PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

Oracle Financials Business Process Foundations Associate Rel 2

Oracle 1z0-1107-2

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 58

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Financials Business Process Overview	4
Topic 2, Financials Business Process: Record to Report	18
Topic 3, Financials Business Process: Procure to Pay	16
Topic 4, Financials Business Process: Invoice to Cash	13
Topic 5, Financials Business Process: Asset to Retirement	5
Topic 6, Financials Business Process: Accounting Hub	2
Total	58

QUESTION NO: 1

Glenn Systems has decided to enable the Additional Duplicate Invoice Check feature. Which three additional attributes are considered for duplicate invoice check when this feature is enabled? (Choose three.)

A. Supplier Tax Registration Number

B. Invoice Amount

C. Invoice Date

D. Invoice Type

E. Supplier Location

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

When the Additional Duplicate Invoice Check feature is enabled in Oracle Fusion Payables, duplicate detection becomes more comprehensive by evaluating invoice characteristics in addition to the standard matching information. **Invoice Amount**, **Invoice Date**, and **Invoice Type** are the three additional attributes used by this enhanced check. Considering the amount helps distinguish invoices that might share identifying information but represent different financial obligations. Including the invoice date adds another meaningful transaction attribute for identifying potential repeat entries. Evaluating invoice type ensures that Payables compares the business classification of the invoice, such as standard invoices and other invoice categories, as part of the duplicate-assessment criteria.

Using these attributes together improves the quality of duplicate-invoice detection before payment processing. The check is intended to flag invoices with matching duplicate characteristics for review, helping an organization prevent unintended duplicate payments while retaining appropriate control over invoice entry and processing. Oracle documents invoice processing and Payables controls in the Oracle Fusion Cloud Financials documentation library and in the Oracle Financials product documentation and resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

Sharon is working as a collections manager and he is interested in performing an analysis based on the difference between the date of settlement and the due date of payment of invoice. Which key performance indicator will help him to review this information? (Choose the best Answer.)

A. Promise to Pay

B. Average Days Delinquent

C. Percent Current

D. Collector Effective Index

E. Days Sales Outstanding

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Average Days Delinquent is the appropriate collections KPI because it measures the average number of days that payments are made after an invoice's due date. For a settled invoice, the delinquent-days value is derived from the gap between the payment or settlement date and the contractual due date. Aggregating that value across applicable overdue invoices gives a collections manager a clear view of the typical payment delay experienced in the receivables portfolio.

This measure is useful for monitoring payment behavior over time and evaluating the effectiveness of collection activity. A lower average indicates that customers are generally settling invoices closer to their due dates, while a higher average signals longer delays and may identify a need for focused collection efforts, revised customer follow-up, or credit review. Oracle Receivables provides collections and receivables analysis capabilities for monitoring customer balances, delinquency, and collection performance. See Oracle's [Financials Cloud documentation] and the [Oracle Financials product overview] for Oracle Financials Receivables and collections context.

QUESTION NO: 3

A Payables invoice is matched to a purchase order using three-way matching. The supplier has billed 100 units, but only 80 units have been received. Invoice validation places the invoice on hold because the billed quantity exceeds the received quantity beyond the allowed tolerance. Which hold requires resolution before the invoice can proceed?

A. Receiving hold

B. Distribution hold

C. Funds hold

D. Tax hold

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **Receiving hold** is applied when three-way matching identifies a discrepancy between the quantity or amount billed on the invoice and the quantity or amount recorded as received. The hold protects the organization from paying for goods that have not been received, unless an authorized user resolves the discrepancy or overrides the hold according to policy.

A distribution hold concerns incomplete or invalid invoice-distribution information. A funds hold is associated with budgetary-control results. A tax hold relates to incomplete or invalid tax information, rather than a receipt-matching variance.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer has one corporate account with several bill-to sites. The organization wants to maintain a common credit profile for the overall customer account, but each bill-to site requires its own payment terms because local sales agreements differ. Which configuration best meets this requirement?

A. Create a customer account profile and separate customer site profiles.

B. Create one customer profile class with one set of payment terms.

C. Create separate Receivables transaction types for each bill-to site.

D. Create separate collector assignments for each bill-to site.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Create and maintain a **customer account profile and customer site profiles**. The account-level profile supports settings that apply to the overall customer account, while site-level profiles allow attributes such as payment terms to differ for each bill-to site.

A customer profile class provides defaults that can be assigned to customers, but it does not by itself provide the required site-specific maintenance. A transaction type controls processing behavior for Receivables transactions. A collector assignment identifies collections responsibility and does not control payment terms.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which four statements are true about an effective subledger period close? (Choose four.)

A. Projects must be closed before Fixed Assets.

B. Payable must be closed before closing Fixed Assets.

C. Payable must be closed before Projects.

D. Fixed Assets must be closed before Payables.

E. Fixed Assets must be closed before Receivables.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An effective close respects the transaction and accounting dependencies among subledgers. **Payable must be closed before Projects** because Payables is commonly a source of project costs; completing Payables accounting and period-close activities ensures supplier invoice costs are available, accounted for, and appropriately represented before the Projects period is finalized. **Projects must be closed before Fixed Assets** where capital-project costs are transferred for capitalization. Closing Projects first ensures that eligible project expenditures and capitalization information are complete before the related asset accounting period is closed. **Payable must be closed before closing Fixed Assets** because Payables supplies invoice-based asset additions to Fixed Assets through the mass-additions process. Completing the Payables close first helps ensure all relevant asset invoices have been accounted for and made available for review, posting, and capitalization in Fixed Assets. Together, these dependencies support complete subledger accounting, successful transfer of balances to General Ledger, and a controlled audit trail for the period. Oracle's period-close guidance emphasizes completing subledger transactions and accounting in the proper dependency order before closing the ledger period. See the Oracle Financials overview of accounting and closing periods and Oracle Payables period-close documentation.