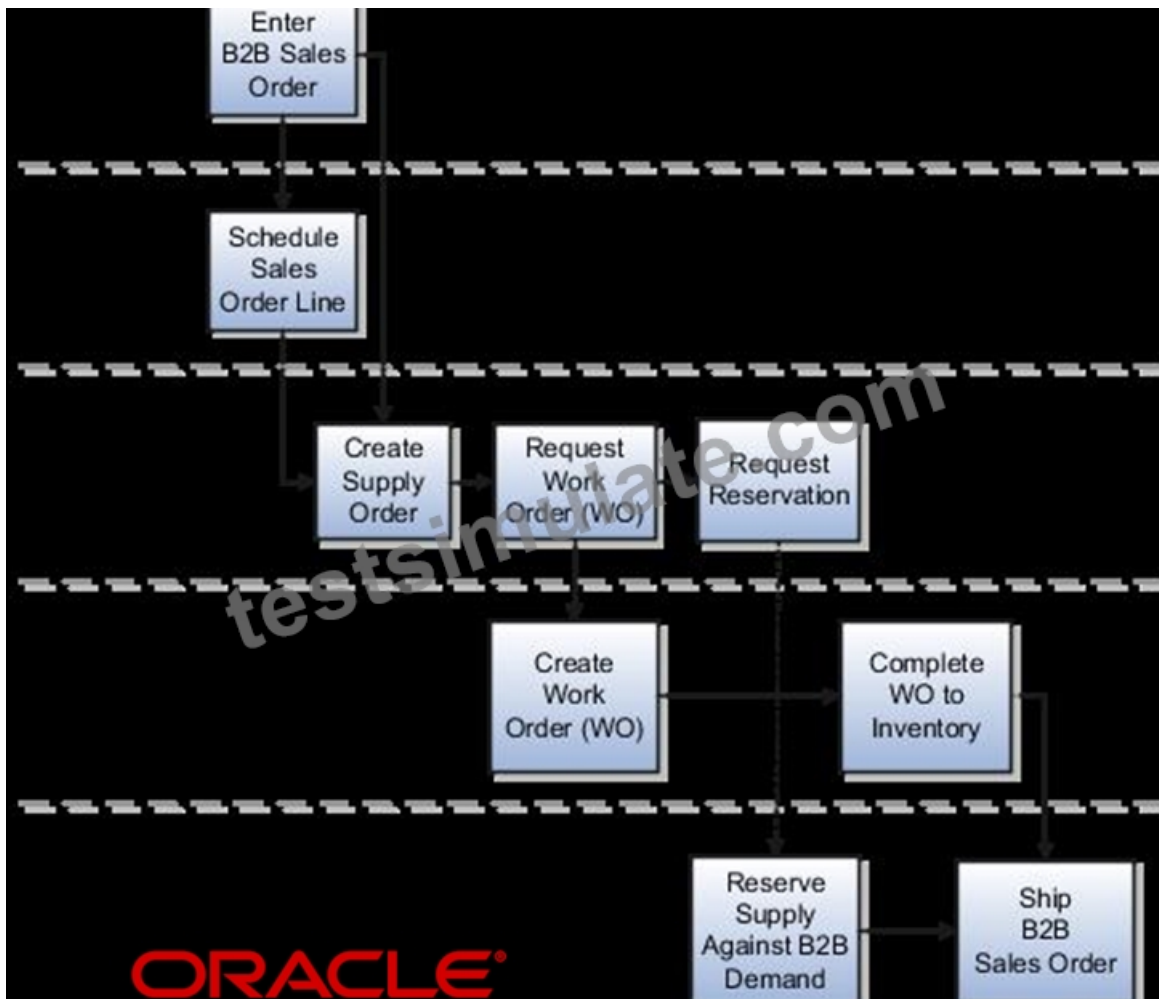
Topic 1	• Using AI • ML • Mobile and Other Automation Features: This section of the exam assesses the awareness of Cloud Application Consultants in using AI, machine learning, and automation tools. Candidates should understand the practical value these technologies bring to predictive analytics, mobile usage, and overall operational efficiency within Inventory Management.
Topic 2	• Understanding External Integration: This portion evaluates how System Integration Specialists understand and support integrations between Inventory Management and other Oracle or third-party systems. It includes familiarity with key integration points necessary for streamlined operations and system data consistency.
Topic 3	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

SIMULATION

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Make Flow

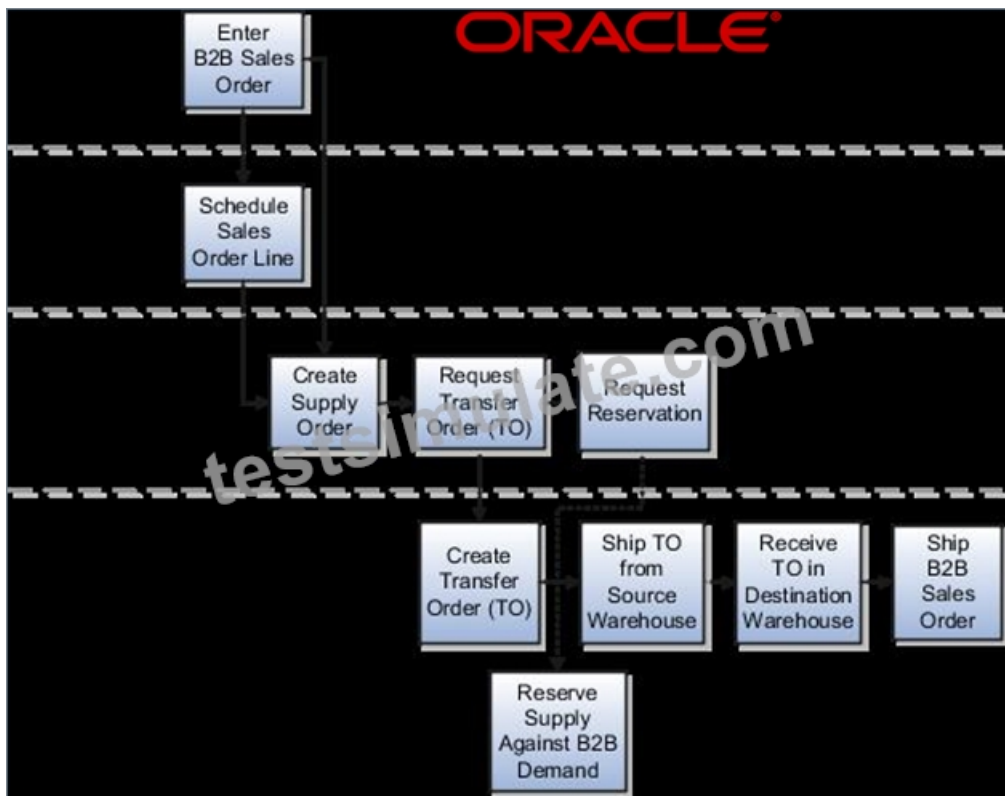


The supply document for a back-to-back make flow is a work order. As soon as the work order is created in Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing, it's tied to the back-to-back sales order in the form of a reservation in inventory. The work order goes through the regular production process and the work order completion transaction issues finished goods to inventory.

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

The following figure shows the back-to-back supply creation make flow.

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Transfer Flow



The supply document for a back-to-back transfer flow is a transfer order. The transfer order is created in inventory and reserved against the back-to-back sales order. When the transfer order is ready to be fulfilled, an interorganization shipment moves goods from the source organization to the destination organization. An interorganization receipt in the destination organization (which is also the fulfillment warehouse on the back-to-back sales order) creates on hand to fulfill the sales order.

The following figure shows the back-to-back supply creation transfer flow.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for the complete solution

Explanation:

Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows: Make & Transfer in Oracle Cloud

1. Overview of Back-to-Back Supply Creation Flows

Back-to-back (B2B) supply creation flows in Oracle Fusion Cloud allow businesses to generate supply only when a sales order is placed. The system creates supply documents dynamically based on sourcing rules and executes supply fulfillment through Manufacturing (Make Flow) or Inventory Transfer (Transfer Flow).

Each flow follows these key steps:

Sales Order Entry & Scheduling - A customer places an order that requires supply creation.

Supply Order Generation - The system determines whether to manufacture or transfer stock.

Supply Execution - The supply is produced (Make Flow) or transferred from another warehouse (Transfer Flow).

Receiving & Reservation - The supply is received and linked to the sales order.

Order Fulfillment - The sales order is shipped to the customer.

2. Back-to-Back Supply Creation: Make Flow (Manufacturing-Based Fulfillment) The Make Flow is used when the item must be manufactured in-house because it is not available in stock or through procurement. The system creates a Work Order (WO) in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud and ties it to the sales order.

Step-by-Step Make Flow Process

Below is the step-by-step breakdown of the Back-to-Back Make Flow using Oracle Fusion Cloud applications.

Step 1: Enter & Schedule Sales Order

The customer places an order in Oracle Order Management.

The system checks stock availability in Oracle Inventory Cloud.

Since no stock is available, Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) triggers a supply request.

Oracle Global Order Promising (GOP) determines that the item must be manufactured.

The sales order is scheduled for back-to-back fulfillment.

□ System Action: The system marks the sales order for manufacturing and creates a supply order.

Step 2: Create & Request Work Order

Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) generates a Supply Order.

The system determines that a Work Order (WO) is needed.

A Work Order (WO) is created in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

The Work Order is tied to the sales order to ensure the finished goods are allocated for this order only.

□ System Action: The system creates a Work Order (WO) in Oracle Manufacturing.

Step 3: Execute Manufacturing Process

The Work Order goes through the standard production process.

Raw materials are issued from inventory.

Production activities are completed.

The final product is reported as complete in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

The Work Order is completed, and the finished goods are transferred to Oracle Inventory Cloud.

□ System Action: The system marks the Work Order as complete and updates inventory.

Step 4: Reserve & Ship the Sales Order

The system reserves the manufactured stock against the sales order.

The order is picked, packed, and shipped from the warehouse.

Oracle Shipping Execution updates the order status.

An invoice is generated in Oracle Receivables.

The sales order is closed.

□ Final Action: The system completes the order and ships it to the customer.

Oracle Fusion Cloud Modules Involved in Make Flow

Oracle Cloud Module	Function in Back-to-Back Make Flow
Oracle Order Management	Captures and processes customer orders
Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration	Coordinates supply execution
Oracle Global Order Promising	Determines the best sourcing method
Oracle Manufacturing Cloud	Creates and manages work orders
Oracle Inventory Cloud	Updates inventory levels and reserves supply
Oracle Shipping Execution	Handles shipment to the customer

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

Oracle Cloud Module	Function in Back-to-Back Fulfillment
Oracle Order Management	Manages and processes customer sales orders.
Oracle Inventory Cloud	Handles stock levels, reservations, and transfers.
Oracle Procurement Cloud	Creates purchase requisitions and purchase orders for procurement.
Oracle Manufacturing Cloud	Generates work orders and tracks production.
Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration	Coordinates supply creation based on sales orders.
Oracle Shipping Execution	Handles pick, pack, and ship operations.

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 # 36

Your warehouse manager is unable to find the transfer order in the return receipt task. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The transfer is to an inventory destination.
- B. Only requestors can create returns.
- C. The transfer type is Direct. (*)
- D. The transfer is between organizations.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 37

What fulfillment strategy does Drop Shipment follow?

- A. Supplier-to-Factory
- B. Supplier-to-DC
- **C. Supplier-to-Customer**
- D. Supplier-to-Supplier

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 38

In Print Min-Max Planning Report parameters, Demand Cut-Off Date is set to 10-Sep, Current Date to 15-Sep, and the Demand Cut-Off Date Offset is set to 2. What happens when the report is run?

- A. It considers all demand between 10-Sep and 17-Sep.
- B. It considers all demand on or before 10-Sep.
- **C. It considers all demand between 10-Sep and 13-Sep.**

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 39

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