

DUMPSBOSS.

Oracle Inventory Cloud 2026 Implementation Professional

Oracle 1z0-1073-25

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

Total Premium Questions: 65

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsboss.co>

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1 - (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 only after a sales order is entered and scheduled, and Oracle maintains a link between that sales-order demand and the resulting supply until the order is shipped.

Buy: Create external supplier procurement supply.

Make: Create internal or contract-manufacturing supply (supported for discrete manufacturing).

Transfer: Transfer supply from another warehouse/organization.

On hand: Reserve available inventory in the fulfillment organization.

After the procured, manufactured, or transferred supply is received into the fulfillment warehouse, it remains reserved for the related sales order and can be picked, shipped, and fulfilled to the customer. The purpose is to reduce inventory held in advance while still responding to specific customer demand.

QUESTION NO: 2

Your organization replenishes a forward-picking subinventory from a bulk-storage subinventory by using subinventory-level min-max planning.

Which three statements are true about this setup? (Choose three)

- A. Min-max quantities can be defined for the item and destination subinventory.
- B. The source subinventory can be specified in the item-subinventory relationship.
- C. The min-max planning process can create a movement request for an inventory-sourced replenishment.

- D. The min-max planning process automatically creates a purchase order whenever the minimum quantity is breached.
- E. The source subinventory is defined only as an inventory organization parameter.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Min-max quantities can be defined for the item and destination subinventory, the source subinventory can be specified in the item-subinventory relationship, and the min-max planning process can create a movement request for an inventory-sourced replenishment. These definitions allow the process to identify a shortage in the forward-picking location and create a request to move material from bulk storage.

Min-max planning does not automatically create a purchase order merely because the destination subinventory falls below its minimum. Also, a source subinventory is not defined as a general inventory organization parameter for every item-subinventory replenishment relationship.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (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:

Correct back-to-back fulfillment sequence:

1. **Process Sales Order** — Enter and schedule the customer sales order in Order Management.
2. **Determine Supply Sources** — Supply Chain Orchestration evaluates the applicable sourcing rule and determines the fulfillment method.
3. **Manage Supply Order** — Create and monitor the supply order that is linked to the sales-order fulfillment line. The supply can be a **Buy, Make, Transfer**, or **On-hand** fulfillment flow.
4. **Receive and Consolidate Supply in Warehouse** — Receive purchased or transferred material, or complete manufacturing, into the fulfillment warehouse. The supply remains associated with/reserved for the sales order.
5. **Ship to Customer** — Pick, ship confirm, and fulfill the sales order from the fulfillment warehouse.

Thus, place the flow boxes in this order:

```
Process Sales Order
    ↓
Determine Supply Sources
    ↓
Manage Supply Order
    ↓
Receive and Consolidate Supply in Warehouse
    ↓
Ship to Customer
```

The key back-to-back characteristic is that the demand from the scheduled sales order triggers supply creation and establishes the supply-to-sales-order link until shipment.

QUESTION NO: 4

You are configuring business units for your customer and have defined two business units: Business Unit America and Business Unit Singapore.

Based on discussions with the customer, you configured Business Unit Singapore as Procurement Service Providers in the Manage Service Providers: Business Unit America task.

What is the role of Business Unit Singapore?

- A. To process requisitions, supplier information, and payable invoices for Business Unit America
- B. To process procurement orders, payable invoices, billing, and revenue for Business Unit America
- C. To process requisitions and negotiate supplier terms for Business Unit America

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Business Unit Singapore is configured as the procurement service provider for Business Unit America. In a procurement service-provider relationship, the provider business unit performs defined procurement activities for the client business unit. This shared-services model centralizes procurement expertise while allowing the client business unit to retain its own operational identity and demand for goods or services.

Accordingly, Business Unit Singapore can process requisitions originating from Business Unit America and conduct supplier negotiations on America's behalf. Processing requisitions includes the procurement work associated with fulfilling the requesting organization's needs, while negotiating supplier terms uses the service provider's procurement organization, policies, and specialist resources to establish appropriate commercial arrangements with suppliers. The relationship is established from the client business unit's Manage Service Providers task, where the procurement service provider is identified.

Oracle describes procurement business units and their ability to provide procurement services for other business units in its [Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement documentation](#). Additional implementation guidance is available through the [Implementing Procurement guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Supply Chain Orchestration creates supply orders for both internally sourced transfers and externally sourced purchase supply.

Which two statements are true about supply execution document creation rules? (Choose two)

- A. A rule can create a transfer order for an internally sourced transfer.
- B. A rule can create a purchase order for externally sourced supply.
- C. A sourcing rule creates the transfer order or purchase order directly.
- D. An inventory organization parameter determines the supply execution document without a document creation rule.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A rule can create a transfer order for an internally sourced transfer and a rule can create a purchase order for externally sourced supply. Supply execution document creation rules determine the downstream document that Supply Chain Orchestration creates to fulfill the supply order.

Sourcing rules determine where supply is obtained, but they do not themselves create the execution document. Inventory organization parameters also do not replace document creation rules for determining whether a transfer order or purchase order is created.

QUESTION NO: 6

What are the inventory reservation levels available for an item?

- A. Subinventory, Locator, Lot, and Serial only
- B. Subinventory, Locator, Revision, Lot, and Serial only
- C. Subinventory, Locator, Revision, Lot, Serial, Project, and Task only

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Subinventory, Locator, Revision, Lot, Serial, Project, and Task only is correct because Oracle Inventory Management supports reservations at each of these progressively specific inventory dimensions. A reservation creates a supply-demand commitment for an item and can identify inventory by its storage location (subinventory and locator), by its item-control attributes (revision, lot, and serial), and by project-specific attributes when project-driven supply is used (project and task). This granularity lets an organization reserve exactly the inventory intended for a demand source rather than merely reserving an undifferentiated item quantity. For example, a lot-controlled item can be reserved from a particular lot, while a project-controlled item can be reserved against the project and task that own or require the material. Oracle documents reservations as inventory commitments that can include these detailed material attributes, subject to the item's enabled controls and the

applicable organization setup. See Oracle's [Fusion Cloud SCM documentation](#) and the [Oracle Inventory Management product overview](#) for Inventory Management reservation and material-control guidance.