Free Questions for 1Z0-1077-23 by certsinside

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Question 1

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You have set up a Processing Constraint prohibiting updates to an extensible flexfield in a fulfillment line when Ship-From Warehouse = "Operations" and the fulfillment line status = "Booked". Although the constraint has been created, it has not been enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets these conditions.

Which is the most probable cause?

Options:

A- The 'Publish extensible flexfield' process was not run.

B- A 'Record Set' needs to be created for the extensible flexfieldto be visible on the 'Manage Processing Constraints' page.

C- The extensible flexfield is not enabled.

D- The 'generate packages'program was not submitted.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A processing constraint is a rule that controls the changes that can be made to an order or a fulfillment line at various stages of the order-to-cash process. A processing constraint can be based on various attributes, such as the order type, the fulfillment line status, the ship-from warehouse, and the extensible flexfield1. An extensible flexfield is a custom attribute that you can use to capture additional information that is not provided by the predefined attributes2. To set up a processing constraint based on an extensible flexfield, you need to run the "Publish extensible flexfield" process after you create or modify the extensible flexfield. This process enables the extensible flexfield to be visible and usable in the "Manage Processing Constraints" page3. If you do not run this process, the processing constraint will not be enforced when a user updates a fulfillment line that meets the conditions.

Overview of Processing Constraints

Overview of Extensible Flexfields

Create Processing Constraints Based on Extensible Flexfields

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two tasks are used to set up statuses in the orchestration process configuration in Functional Setup Manager?

Options:

A- Define Orchestration Status

B- Manage Orchestration Status Values

C- Manage Task Status Condition

D- Manage Status Values

Answer:

B, C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You created a pricing strategy, but notice that it is still showing the status as "In progress".

What action will change the status to "Approved"?

Options:

A- The approvers in the approval life cycle need to review and approve the strategy.

B- You must first assign your pricing strategy to a pricing segment.

C- You must first add a discount list to the pricing strategy. After you save it, the pricing strategy will show it has been approved.

D- You need to save the pricing strategy.

E- You must click the Approve button.

Answer:

E

Explanation:

To change the status of a pricing strategy from "In progress" to "Approved", you must click the Approve button on the Edit Pricing Strategy page. The Approve button is only enabled when the pricing strategy is complete and valid. A pricing strategy is complete when it has at least one pricing segment and one pricing rule. A pricing strategy is valid when it has no errors or conflicts1. By clicking the Approve button, you submit the pricing strategy for approval. The approval process depends on the approval life cycle that you have defined for the pricing strategy. The approval life cycle can include one or more approvers, who can approve or reject the pricing strategy. Once the pricing strategy is approved by all the approvers, the status changes to "Approved" and the pricing strategy becomes effective2.

How You Modify Pricing Strategies

How You Approve Pricing Strategies

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your client sells a wide array of specialized products and services to customers across multiple industries.

As such, your client has complex requirements for defining their pricing programs in Pricing Cloud. You have been tasked to configure several, multifaceted pricing programs to which the client's various customers will be assigned. You will achieve this through the creation of pricing strategies.

Which are required fields when creating a pricing strategy header?

Options:

A- Name, Business Unit, Start Date, and End Date

B- Name, Description, Objective, and Start Date

C- Name, Description, Default Currency, and Start Date

D- Name, Business Unit, Default Currency, and Objective

E- Name, Business Unit, Default Currency, and Start Date

Answer:

E

Explanation:

A pricing strategy is a pricing entity that defines the overall pricing approach for a market segment. A pricing strategy consists of a header and one or more pricing segments. The header contains the general information and settings for the pricing strategy, such as the name, description, objective, business unit, default currency, start date, and end date1. When creating a pricing strategy header, the following fields are required2:

Name: The name of the pricing strategy. It must be unique within the pricing business unit.

Business Unit: The business unit that owns the pricing strategy. It determines the scope and visibility of the pricing strategy.

Default Currency: The currency that is used for the pricing strategy. It is used to convert the prices of the items that are priced in different currencies.

Start Date: The date when the pricing strategy becomes effective. It cannot be earlier than the current date.

Overview of Pricing Entities

Create Pricing Strategy Headers

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which reporting tool enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas?

Options:

A- BI Answers

B- BI Composer

C- SmartView integration

D- eText report layout templates

Answer:

C

Explanation:

SmartView integration is a reporting tool that enables you to create ad hoc reports in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint by using BI subject areas. BI subject areas are predefined data sets that contain the business metrics and attributes that you can use to create reports and analyses. SmartView integration allows you to access the BI subject areas from within the Microsoft Office applications, and use the familiar features and functions of those applications to create and format your reports1.

Overview of SmartView Integration

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your company wants to measure the percentage of adherence to acustomer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment.

Which metric would you need to use to track the performance?

Options:

A- Number of demand lines scheduled late

B- Overall margin percentage

C- Value of demand lines scheduled late

D- Number of demand lines scheduled on time

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The number of demand lines scheduled on time is a metric that measures the percentage of adherence to the customer's originally negotiated delivery request date against the actual shipment. This metric indicates how well the order fulfillment process meets the customer's expectations and requirements. The number of demand lines scheduled on time is calculated as follows1:

Number of demand lines scheduled on time = (Number of demand lines shipped on or before the requested date / Total number of demand lines) * 100

How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Your organization utilizes Configurator Cloud to support the majority of their customer sales orders, One of your primary jobs is to create and maintain the various Configurator tasks that support the sales order flows. A lot of your work is concentrated on Configurator models.

Which two elements are subtabs on the Edit Configurator Model page > Structure tab?

Options:

A- Item attributes

B- Rules

C- Applicability

D- User Interfaces

E- Supplemental Structures

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The Edit Configurator Model page is where you can modify the structure, rules, user interfaces, and connectors of a configurator model in Configurator Cloud. The Structure tab is where you can view and edit the features and options that make up the model structure. The Structure tab has two subtabs: Item attributes and Supplemental Structures1.

Item attributes are the characteristics or properties of the features and options that participate in the model structure. You can use item attributes to define the behavior and appearance of the features and options, such as the default value, the display name, the data type, and the validation rules2.

Supplemental Structures are the additional structures that you can create and associate with the model structure. You can use supplemental structures to add more features and options to the model, such as accessories, services, or documentation. You can also use supplemental structures to create different views of the model, such as a technical view or a marketing view3.

How You Modify Configurator Models

Overview of Item Attributes

Overview of Supplemental Structures

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Supplier Channel Management supports the importing of supplier invoices from a CSV file to determine available rebate accruals.

Which feature is NOT supported through this function?

Options:

A- Track supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook and on a claim.

B- View supplier program performance in the program checkbook based on the purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations.

C- Dynamically create supplier part number relationships to internal item numbers.

D- Create and approve adjustments to a supplier rebate accrual.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Supplier Channel Management is a feature of Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash that enables you to manage your supplier relationships and programs. Supplier Channel Management supports the importing of supplier invoices from a CSV file to determine available rebate accruals. This function allows you to do the following1:

Track supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook and on a claim. You can view the supplier rebate accruals that are calculated based on the imported invoices in the supplier program checkbook. You can also create and submit claims for the supplier rebate accruals.

View supplier program performance in the program checkbook based on the purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations. You can monitor the performance of your supplier programs in the program checkbook. You can filter the data by various criteria, such as purchase order, item, and bill-to and ship-to locations.

Dynamically create supplier part number relationships to internal item numbers. You can create and maintain the mapping between the supplier part numbers and the internal item numbers. This enables you to match the imported invoices with the corresponding items in your inventory.

However, this function does not allow you to create and approve adjustments to a supplier rebate accrual. Adjustments are manual changes that you can make to the supplier rebate accruals in the supplier program checkbook. You can create adjustments for various reasons, such as errors, disputes, or corrections. You can also approve or reject the adjustments that are submitted by other users2. To create and approve adjustments, you need to use the Manage Supplier Program Checkbook task in the Supplier Channel Management work area, not the import function.

Import Supplier Invoices

Create and Approve Adjustments

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Supplier Channel Management supports many business flows based on the Trading Partner Item relationship. Which flow supports the use of Supplier Items?

Options:

A- When creating a manual invoice

B- When creating a negotiation

C- When creating a supplier site

D- When creating a manual adjustment

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A negotiation is a business flow that enables you to create and manage requests for quotations (RFQs) and auctions with your suppliers. A negotiation supports the use of supplier items, which are the items that the suppliers offer to sell to you. You can use supplier items to compare different offers from different suppliers, and select the best one based on your criteria1.

Overview of Negotiations