

Oracle Financials Cloud: Payables 2026 Implementation Professional

Oracle 1z0-1055-25

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 4

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which reference data sharing method can you use for Payables Payment Terms when working with reference data sets in Payables?

- A. Assignment to one set only; no common values allowed
- B. Assignment to multiple sets with common values allowed
- C. Assignment to multiple sets; no common values allowed
- D. Assignment to one set only; with common values allowed

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Assignment to one set only; with common values allowed is the reference data sharing method for Payables Payment Terms. A payment term is created in a single reference data set, which provides clear ownership and avoids assigning the same payment-term definition directly to several sets. However, payment terms defined in the Common set are available for use by business units that use other reference data sets. This supports a practical implementation pattern: enterprise-wide terms, such as Net 30, can be maintained once in the Common set, while terms required only by a particular operating context can be maintained in that business unit's assigned set.

When creating or maintaining payment terms, the selected reference data set therefore controls where that term is owned and which business units can use it through their set assignment. The Common set acts as the shared source for values intended to be broadly available, while set-specific values remain available only within the appropriate reference-data context. Oracle documents reference data sets as the mechanism used to share setup data across business units and identifies the sharing behavior applicable to each reference-data object. See Oracle's [Payment Terms documentation](#) and [Reference Data Sets documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

MANAGE POLICIES BY EXPENSE CATEGORY

Create an Expense Policy for meals that raises a warning, if the expense exceeds the prescribed limit, without blocking the expense processing. Your expense policy should be ready to be associated with an expense type within an expense report template.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create a Meals amount-limit policy with a warning severity.

1. Open **Setup and Maintenance** and select **Manage Policies by Expense Category**.
2. Click **Create** (or the add icon) and select the **Meals** expense category.
3. Enter a policy name/description for the Meals limit policy and choose the policy type for an **expense amount limit**.
4. Enter the prescribed monetary limit and currency required by the simulation.
5. Set the policy violation action/severity to **Warning**, not **Error**. A Warning informs the employee when the Meals amount is over the limit but does not prevent the expense item or report from continuing through processing.
6. Save and close the policy.

The required result is therefore: Expense Category = Meals, Policy = Amount Limit, and Severity/Action = Warning. Do not configure an error or a blocking action. Once saved, this category policy is available for selection when the Meals expense type is added to an expense report template.

No numeric limit is stated in the question; use the prescribed limit value supplied in the simulation UI rather than assuming a value such as 50.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

MANAGE EXPENSE REPORT TEMPLATE

Task 1:

Create an Expense Report Template for the US1 Business Unit, where:

- a. The effective start date is the current date.
- b. The hotel expense type requires itemization and should include Internet, Room Rate, and Dinner.
- c. The expense type is associated with the respective account
- d. Card Expense Type Mapping is not enabled.
- e. Company policy states that receipts
- f. Users can indicate receipts are missing in their expense report and a warning should be displayed for any missing receipts.
- g. All Expense Fields are optional.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Configure and save an Expense Report Template for business unit US1 with the following values.

Set the template **Effective Start Date** to the current date.

On the template's expense-type setup, add/enable the applicable expense types and associate each one with its corresponding configured **expense account**. Do not substitute an arbitrary account; use the respective account supplied for that expense type in the simulation.

For **Hotel**, enable **itemization** (itemization required) and add the itemization expense types **Internet**, **Room Rate**, and **Dinner**.

Leave **Card Expense Type Mapping** disabled; do not select/enable the card-mapping option.

In the receipt policy, set receipts to the policy-required setting stated in the question (receipts are required). Enable the option that lets an employee **indicate a receipt is missing**, and set the missing-receipt response/action to **Warning**, not Error.

In the expense-field configuration, set every available expense field to **Optional**; none should be Required.

Result: The US1 template is effective today, Hotel must be itemized into Internet, Room Rate, and Dinner, account associations are retained, card mapping is off, missing receipts can be declared but produce a warning, and all expense-entry fields are optional.

QUESTION NO: 4

Your Payables administrator is reviewing period statuses before entering and accounting invoices for a new accounting period.

Which two statements correctly describe Payables period statuses? Select two.

- A. A Future Enterable period permits invoice entry but does not permit accounting.
- B. An Open period permits invoice entry and accounting.
- C. A Closed period permits invoice accounting when the invoice is validated.
- D. A Never Opened period permits payment accounting but not invoice entry.
- E. A Future Enterable period automatically posts Payables journals to General Ledger.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **Future Enterable** period permits invoice entry but does not permit accounting. This enables users to enter invoices in advance without creating accounting before the period is opened.

An **Open** period permits Payables activity such as invoice entry and accounting. A closed period does not permit normal transaction entry and accounting for that period.