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Oracle EBS R12.1 Receivables Essentials

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Receivables Overview	15
Topic 2, Receivables Setup	41
Topic 3, Customer Setup	8
Topic 4, Transaction Processing	16
Topic 5, Receipt Processing	9
Topic 6, Collections	7
Topic 7, Accounting	13
Topic 8, Reporting	10
Topic 9, Mix Questions	10
Total	129

QUESTION NO: 1

Organizations have unique credit policies that aid for managing their collections and establishing relationships with customers.

Describe the two dimensions on which Oracle Credit Management is based. (Choose two.)

A. various customer credit classifications

B. various credit review types identified by collectors

C. various analysis of prior billing period and receipt history of customers

D. various analysis of customers on the basis of the aging of their outstanding balances

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Oracle Credit Management organizes credit-policy processing around various customer credit classifications and various credit review types identified by collectors. Credit classifications provide the business-defined risk categories used to characterize a customer or account, allowing an organization to apply credit policies consistently according to its own risk-management approach. These classifications are central to defining how customer creditworthiness is interpreted within the application.

Credit review types provide the second dimension by defining the nature or purpose of a review, such as the type of credit decision or monitoring activity that must be performed. Collectors use the review process to assess credit information and manage the associated credit case or decision. Together, credit classifications and review types let an enterprise model both the customer's risk grouping and the operational context in which credit is reviewed. Oracle's Receivables documentation describes Credit Management setup and credit-review processing as part of the integrated credit-management workflow. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Receivables User Guide and Oracle's Oracle Credit Management overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

How many data source views can you register for the Lines data source in Bill Presentment

Architecture?

A. five

B. one

C. nine

D. seven

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

five is correct. In Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture, a data source defines the billing information made available for presentation, while data source views identify the database views through which that information is retrieved. The Lines data source is designed to accommodate multiple types of transaction-line information that may need to appear on a bill. Oracle permits up to five registered data source views for this source. This allows an implementer to provide line-level information from several appropriately structured views while retaining the Lines data source as the common source used by the bill presentation setup.

This limit is important during BPA design because each registered view must be created and registered according to the BPA data-source-view requirements, including supplying the required attributes expected for line data. The views can then support the bill layouts and related presentation components that consume line-level billing details. The configuration is a registration limit for the Lines data source; it is not a limit on the number of transaction lines that can be displayed on an individual bill. See Oracle's E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library and the Oracle Receivables product information for the Receivables and Bill Presentment documentation context.

QUESTION NO: 3

Identify three methods that are controlled by a receipt class in Oracle Receivables. (Choose three.)

A. Creation method

B. Remittance method

C. Clearance method

D. Revenue recognition method

E. Invoice grouping method

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A receipt class controls the overall processing life cycle of receipts assigned to that class. The **creation method** determines whether receipts are created manually or automatically. The **remittance method** controls whether and how receipts are remitted to the bank. The **clearance method** controls how receipt clearance is recorded, such as direct clearance, automatic clearing, or clearing by matching.

Receipt methods are then assigned to a receipt class and provide additional setup, including the payment method and bank-account information used to process receipts. See the Oracle Receivables User Guide: Receipt Classes and Methods.

QUESTION NO: 4

What are the four required fields when defining a request set? (Choose four.)

A. Set

B. Owner

C. Set Code

D. Application

E. Description

F. Active Date

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

When defining a concurrent request set in Oracle E-Business Suite, **Set**, **Owner**, **Set Code**, and **Application** establish the request set's identity, ownership, and functional scope. Set is the user-facing request-set name used when submitting or maintaining the set. Set Code is the internal, nontranslated identifier for the request set and must uniquely identify it within the application context. Application identifies the Oracle E-Business Suite application that owns the request set and is essential for resolving the request set and its related executable/request definitions. Owner records the entity responsible for the definition, supporting seed-data ownership and maintenance conventions used by Oracle E-Business Suite. Together, these fields provide the required definition information before request-set stages and individual concurrent programs can be assigned. Oracle's concurrent-processing documentation describes request sets as application-owned definitions that are identified by both a request-set name and code; the implementation guidance is available in the Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide—Configuration and the Oracle E-Business Suite User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 5

Identify four tasks that you can perform using Oracle Workflow in Oracle E-Business Suite

Release 12, (choose four}

A. Automata business processes,

B. Generate account code combinations,

C. Approve standard business documents,

D. Send notifications using Advanced Queuing,

E. Generate Inventory item numbers using item generator workflow,

F. Integrate with third party business systems that are not on a company network.

ANSWER: A B C F

Explanation:

Oracle Workflow is designed to automate and coordinate business processes by modeling process steps, applying business rules, routing work, and tracking the resulting activities. Therefore, “Automata business processes” represents a core Workflow capability. Oracle E-Business Suite also uses Workflow-based Account Generator processes to derive accounting flexfield values and create valid account code combinations in applicable products. Approval processing is another principal Workflow use case: standard business documents can be routed to the appropriate users or roles for review, approval, rejection, and subsequent processing. Finally, Oracle Workflow supports integration-oriented processes through its Business Event System and related messaging/integration facilities, allowing business events and process interactions to be coordinated with external systems, including third-party systems. These capabilities reflect both the general Workflow engine and common seeded E-Business Suite implementations that invoke Workflow processes for accounting and document approval. Oracle’s Workflow documentation describes its use for automating business processes, routing information, notifications, and integrating processes across applications and systems. See the Oracle Workflow overview and the Oracle E-Business Suite accounting documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

You receive a request to create a new responsibility for US Payables Manager. The request states that the new responsibility should have access to all menu (terns except

Invoice Payments.

Identify two options that you would use to restrict the Invoice Payments option on the new

US Payables Manager responsibility. (Choose two.)

A. Create a Menu Exclusion for Invoice Payments on the US Payables Manager responsibility.

B. Remove the request group from the new US Payables Manager responsibility.

C. Create an Item Exclusion for Invoice Payments on the US Payables Manager responsibility.

D. Create a Security Attribute for Invoice Payments on the US Payables Manager responsibility.

E. Create a new menu excluding the Invoice Payments option and attach the new menu to the responsibility.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Creating a Menu Exclusion for Invoice Payments on the US Payables Manager responsibility is an appropriate responsibility-level security method. Oracle E-Business Suite responsibilities use their assigned menu structure to determine the functions and submenus presented to a user. A menu exclusion can be defined for the responsibility so that the Invoice Payments menu is excluded while the remaining menus available through the assigned top-level menu remain accessible. This permits targeted restriction without changing access for users of other responsibilities that share the underlying menu.

Creating a new menu excluding the Invoice Payments option and attaching the new menu to the responsibility is also valid. A custom menu can retain the required Payables menu hierarchy and entries while omitting Invoice Payments, then be assigned as the responsibility's menu. This approach is particularly useful where the required navigation structure should be explicitly controlled for a specialized responsibility. Oracle documents both responsibility menu assignment and menu/function exclusions as mechanisms for controlling functional access. See the Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide—Security and the Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide—Menus.

QUESTION NO: 7

In order for supplementary data sources to be registered in Oracle Bill Presentment

Architecture (BPA), they must be interfaced with which Oracle Application?

A. Oracle Projects

B. Oracle Receivables

C. Oracle Service Contract

D. Oracle Order Management

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Receivables is correct because Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture uses Receivables as the central application through which billing data and associated presentment information are made available. A supplementary data source can provide additional information for a bill, such as supporting transaction details, usage information, or other customer-facing content that is not part of the standard Receivables transaction data. Before that source can be registered for use in Bill Presentment Architecture, its data must be interfaced to Oracle Receivables according to the BPA integration model. Receivables supplies the customer account, transaction, and invoice context that lets BPA associate supplementary information with the appropriate bill and customer. This integration also enables the supplementary content to participate consistently in bill presentment and delivery processes. Oracle's E-Business Suite documentation library contains the Release 12.1 product documentation and guides for Receivables and its related integrations: Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library. Oracle's product information for Receivables further describes its role in managing customer billing transactions and receivables data: Oracle Receivables.

QUESTION NO: 8

Event Types in Subledger Accounting Is a grouping of_____.

A. Events

B. Accounts

C. Event Models

D. Event Entitles

E. Event Classes

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Events is correct because Subledger Accounting uses a hierarchy that begins with individual business events. An event is a specific business occurrence in a subledger transaction lifecycle, such as validating an invoice, creating a receipt, or applying a receipt. Event types organize these individual event occurrences that have the same business meaning and require the same accounting treatment. For example, every occurrence of a particular receipt-creation action is recorded under its defined event type. This classification lets Oracle Subledger Accounting identify which accounting rules, journal entry rule sets, and supporting references apply when accounting is created. Event types are subsequently organized within

event classes, while event classes are associated with an event entity. Therefore, the direct relationship requested in the question is that an event type is a grouping or classification of events, not a grouping of event classes. Oracle's Subledger Accounting documentation describes the event-model structure and its use in generating accounting entries; see the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 documentation library and the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 9

A clerk from ABC Inc. receives a customer receipt that does not have sufficient Information to identify the customer or invoice.

Which is the correct method of entering the receipt In Oracle Accounts Receivable?

A. Enter the receipt as an unapplied receipt.

B. Enter the receipt as an unidentified receipt.

C. Enter the receipt as an on-account receipt.

D. Enter the receipt as a miscellaneous receipt.

E. Enter the receipt by applying it to a dummy customer account.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Enter the receipt as an unidentified receipt. Oracle Receivables uses an unidentified receipt when a payment has been received but the information available is insufficient to determine the customer account to which it belongs. This lets the organization record and control the cash promptly, while preserving the receipt for subsequent research and identification. The receipt can later be associated with the correct customer once supporting information, such as remittance advice, bank detail, or customer confirmation, becomes available; it can then be applied according to normal Receivables processing. This approach is important because the customer is unknown at receipt-entry time, not merely the transaction to which a known customer payment should be applied. Recording it as unidentified therefore accurately represents the receipt's current status and supports reconciliation without assigning cash to an arbitrary account. Oracle Receivables documentation describes unidentified receipts as receipts for which customer information is not available and explains that they can be identified later during receipt processing. See the Oracle Receivables User Guide: Cash Receipts and the Oracle documentation on applying receipts.

QUESTION NO: 10

The end users at Lucy Ltd. noticed several AutoInvoice exceptions and requested your help In correcting them. Which window allows you to edit data?

A. Line Errors window

B. Interface Lines window

C. Interface Exceptions window

D. Interface Corrections window

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The **Interface Lines window** is the appropriate window for editing AutoInvoice interface data after exceptions have been identified. AutoInvoice imports transaction information from the Receivables interface tables and validates it before creating Receivables transactions. When validation identifies an issue, users can review the affected interface records and update the relevant transaction, line, customer, billing, accounting, or other interface attributes directly in the Interface Lines window. After the required corrections are saved, AutoInvoice can be run again to revalidate and process the corrected interface records into completed Receivables transactions.

This editing capability is important because AutoInvoice exceptions frequently result from incomplete or invalid source data rather than from an issue with the AutoInvoice program itself. The Interface Lines window provides access to the imported line-level information that AutoInvoice uses during processing, allowing an authorized Receivables user to correct the data without having to recreate the entire transaction import. Oracle's Receivables documentation describes using the AutoInvoice interface windows to review and correct imported transaction data before resubmission. See the Oracle Receivables User Guide and the Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 11

Oracle Credit Management (OCM) uses lookups to help speed up data entry and increase accuracy. Select two required lookups used by OCM. (Choose two.)

A. risk code

B. credit rating

C. payment terms

D. credit review type

E. credit classification

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Oracle Credit Management requires the **credit review type** and **credit classification** lookups because they provide core controlled values used when credit personnel evaluate and maintain customer credit information. Credit review types identify the kind of review being performed, such as a periodic review or a review initiated by a credit event. Defining these values enables consistent categorization of reviews and supports the Credit Management review process. Credit classifications provide the standardized classification values that users assign during credit evaluation, allowing credit decisions and customer credit status to be recorded consistently throughout the application. Maintaining these lookup values as part of Credit Management implementation improves data quality, helps users select approved values rather than enter free-form text, and supports reliable reporting and workflow based on credit-review information. Oracle's E-Business Suite documentation library provides the Release 12.1 product documentation, including the Credit Management implementation and user documentation: Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library. Oracle also identifies Credit Management as part of its enterprise financial-management capabilities: Oracle E-Business Suite Products.

QUESTION NO: 12

Journal creation rules in Subledger Accounting are defined by event type and event class.

Identify the event type associated with the event class of reverse.

A. invoice

B. receipts

C. adjustment

D. chargeback

E. transactions

F. credit memo

G. bills receivable

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

receipts is correct because, in Oracle Receivables Subledger Accounting, reversal accounting is generated for receipt reversal activity. A receipt can proceed through lifecycle activities such as creation, confirmation, remittance, clearance, and reversal. When a receipt is reversed, Receivables raises the applicable accounting event so that Subledger Accounting can create entries that reverse or otherwise account for the original receipt-related accounting, according to the configured accounting rules.

Journal entry rule sets in Subledger Accounting are selected using the accounting event's application, event class, and event type. Therefore, identifying the receipt-related event type is essential when reviewing or configuring the definitions that govern reversal journal entries. The seeded Receivables accounting model organizes cash receipt processing separately from customer transaction and adjustment processing, enabling receipt reversal events to use accounting rules appropriate to cash, remittance, clearing, and unapplied or on-account balances.

Oracle's Receivables documentation describes receipt reversal processing and its accounting implications, while the Subledger Accounting implementation guidance explains how accounting events drive journal-entry rule selection. See Oracle Receivables User Guide and Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide.