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## Oracle Inventory Cloud 2024 Implementation Professional

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which scheduled process communicates changes on purchase orders whose receipt advices are already interfaced to an external system?

- A. Generate receipt advice
- B. Send intermediate update
- C. Generate changed receipt advice (\*)
- D. Generate change order

**ANSWER: C**

### Explanation:

**Generate changed receipt advice (\*)** is the scheduled process designed to communicate purchase-order changes after the original receipt advice has already been sent to an external receiving or warehouse system. A receipt advice provides the external system with advance information about expected inbound material, including the purchase order and shipment-related details needed to prepare for receipt processing. When the purchasing document is subsequently amended, the external system must be notified so that its expected-receipt information remains synchronized with Oracle Inventory Management.

This process identifies qualifying changes made to purchase orders associated with previously interfaced receipt advices and produces a changed receipt advice for outbound integration. It supports an ongoing, exception-aware integration flow: the initial receipt advice establishes the expected delivery, while the changed receipt advice communicates later revisions to that expectation. This prevents external receiving operations from relying on obsolete purchase-order information and helps maintain accurate inbound planning, receiving execution, and inventory visibility across connected applications. Oracle documents receipt advice as part of its inventory and receiving integration capabilities; see the [Oracle Receipt Advice documentation](#) and the [Oracle Inventory Management implementation documentation](#).

## QUESTION NO: 2 - (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: Check the explanation for the answer

#### Explanation:

#### Configure the back-to-back transfer flow as follows.

1. In Product Information Management, open the item and enable **Back-to-Back Enabled**. Save the item.
2. In Global Order Promising, create a **global sourcing rule** with source type `Transfer from`. Set the organization to the requesting/fulfillment organization, for example `Warehouse 1`.
3. Create a **local sourcing rule** for `Warehouse 1`. Add a source with type `Transfer from` and set the transfer source organization to `Warehouse 2`.
4. Create or update the ATP rule and set **Promising Mode** to `Supply chain availability search`. Enable the required supply-chain-search options, such as applicable on-hand and in-transit supply types and, where required, component/resource supply and fulfillment-line demand types.
5. Create the required **ATP rule assignment**.
6. Create sourcing assignments for both sourcing rules. Assign the local rule at the `Warehouse 1` organization level. Assign the global rule at an assignment level that **does not include an Organization** (for example, an item, item category, customer, or global level as appropriate).
7. Run **Refresh and Start the Order Promising Server** (or the applicable refresh/restart action) so that the ATP and sourcing changes are loaded by Order Promising.

**Result:** Order Promising first uses the global rule to reserve available stock in `Warehouse 1`. If `Warehouse 1` has no available stock, it evaluates the local rule and creates the transfer supply path from `Warehouse 2` to `Warehouse 1`.

### QUESTION NO: 3

How do you enable subinventories to receive recalled products in Product Recall Management Solution?

- A. Set Subinventory Type to Recall in the Manage Subinventories and Locators task.
- B. Add subinventories in Manage Product Recall Lookups.
- C. Enable the Product Recall check box in the Manage Subinventories and Locators task.
- D. Add subinventories in the Manage Recall Parameters task. (\*)

### ANSWER: D

#### Explanation:

Add subinventories in the Manage Recall Parameters task. (\*) is correct because Product Recall Management uses recall parameters to identify the inventory subinventories that are authorized to receive recalled material. During recall processing, this setup provides the controlled destination for inventory returned or moved as part of the recall, supporting physical segregation and traceability of affected stock. The recall subinventory list is maintained at the appropriate organizational level through the recall-parameter setup, so the recall process can present and use valid designated destinations when recalled products are received. This is an essential configuration step before users execute recall activities, because recalled inventory must be handled in a specifically configured recall location rather than treated as ordinary available inventory. Oracle Inventory Management documentation describes Product Recall Management as an integrated process for identifying affected inventory and managing its movement and disposition; its setup is performed through the application's

implementation and inventory configuration tasks. See the [Oracle Inventory Management documentation](#) and Oracle's [Inventory Management 24B readiness materials](#) for product-recall feature and setup context.

#### QUESTION NO: 4

What types of supply recommendations are generated from GOP? (Choose four)

- A. Transfer
- B. Cancel
- C. Buy
- D. On-hand
- E. Make

**ANSWER: A C D E**

#### Explanation:

Global Order Promising (GOP) evaluates fulfillment availability and sourcing rules to identify the viable supply type for a demand line. Its recommendations can use existing **On-hand** inventory when available inventory can satisfy the requested item, quantity, and date. When inventory must be repositioned between organizations, GOP can recommend a **Transfer**, based on an applicable transfer sourcing relationship and its lead times. GOP can also recommend **Buy** supply when an approved supplier is the appropriate source under the sourcing rules. For manufactured items, it can recommend **Make** supply at an eligible manufacturing organization, considering the relevant make sourcing assignment and production lead time. These recommendation types allow promising and downstream supply processes to identify whether demand is fulfilled from inventory, internal replenishment, external procurement, or manufacturing. Oracle describes GOP as determining fulfillment availability across the supply chain and using sourcing rules to select supply sources; the supported source types include inventory, transfer, buy, and make. See [Oracle Global Order Promising overview](#) and [Oracle sourcing rules overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 5

Your customer stocks an item in Each as its primary unit of measure but must record the actual weight in Kilogram for every receipt, issue, and transfer. Users must enter and track both the unit quantity and the actual weight for each transaction.

Which two item setup choices support this requirement? (Select two.)

- A. Define Kilogram as the secondary unit of measure.
- B. Set the tracking unit of measure to Primary and Secondary.
- C. Set the tracking unit of measure to Primary only.
- D. Enable lot control for the item.
- E. Set locator control to Dynamic Entry.

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

**Define Kilogram as the secondary unit of measure** and **set the tracking unit of measure to Primary and Secondary**. This configuration lets the item remain primarily stocked in Each while requiring users to record the corresponding weight quantity during transactions.

Tracking only the primary UOM would not require actual weight entry. Lot control and locator control are independent inventory controls and do not provide dual-UOM transaction tracking.

### QUESTION NO: 6

Your customer needs to process transfer orders between two inventory organizations. The implementation must define the permitted shipping relationship and the transaction parameters that control the interorganization material flow.

Which two setup definitions are required? (Choose two.)

- A. An interorganization shipping network
- B. Interorganization parameters for the source and destination organizations
- C. A locator assignment between the two organizations
- D. A cycle count definition for both organizations
- E. A purchase order document type for the destination organization

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

**An interorganization shipping network** and **interorganization parameters for the source and destination organizations** are correct. The shipping network defines the permitted shipping relationship between the organizations and can provide shipping details used for the transfer. Interorganization parameters define how the organizations process the material movement, including applicable transfer and accounting controls.

A locator assignment controls storage within an inventory organization, not the organization-to-organization shipping relationship. A cycle count definition is used to schedule and reconcile inventory counts. A purchase order document type supports supplier procurement and does not establish the internal transfer relationship.

### QUESTION NO: 7

A physical inventory count is generated for a subinventory. The system quantity for Item X is 15, but the approved count entry for Item X is zero.

What inventory adjustment is created when the physical inventory adjustment is processed?

- A. A negative adjustment of 15 is created.
- B. A positive adjustment of 15 is created.
- C. A zero-quantity adjustment is created.
- D. A receipt transaction for 15 is created.

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**A negative adjustment of 15 is created.** is correct because the approved physical count of zero indicates that none of the 15 units recorded by the system were found. Oracle Inventory Management adjusts the on-hand balance from 15 to zero, which requires a negative adjustment of 15.

A zero adjustment would apply only when the counted quantity equals the system quantity. A positive adjustment would increase on-hand quantity and would be appropriate only when the physical count exceeds the system quantity. The count entry does not create a new receipt transaction.

### QUESTION NO: 8 - (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: Check the explanation for the answer

#### Explanation:

**Answer: Back-to-back fulfillment creates supply in response to a scheduled sales order and maintains a link between that supply and the sales-order fulfillment line until the item is shipped.**

The supported back-to-back supply flows are:

**Buy** — procure the item from an external supplier.

**Make** — create the item through internal or contract manufacturing (back-to-back manufacturing support is for discrete manufacturing).

**Transfer** — transfer the item from another inventory organization/warehouse.

**On Hand** — reserve available on-hand inventory in the fulfillment organization.

Practical process sequence:

1. Create and schedule the customer sales order in Order Management.
2. Supply Chain Orchestration creates and manages the linked supply order according to the applicable sourcing rule/assignment.
3. Execute the selected supply flow: purchase, manufacture, transfer, or reserve on-hand supply.
4. Receive or make available the supply in the fulfillment warehouse. The supply remains reserved and linked to the sales order.
5. Pick, ship confirm, and fulfill the sales order to release the back-to-back reservation/link.

The purpose is to avoid holding inventory in advance while ensuring that the specific supply obtained for the demand is reserved for that customer order through shipment.

### QUESTION NO: 9

What can your supplier invoices, created through spreadsheet upload for consigned inventory, be matched against?

A. Consignment agreement

- B. Receipts
- C. Consignment order
- D. Consumption advice (\*)

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

**Consumption advice (\*)** is correct because consigned inventory remains owned by the supplier while it is held at the buying organization's location. The financial obligation to the supplier is created when the organization consumes the material and ownership transfers. Oracle Inventory Management records those consumption transactions and creates a consumption advice, which communicates the consumed quantities and corresponding payable amount to the supplier. When supplier invoices for consigned inventory are imported through the spreadsheet-based process, Oracle Payables can match the invoice lines to the applicable consumption advice. This provides a direct audit trail from the supplier's billed amount to the organization's recorded ownership-transfer and consumption activity, while supporting validation of quantities, items, and prices before payment. The consumption advice is therefore the appropriate matching document for this consigned-inventory invoice flow. Oracle's documentation describes consumption advice as the supplier-facing record of consigned inventory consumption and identifies it as the basis used in the related invoicing process. See Oracle documentation search results for [consigned inventory and consumption advice](#) and the [Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation library](#).