

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-1077-25

Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2025 Implementation Professional



### NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about the Extensible Flexfields setup for order capture integration? (Choose three.)

- A. The Extensible Flexfield implementation requires customers to manually map incoming Extensible Flexfield data to all Order Management entities.
- B. If the extensible attributes need to be passed to or received from downstream applications, the values must be passed in the payload structure.
- C. If the attribute information will be provided during the import process, the values should be provided in the import web service payload structure.
- D. The XLST ??Copy-of?? feature dynamically maps the input Extensible Flexfield to the Order Management entities and the Extensible Flexfield Order Management entity to the SDO/custom node for all Task Layers.
- E. The XLST ??Copy-of?? feature dynamically maps the input Extensible Flexfield to the Order Management entities and the Extensible Flexfield Order Management entity to the SDO/custom node only for the Decomposition (Sales Order Integration), Template Task Layer, and Fulfillment Task Layer.

**Answer:** BCE

### NEW QUESTION 2

You are using the Check Availability feature to explore alternative ways of promising a batch of five fulfillment lines in simulation mode. Which three attributes can you change to explore other promising options? (Choose three.)

- A. Requested Quantity
- B. Requested Ship-from warehouse
- C. Requested shipping method
- D. Allow substitute items
- E. Requested ship date
- F. Scheduled ship date

**Answer:** BCD

#### Explanation:

The values for the attributes that begin with requested, such as the Requested Item attribute and the Requested Ship-from Warehouse attribute, are initially determined by what the values are when you select the line in the Order Orchestration work area. You cannot change the values for many of the requested attributes, such as the Requested Item attribute, the Requested Quantity attribute, and the Requested Ship Date attribute. You can change or clear the values for the Requested Ship-from Warehouse attribute and the Requested Shipping Method attribute. There are also some additional attributes you can change, such as whether substitutions are allowed, to influence the results when you explore other promising option.

### NEW QUESTION 3

Your procurement organization has a requirement to include order information from a sales order with their purchase order documents. Service mappings can be used to help meet their specific integration requirements for their supply chain tools.

If you need to integrate objects from a sales order with a purchase order, which three supply chain modules would be required?

- A. Business Process Management Cloud
- B. Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud
- C. Procurement Cloud
- D. Order Management Cloud
- E. Supply Planning Cloud

**Answer:** BCD

#### Explanation:

Service mappings are used to integrate Order Management with other Oracle applications by mapping attributes from a sales order to a purchase order. Service mappings enable you to pass order information from a sales order to a purchase order document, such as supplier, item, quantity, price, and so on. To use service mappings, you need three supply chain modules: Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud, Procurement Cloud, and Order Management Cloud. Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud is the module that creates and manages the purchase order document based on the sales order information. Procurement Cloud is the module that provides the functionality to manage suppliers, purchase agreements, and requisitions. Order Management Cloud is the module that captures and fulfills the sales order.

References:

- ? Use a Service Mapping to Integrate Order Management with Other Oracle Applications
- ? Overview of Order Management
- ? [Overview of Supply Chain Orchestration]
- ? [Overview of Procurement]

### NEW QUESTION 4

Your organization prices customer sales orders using multiple conditional attributes. Pricing Cloud has a feature that allows you to get values for these attributes on a pricing matrix according to a value set. You use the Domain Type attribute in a pricing matrix or matrix class to specify the value set.

Which configuration is NOT supported by this feature?

- A. Use value set values to determine pricing algorithm.
- B. Use value set values to determine pricing segment.
- C. Use new value set domain type as part of a condition.
- D. Use values from a value set in a matrix.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Use value set values to determine pricing algorithm.

Pricing Cloud does not support using value set values to determine pricing algorithm. Pricing algorithm is a predefined formula that calculates the price of an item or service. You can use value set values to determine pricing segment, which is a group of customers who share common characteristics and pricing preferences. You can also use new value set domain type as part of a condition, which is a rule that evaluates whether a pricing strategy, segment, or matrix applies to a transaction. You can also use values from a value set in a matrix, which is a table that defines the price of an item or service based on one or more attributes.

References:

- ? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 12 New Features
- ? Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash Release 12 What??s New
- ? Oracle Pricing Cloud User??s Guide

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Your customer wants to prohibit updates to the ??Subcontractor License No?? field in a fulfillment line after a fulfillment line is closed. The ??Subcontractor License No?? field is a context-based extensible flexfield in the fulfillment line. Identify the correct sequence of steps for setting up the preceding constraint.

- A. Create a constraint entity > Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a validation rule set > Create a record set > Create a processing constraint.
- B. Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a validation rule set > Create a record set > Create the processing constraint.
- C. Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a record set > Create a validation rule set > Create the processing constraint.
- D. Enable the extensible exfield > Create a validation rule set > Create the processing constraint.
- E. Create a constraint entity > Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a record set > Create a validation rule set > Create a processing constraint.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Extensible flexfields are not available on the Attributes menu of the Record Sets tab. To constrain the changes that a user can make in an extensible flexfield, do the following work: 1. Enable the extensible flexfield. 2. Create a validation rule set. 3. Create a processing constraint.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

- A. Define Orchestration Status
- B. Manage Orchestration Status Values
- C. Manage Task Status Condition
- D. Manage Status Values

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 7

In which fulfillment process does a specific sales order demand trigger a supply creation, and a firm link is established between the sales order and the supply?

- A. Consignment order
- B. Internal Transfer
- C. Configure to order
- D. Back-to-back
- E. Drop Ship

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Your company is a manufacturer and distributor of CTO type of products globally, and uses Global Order Promising to promise its orders. You recently noticed that the promising results are determining the expected sources globally but not the least-cost ones. You want to understand the logic used by the GOP engine to derive the least-cost source.

Identify the four cost elements used by the cloud Global Order Promising engine to achieve the Profitable-to-Promise objective? (Choose four.)

- A. Cost of internal transfers between organizations
- B. Storage Cost (when the cost of holding that item in inventory is high)
- C. Overhead Cost
- D. Resource Consumption Cost (in case the end item is to be manufactured)
- E. Component Cost
- F. Standard Cost at internal organizations

**Answer:** ADEF

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Your client has a requirement to assign new purchasing requests to existing purchase orders. Supply Chain Orchestration can support this feature by adding a new requisition line to an open purchase order, instead of having to create a new order.

Which four Oracle applications support this feature?

- A. Oracle Order Management
- B. Oracle Channel Revenue Management
- C. Oracle Planning
- D. Oracle Manufacturing
- E. Oracle Inventory Management
- F. Oracle Demand Management

**Answer:** ACEF

#### Explanation:

Oracle Order Management, C. Oracle Planning, E. Oracle Inventory Management, and F. Oracle Demand Management

These are the four Oracle applications that support the feature of assigning new purchasing requests to existing purchase orders. This feature enables Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) to add a new requisition line to an open purchase order, instead of creating a new purchase order, when fulfilling a supply request from a source system. This can reduce the number of purchase orders and improve the efficiency of the procurement process<sup>1</sup>. The source systems that can generate supply requests for this feature are:

? Oracle Order Management: This is a service that manages the order-to-cash process, from order entry to fulfillment. You can use Order Management to create sales orders for items that are sourced from suppliers, such as drop ship or back-to-back orders<sup>2</sup>. These orders generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Planning: This is a service that provides various planning methods to optimize the supply and demand balance, such as min-max planning, reorder point planning, or supply planning<sup>3</sup>. You can use Planning to create planning recommendations for items that need to be replenished from suppliers, such as purchase requisitions or planned orders. These recommendations generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Inventory Management: This is a service that manages the flow of material within and across warehouses. You can use Inventory Management to create internal material transfers for items that need to be moved between warehouses, such as transfer orders or interorganization transfers. These transfers generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

? Oracle Demand Management: This is a service that forecasts the demand for products or services based on historical data, market trends, and customer behavior. You can use Demand Management to create demand plans for items that need to be procured from suppliers, such as purchase requisitions or planned orders. These plans generate supply requests that are sent to SCO for fulfillment.

References:

? Assign New Purchasing Requests to Existing Purchase Orders

? How Order-to-Cash Works in Order Management

? Overview of Planning

? [Create Planning Recommendations]

? [Overview of Inventory Management]

? [Overview of Demand Management]

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You are importing sales order data from a source system. You want to delete the imported sales orders from interface tables to save storage space. How would you do this?

- A. Delete the orders from Oracle Content Server.
- B. Run the ESS job "Delete Orders from Interface Tables."
- C. You must request the system administrator to delete orders from interface tables.
- D. Delete the orders from the Order Management work area.
- E. You cannot delete orders from interface tables.
- F. Run the ESS job Purge Interface Tables.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which component is NOT part of a Configurator Model Item Snapshot?

- A. Item Structure
- B. Operational Attributes
- C. User-Defined Attributes
- D. Extension Rules
- E. Structure Component Attributes

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Extension rules are not part of a Configurator Model Item Snapshot. Extension rules are custom actions that you can define in the Configurator Modeling Environment to manipulate data on sales orders, such as adding, updating, copying, or returning lines<sup>1</sup>. A Configurator Model Item Snapshot is a copy of the item-based model structure that you import from the Product Information Management work area into the Configurator Models work area<sup>2</sup>. A Configurator Model Item Snapshot consists of the following components<sup>3</sup>:

? Item Structure: The hierarchy of the model and its components, including the optional components that can be configured by the user.

? Operational Attributes: The attributes that control the behavior of the model and its components, such as the minimum and maximum quantity, the default quantity, and the pricing attributes.

? User-Defined Attributes: The additional attributes that you can add to the model and its components to capture more information or to control the configuration process, such as the color, size, or style of an item.

? Structure Component Attributes: The attributes that define the relationship between the model and its components, such as the inclusion rule, the exclusion rule, and the compatibility rule.

References:

? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines

? Import Item-Based Models into Configurator

? Configurator Model Item Snapshot

#### NEW QUESTION 14

A company manufactures and ships industrial water filters from its only factory unit in India. Which four types of lead time can the company use to create promising rules in lead-time promising mode? (Choose four.)

- A. total lead time
- B. processing lead time
- C. supplier lead time
- D. transit lead time
- E. cumulative total lead time
- F. cumulative manufacturing lead time
- G. user-defined lead time

**Answer: ACFG**

#### NEW QUESTION 16

Your organization follows a pricing policy to determine the applicable price list based on the customer channel: Online, Dealer or Retail Store, through which their customers place an order.

Which configuration should be used to calculate the correct sales order price?

- A. Pricing Term Adjustment
- B. Pricing Segment
- C. Line Pricing Strategy Assignment
- D. Sales Pricing Strategy Assignment
- E. Price List Strategy Assignment

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 19

Which three mandatory setups must be performed so that a purchase request is created for sales orders that will be fulfilled by a drop ship supplier? (Choose three.)

- A. Specify the preparer name in the Order Management parameters.
- B. Select the Customer Sales Order Fulfillment check box under the Procurement offering.
- C. Create a business rule in Supply Chain Orchestration.
- D. Define a sourcing rule of type Buy with a supplier and supplier site.
- E. Select the check box ??Use Customer sales order?? in the Group Requisitions section in the blanket purchase agreement.

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/r13-update17d/faiom/implementing-order-management-cloud.html#FAIOM1860741>

#### NEW QUESTION 22

Your company wants a category of goods to be globally sourced for certain regions in Europe. After setting up the sourcing rules, you attempt to assign them by using the Category and Region option, but the category is not on the list of values.

What is the problem?

- A. The Default Sourcing Assignment Set prole option is not set.
- B. The category set that is associated with the Sourcing Rule Category Set prole option is controlled at the organization level.
- C. The Default Sourcing Assignment Set prole option is set to a category set for the Item category set structure.
- D. A category set has not been selected under the Sourcing Rule Category Set prole option.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 25

Which process requires the Release Planning recommendation process to be executed manually so that a supply order gets created?

- A. Manual orders using File Based Data Load
- B. Min-Max planning replenishing a transfer order
- C. Back-to-Back Order
- D. Drop Ship Order
- E. Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs\\_gs/FASCP/FASCP2577133.htm#FASCP257713\\_7](http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/scmcs_gs/FASCP/FASCP2577133.htm#FASCP257713_7)

#### NEW QUESTION 27

You want to decrease the implementation time for Order Management by using the Quick Start feature. Select the accurate list of four areas that you can configure by using the Quick Start feature.

- A. Objects in receiving, objects in advanced fulfillment, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- B. Default general shipping parameters, objects in order management parameters, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- C. Default general shipping parameters, objects in order management parameters, objects in advanced fulfillment, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order
- D. Objects in advanced fulfillment, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, objects in receiving, objects in order management parameters
- E. Default general shipping parameters, objects in receiving, default pick release attributes for the shipping parameters of inventory facilities, and orchestration process for shipping and returning an order

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Your organization continuously receives order revisions from customers, especially for additional products or services to support items they have already ordered on existing sales orders such as warranties or extended service agreements. Order Management supports order extensions that allow you to create a new line for a standard item or service that is not already related to an existing line of such a sales order.

Which four types of line actions can be executed by this extension feature?

- A. Cancel

- B. Copy
- C. Update
- D. Create
- E. Read
- F. Return

**Answer:** BCDF

**Explanation:**

Order extensions are custom actions that you can define to manipulate data on sales orders, such as adding, updating, copying, or returning lines<sup>1</sup>. You can use order extensions to handle order revisions from customers, such as adding additional products or services to support items they have already ordered<sup>2</sup>. The four types of line actions that can be executed by this extension feature are:

? Copy: This action creates a new line by copying an existing line on the same order. You can specify the attributes to copy and the attributes to change on the new line<sup>1</sup>.

? Update: This action updates one or more attributes of an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes to update and the new values for them<sup>1</sup>.

? Create: This action creates a new line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the new line<sup>1</sup>.

? Return: This action creates a return order line for an existing line on the order. You can specify the attributes and values for the return line<sup>1</sup>.

References:

- ? Examples of Order Management Extensions for Order Lines
- ? Overview of Order Management

**NEW QUESTION 33**

You are using collaboration messaging to send an advanced shipment notice to a trading partner. You see an error with the status "B2B Error." What does this status indicate?

- A. It indicates that collaboration messaging is not supported in Order Management.
- B. It indicates that the message has not been delivered because of a validation error in Collaboration Messaging Framework.
- C. It indicates that the SOA suite could not deliver the message because of a configuration or processing error.
- D. It indicates that the message has not been processed because an administrator has put it on hold.
- E. It indicates that the message has not been delivered because of a configuration or processing error in Collaboration Messaging Framework.

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 38**

The orchestration process fulfillment task is performed by an external system and you need to register the connector to integrate the non-Fusion system. Which two steps would you perform to invoke the external connector service endpoint URL? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new web service connector to register the endpoint URL.
- B. Create a new fulfillment task service to register the endpoint URL.
- C. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the endpoint URL.
- D. Create a new routing rule for the fulfillment task to call the connector.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/fusionapps.11111/e20386/F476421AN2E51E.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/fusionapps.11111/e20386/F476421AN2E51E.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Claims must be reviewed by an owner before they can be approved and exported as extracts. Which two can be valid claim owners?

- A. Product Specialist
- B. Financial Analyst
- C. Payables Clerk
- D. Purchasing Agent
- E. Supplier Contact

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 46**

You are in the process of setting up a constraint that prohibits update to an extensible flexfield in a fulfillment line if Ship From Warehouse is X and the fulfillment line is booked. You are able to see the extensible flexfield on the ??Manage Constraint Entities?? page but not on the ??Manage Processing Constraints?? page. What could be the reason?

- A. The ??generate packages?? program was not submitted.
- B. The ??Publish extensible flexfield?? process was not run.
- C. The extensible flexfield is not enabled.
- D. A ??Record Set?? needs to be created for the extensible flexfield to be visible on the ??Manage Processing Constraints?? page.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A record set is a group of records that are bound by common attribute values for the purpose of constraint evaluation. You can define conditions and specify a record set to be validated for a given condition as defined by the validation template.

**NEW QUESTION 48**

In the Cloud Order Management system, identify the function performed by the External Interface Layer.

- A. It manages the communication between Order Management and external or internal fulfillment systems.
- B. It sends information to downstream fulfillment systems, and interprets responses and updates from those systems.
- C. It receives information from upstream order capture systems, sends information to downstream fulfillment systems, and interprets responses and updates from those systems.
- D. It imports orders and processes them to fulfillment lines before assigning them to fulfillment systems.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 51**

Your company has two business units: BU1 and BU2. Each has a warehouse associated with it: W1 and W2, respectively. W1 has transferred the required material to W2 along with an intercompany invoice. On receiving the material, W2 finds that the material has a defect, and decides to scrap it in its warehouse, which is more cost-effective than sending it back to W1. But BU2 wants a credit from BU1 against the invoice amount that is already paid to BU1 because the material was defective and not consumed.

What action would you need to take to address this business requirement?

- A. Deselect the check box ??Physical Material Return Required?? in the Create Financial Orchestration Flow user interface under Financial Orchestration.
- B. Perform Accounting only Return against the transfer order by using the Manage Returns user interface.
- C. Perform a spreadsheet upload of the transfer order of type Accounting only Return from W2 to W1.
- D. Create an accounting rule in the Create Documentation and Accounting Rule user interface under Financial Orchestration.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Physical Material Return Required is available in manage returns and used for accounting only

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Select the two principle elements of the pack functionality in shipping execution. (Choose two)

- A. Trip
- B. Delivery
- C. Trip stop
- D. Delivery line
- E. License plate number

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 54**

Your company has a warehouse that is classified as two different zones to enforce allocation and picking from only one subinventory at a time. The business has a contract with a specific outbound logistics carrier to deliver all orders for a particular customer zone or postal code.

How do you release orders that are scheduled to be fulfilled from a particular subinventory and delivered through a specific carrier?

Order	Item	Item Description	Ordered Quantity	UOM	Warehouse Zone / Sub Inventory	Ship Method
10001	CM6755020	8" Black Case with Bluetooth Keyboard	1	Ea	Zone1	ABC
10001	AT1501010	Vision Networking 150x 10GB Switch	1	Ea	Zone2	ABC
20001	CM6755020	8" Black Case with Bluetooth Keyboard	1	Ea	Zone1	XYZ
20001	AT1501010	Vision Networking 150x 10GB Switch	1	Ea	Zone2	XYZ

- A. Define pick wave release rules specifying the shipment method and the subinventory on the Demand Selection Criteria tab.
- B. Define a release sequence rule using the attribute as subinventory.
- C. Use a picking rule specifying the pickling order for the subinventory.
- D. Define pick wave release rules specifying the shipment method and pick from a subinventory under the Options tab.
- E. Define a release sequence rule using the attribute as shipment priority.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 57**

Your supply chain organization needs to include important project information on internal order movement activities. Supply Chain Orchestration can now use file-based data import template as a means of updating project attributes on transfer orders. Which is the correct sequence of the process?

- A. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported.SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer orde
- B. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.
- C. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). Inventory management updates transfer order with new attribute
- D. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported.SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order.
- E. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not importe
- F. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC).SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer orde
- G. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.
- H. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer orde

I. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC). Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This is the correct sequence of the process to update project attributes on transfer orders using file-based data import template. A transfer order is a document that initiates the movement of material between warehouses within the enterprise. Project attributes are the information that identifies the project, task, and expenditure type for each transfer order line. You can use file-based data import template to update project attributes on transfer orders by following these steps:

1. SCO gets default values for the project attributes not imported: Supply Chain

Orchestration (SCO) is a service that orchestrates the fulfillment of supply requests from various sources, such as sales orders, planning recommendations, or inventory replenishment. SCO gets the default values for the project attributes that are not imported from the file-based data import template. The default values are derived from the project defaulting and enrichment rules that you set up in the Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules task.

2. SCO performs a project accounting transaction control (PATC): SCO performs a

validation of the project attributes against the project accounting transaction control (PATC) rules that you define in the Manage Project Transaction Sources task. PATC rules determine whether the project attributes are valid and consistent for each transfer order line. If the project attributes pass the validation, SCO sends them to Inventory Management for transfer order creation. If the project attributes fail the validation, SCO rejects them and logs the errors in the Supply Chain Orchestration Interface table.

3. SCO sends validated attributes to Inventory Management for transfer order: SCO

sends the validated project attributes along with other transfer order information to Inventory Management for transfer order creation. Inventory Management is a service that manages the flow of material within and across warehouses. Inventory Management creates the transfer order based on the information received from SCO and assigns a unique document number to it.

4. Inventory management updates transfer order with new attributes: Inventory

Management updates the transfer order with the new project attributes that are imported from the file-based data import template. You can view the updated project attributes on the transfer order lines in the Manage Transfer Orders page in the Inventory Management work area.

References:

? Transfer Order

? Project Attributes

? Update Project Attributes on Transfer Orders Using File-Based Data Import

? [Supply Chain Orchestration]

? [Manage Supply Order Defaulting and Enrichment Rules]

? [Manage Project Transaction Sources]

? [Supply Chain Orchestration Interface]

? [Inventory Management]

? [Create Transfer Orders]

? [Manage Transfer Orders]

**NEW QUESTION 59**

You deployed the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) successfully but it is not visible in the order capture additional information section.

What are the two reasons for this?

- A. The EFF context is not associated with the page.
- B. The EFF segments are incomplete.
- C. The EFF has not been compiled.
- D. The EFF definition needs to be frozen.
- E. The custom extensible flexfields are not published.

**Answer: AE**

**Explanation:**

These are the two reasons why the Extensible Flexfield (EFF) is not visible in the order capture additional information section. An EFF is a user-defined flexfield that you can use to capture additional information on sales orders, such as trade compliance, call center details, or source order status. To make an EFF visible in the order capture additional information section, you need to perform the following steps:

1. Associate the EFF context with the page: You need to specify which page in the

Order Management work area will display the EFF, such as the order header or the order line. You can use the Pages tab in the Manage Order Extensible Flexfields task to associate the EFF context with the page.

2. Publish the custom extensible flexfields: You need to deploy the EFF to the

database and make it available for use. You can use the Deploy Flexfield task to publish the custom extensible flexfields.

References:

? Overview of Setting Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? Set Up Extensible Flexfields in Order Management

? [Manage Order Extensible Flexfields]

? [Deploy Flexfield]

**NEW QUESTION 62**

In Configurator Cloud, which response best defines an Explicit statement within Constraint Definition Language?

- A. Multiple statements in a rule definition must be separated from one another with a comma (,).
- B. Iterator statements can use local variables that are bound to one or more iterators over collections.
- C. Explicit statements express relationships among explicitly identified participants and restrict the execution of the rule to those participants and the model containing those participants.
- D. In an implicit statement, you must identify each node and attribute that participates in the rule by specifying its location in the model structure.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Constraint Definition Language (CDL) is a language that you use to create configurator rules in Configurator Cloud. CDL supports two types of statements: explicit and implicit. An explicit statement is a type of statement that specifies the exact nodes and attributes that participate in the rule, and limits the scope of the rule to those nodes and attributes and the model that contains them. An explicit statement uses the dot (.) notation to identify the location of the nodes and attributes in the model structure. For example, the following rule is an explicit statement:

Model1.Feature1.Option1 IMPLIES Model1.Feature2.Option2

This rule means that if Option1 of Feature1 is selected in Model1, then Option2 of Feature2 must also be selected in Model1. The rule only applies to Model1 and its nodes and attributes.

References:

? Overview of Constraint Definition Language

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Which two activities can you perform by using Global Order Promising??s stand-alone work area? (Choose two.)

- A. You can split quantities against a Sales Order Line to perform what-if simulations and evaluate better ways of promising an order.
- B. You can re-schedule order lines that are already scheduled.
- C. You can initiate back-to-back orders to expedite fulfillment of lines with a delayed schedule ship date.
- D. You can simulate the Capable-to-Promise option in place of the Available-to-Promise option for quicker fulfillment.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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?

- A. Item attributes
- B. Rules
- C. Applicability
- D. User Interfaces
- E. Supplemental Structures

**Answer:** AE

#### 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 Structures<sup>1</sup>.

? 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 rules<sup>2</sup>.

? 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 view<sup>3</sup>.

References:

? How You Modify Configurator Models

? Overview of Item Attributes

? Overview of Supplemental Structures

#### NEW QUESTION 69

The warehouse manager of your company wants manual intervention to handle the allocated materials and to backorder the sales order lines in case of any physical discrepancies in the stock before pick confirmation. The warehouse manager wants to enforce manual picking followed by auto ship confirmation based on the picked quantity without any further manual intervention.

What is the correct shipment configuration to meet this requirement?

- A. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, deselect the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Create Shipment process.
- B. Disable Auto Confirm Picks and select the check box ??Create Shipments?? in Pick Wave Release Rule.
- C. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, deselect the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Confirm shipment process.
- D. Disable Auto Confirm Picks, select the check box ??Create Shipments,?? and schedule the Confirm Shipment process.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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