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Oracle Order Management Cloud Order to Cash 2026Implementation Professional

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which four statements apply to the "Lead Time" mode?

A. Lead time must be configured using the same method across organizations.

B. The order promising engine does not generate any pegging.

C. The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability.

D. Lead time can be specified in multiple ways.

E. Calendars and transit time constraints are respected.

F. No supply availability search is performed.

ANSWER: B C D F

Explanation:

In Lead Time mode, Global Order Promising determines dates from configured lead-time information rather than from a real-time evaluation of supply. Therefore, **"The order promising engine does not generate any pegging"** applies: because the promising process does not identify and reserve specific supply for the demand, it does not create supply-to-demand pegging relationships. **"The item is promised on the requested date irrespective of availability"** also applies in the sense that availability is not checked as part of the promise calculation; the requested date is used when it satisfies the applicable lead-time calculation. Lead-time data is configurable at several levels and can incorporate relevant fulfillment characteristics, so **"Lead time can be specified in multiple ways"** is applicable. Finally, **"No supply availability search is performed"** is a defining behavior of this mode. This approach is appropriate when an organization wants to make date commitments using established lead times, rather than promising against on-hand inventory, planned supply, or other supply sources. Oracle describes Lead Time Based Promising as a mode that promises using lead times without checking supply availability. See Oracle's How Lead Time Based Promising Mode Determines Promising and the Overview of Pegging.

QUESTION NO: 2

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 flexfield > 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:

Enable the extensible flexfield > Create a validation rule set > Create the processing constraint. is the required sequence. First, the context-based extensible flexfield must be enabled and deployed so that Order Management can use the attribute at runtime. Next, create a validation rule set for the extensible flexfield attribute. The rule set supplies the logic used to determine whether a requested update is permitted for the fulfillment-line business object and its current state. Finally, create the processing constraint and associate it with that validation rule set. The processing constraint enforces the business policy that the Subcontractor License No value cannot be changed once the fulfillment line is closed. This approach is specifically designed for constraining updates to extensible flexfield attributes in Order Management. A record set is not part of the required setup for this type of extensible-flexfield constraint. Oracle documents the processing-constraint

framework and its use to control order and fulfillment-line changes in the Overview of Processing Constraints. For the prerequisite configuration of the attribute itself, see Oracle's Overview of Extensible Flexfields.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which action must be performed on the orchestration process user interface to activate an orchestration process after the order orchestration configurations are completed?

A. Download the generated orchestration process.

B. Validate the orchestration process.

C. Release the orchestration process.

D. Release and deploy the orchestration process.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Release and deploy the orchestration process. is required because an orchestration process is not available for runtime order fulfillment merely because its steps, statuses, rules, and task integrations have been configured. Releasing creates a version of the process that is suitable for deployment and prevents further direct edits to that released version. Deploying then makes that released version active for use by Order Management when it assigns and processes fulfillment lines. This two-stage lifecycle ensures that the runtime process is a controlled, consistent definition rather than a work-in-progress configuration.

After the process is deployed, Order Management can use its orchestration steps to coordinate fulfillment activities, such as scheduling, reserving, shipping, and invoicing, according to the defined flow. If changes are needed later, the implementation team should revise the process appropriately and release and deploy the updated version so the changes become available in the runtime environment. Oracle documents the process lifecycle and the requirement to release and deploy an orchestration process in its Overview of Orchestration Processes and Manage Orchestration Processes documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A company uses back-to-back fulfillment for purchased items. It wants customer-demand changes to remain coordinated with the supply documents, while Procurement remains responsible for supplier-facing purchasing execution.

Which two statements correctly describe the buy back-to-back flow? (Choose two.)

A. Supply Chain Orchestration creates a supply order for the sales order demand.

B. Procurement creates a requisition from the supply requirement.

C. Order Management creates the purchase order directly for the supplier.

D. Inventory Management creates a transfer order for the external supplier.

E. Global Order Promising creates an accounts payable invoice for the supplier.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Supply Chain Orchestration creates and manages the **supply order** that represents the relationship between the sales-order demand and the required supply. For a buy flow, **Procurement creates the requisition from the supply requirement** and subsequently manages purchase-order processing with the supplier.

Order Management orchestrates the customer fulfillment line but does not directly create the purchase order. A transfer order is used for an internal material movement flow, not for supply purchased from an external supplier.

QUESTION NO: 5

An order manager is creating an OTBI analysis to monitor fulfillment risk. The analysis must display only fulfillment lines in jeopardy and allow managers to choose a business unit each time that they run the analysis.

Which two actions should the order manager perform in the Analysis Editor? (Choose two.)

A. Create a filter for fulfillment lines in jeopardy.

B. Create a business unit prompt.

C. Update the fulfillment-line status in the transactional table.

D. Create a process assignment rule for the business unit.

E. Publish the analysis to the BI Catalog instead of creating a prompt.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The order manager should **create a filter** that limits results to fulfillment lines in jeopardy and **create a prompt** for business unit. Filters restrict the data returned by the analysis, while prompts allow the user to provide a value at run time.

Analysis Editor does not update Order Management transactional data or configure orchestration process rules. Publishing an analysis to the BI Catalog can make a completed analysis available to users, but it does not establish the required result restriction or runtime business-unit selection.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which change mode takes a snapshot of the following stages?

. When the orchestration process starts

When a change order is received at an orchestration process step

A. Simple

B. Incremental

C. Advanced

D. None

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Advanced is the correct change mode because it maintains snapshots at both relevant points in the fulfillment orchestration lifecycle: when Order Management starts the orchestration process and when it receives a change order at an orchestration process step. This additional snapshot on receipt of a change order gives Order Management the contextual information it needs to evaluate the requested revision against the current state of the fulfillment line and the process step that is handling it. The resulting change handling is therefore based on both the saved process state and the line's current fulfillment status, which is important when changes occur after processing has already progressed through one or more fulfillment tasks. Configure the change mode on the orchestration process definition so that its behavior consistently governs change orders for fulfillment lines using that process. Oracle's Order Management documentation describes change management as the mechanism that controls how updates to sales orders are applied while fulfillment orchestration is in progress, including the snapshot behavior used for advanced processing. See Oracle Order Management: Overview of Change Management and Oracle Order Management: Manage Change Orders.

QUESTION NO: 7

The customer service representative in your company has received a request from a customer for appending additional quantity to an original sales order that has already been released to the warehouse. The sales order quantity revision has resulted in a new shipment line with the statue “Ready to Release.”

What action would you take to ship the new line by merging it with the original shipment?

A. Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Append Shipment set to Yes.

B. Perform Pick Release by selecting the Append Shipment check box.

C. Manually append the new line to the shipment.

D. Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Create Shipment set to Yes.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Append Shipment set to Yes. This is the appropriate action because the revised sales-order quantity produces a separate shipment line in *Ready to Release* status, and the objective is to associate that eligible line with the shipment that was already created for the original order. The Create Shipments process evaluates shipment lines that are ready for release and applies shipment-grouping rules. Setting *Append Shipment* to *Yes* instructs the process to look for a compatible existing shipment and append the new line rather than create an additional shipment. Compatibility is determined through the applicable shipment grouping criteria, such as the shipping organization, customer, ship-to location, carrier, ship method, and requested delivery attributes. This preserves one consolidated shipment for warehouse execution while allowing the additional quantity to be picked, packed, and shipped with the original shipment when operationally feasible. Oracle documents shipment creation and shipment-line grouping as part of its Shipping workflows; see the Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation and the Oracle Documentation search for Create Shipments and Append Shipment.

QUESTION NO: 8

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: A E

Explanation:

The Structure tab of the Edit Configurator Model page is used to define and maintain the model’s product structure and related structural information. **Item attributes** is a Structure subtab because attributes provide the item-level data that a configurator model can use when presenting, validating, and processing configurable items. Attributes can represent properties associated with model items and can be referenced as part of the model’s configuration behavior.

Supplemental Structures is also a Structure subtab. It supports the inclusion and maintenance of additional item structures associated with the configurator model. This allows the model to incorporate supplemental product-structure information needed for configuration without treating it as a separate model-definition area.

These two subtabs belong specifically to the model’s Structure work area. Oracle Configurator Cloud organizes other model design activities, such as rule authoring and user-interface design, in their respective functional areas rather than as

Structure subtabs. This separation helps implementers maintain the item hierarchy and its supporting data independently from configuration logic and the runtime presentation. Oracle's Supply Chain Management documentation is available at Oracle Cloud SCM Documentation, and product information is available at Oracle Configurator.

QUESTION NO: 9

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 is correct because an item snapshot represents the product-model metadata imported into Oracle Configurator Modeling from Product Information Management. Its purpose is to provide the item-based model definition that configurator uses: the model hierarchy and the item and component attribute information needed to represent and configure that product structure. Oracle treats extension rules differently. They are authored and maintained in Configurator Modeling as rule-based custom logic for actions during configuration, such as manipulating order-line data or invoking supported configuration behavior. They are not a component carried in the imported Configurator Model Item Snapshot itself. This distinction is important during implementation: importing or refreshing an item-based model supplies the snapshot of product data, while extension-rule development is a separate modeling activity that is managed for the configurator model. Oracle's Configurator documentation describes the import of item-based models and the snapshot used by configurator, and its extension-rule documentation describes extension rules as separately defined custom logic. See Oracle: Import Item-Based Models and Oracle: Overview of Extension Rules.

QUESTION NO: 10

A global Power Systems manufacturer sells Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) products through its online portal. To gain competitive advantage, the manufacturer wants to enhance the ability of buyers to select a desired configuration of the high-end UPS models through guided selling options on its online selling portal. The company's product development team has finalized the enhancements, and needs your help to get them implemented on their online selling portal that is supported by Oracle Cloud Configurator.

What four actions would you take in Oracle Cloud Configurator to enhance a buyer's experience? (Choose four.)

A. You can allow buyers to raise requests if an expected product functionality is not offered.

B. You can create enhancements to the model structure that supplements the imported configurable structure of a model item.

C. You can create rules that will guide users in creating a valid model.

D. You can create user interfaces that will be dynamically presented to users based on the options chosen in the Configurator model.

E. You can test the behavior of the configured model anytime when you are editing it.

F. You can enable a checkout option for a model when a valid configuration is finalized.

G. You can display product reviews of customers who have purchased the same configuration earlier.

ANSWER: B C D E

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Configurator supports guided selling by letting implementation teams enrich an imported configurable item with Configurator-specific modeling artifacts. “You can create enhancements to the model structure that supplements the imported configurable structure of a model item” is correct because the workspace supports additional structure and presentation-oriented enhancements while retaining the product structure supplied from Product Information Management. “You can create rules that will guide users in creating a valid model” is also essential: rules evaluate selections and enforce valid, compatible configurations throughout the buyer’s session. Guided experiences can be tailored through “You can create user interfaces that will be dynamically presented to users based on the options chosen in the Configurator model.” This enables pages, controls, and content to appear conditionally as the buyer makes choices. Finally, “You can test the behavior of the configured model anytime when you are editing it” supports validating the structure, rules, and user-interface behavior before publishing the model for use in the selling flow. These capabilities collectively implement and verify the model behavior that buyers experience in the online portal. Oracle’s Configurator documentation is available in the Order Management and Configurator documentation library; see also Oracle’s Configurator model overview.

QUESTION NO: 11

Supplier Channel Management supports many business flows based on the Trading Partner Item

relationship. Which flow supports the use of Supplier Items?

A. When creating a manual invoice

B. When creating a negotiation

C. When creating a supplier site

D. When creating a manual adjustment

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

When creating a negotiation is correct because Oracle Procurement uses supplier items in the negotiation process to represent the products or services offered by a particular supplier. A supplier item can carry supplier-specific details, such as the supplier’s item number, description, and purchasing attributes, while maintaining its relationship to the buying organization’s internal item. This enables the negotiation author to invite suppliers to respond to requirements and allows suppliers to provide offers using the items they sell. The resulting responses can be evaluated across suppliers using commercial criteria such as price, quantity, and promised delivery information. Supplier-item relationships therefore support the core purpose of a negotiation: collecting, comparing, and selecting supplier offers for requested goods or services. Oracle’s negotiation documentation describes negotiations as the process used to create and manage sourcing events, including requests for quotation and auctions, with supplier responses evaluated by the buying organization. See Oracle’s Overview of Negotiations and its Manage Trading Partner Items implementation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 12

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

Identify the two reasons for this behavior. (Choose two.)

A. The EFF definition is not frozen.

B. The EFF segments are not defined correctly.

C. The EFF compilation is not done.

D. The custom extensible flexfields are not published.

E. The EFF context is not associated with the page.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The custom extensible flexfields are not published because deployment makes the extensible flexfield artifacts available to the application, while publishing makes the configured custom attributes available for use in the relevant business object and user interface. A successfully deployed flexfield can therefore still be absent from Order Management order capture if its custom extensible flexfield has not been published. The EFF context is not associated with the page because contexts control where extensible attributes are presented. For Order Management, the applicable context must be associated with the order-capture page or region that exposes Additional Information. This association tells the application which context-sensitive segments to render in that UI. After configuring the context association and publishing the custom flexfield, deployment applies the completed setup so that the attributes can appear for users creating or editing sales orders. Oracle's guidance distinguishes configuring and deploying extensible flexfields from publishing the resulting custom attributes, and describes using contexts to control the attributes displayed for a business object. See Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications: Extensible Flexfields and Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13

Your client sells patio furniture and they have a set standard price on shipping as $10 per item. However, when customers buy more than one of their lounge chairs on an order using the Standard method shipping, their shipping is discounted by 10%; when they buy between 5 and 100 of these chairs, the shipping is discounted by 20%.

How is this set up in Pricing?

A. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount using the Standard shipping method, Freight pricing charge definition, Lounge Chair item, Price calculation method, and $10 base price. Use item quantity, on-line aggregation, Highest Tier, discount percent based on list price, and Per unit application; define 10% for quantities 2–4 and 20% for quantities 5–100.

B. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight. Item: Lounge Chair. Calculation Method: Price. Base Price: $10· Tier basis type: Item quantity. Aggregation Method: On line. Apply To: All tiers· Adjustment Type: Discount percent· Adjustment Basis: List Price. Application Method: Extend

C. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a pricing matrix for the discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight· Item: Lounge Chair· Calculation Method: Price. Base Price: $10· Adjustment Matrix:o Minimum Extended Quantity: 2, Adjustment Type: Discount Percent, AdjustmentAmount: 10%o Minimum Extended Quantity: 5, Adjustment Type: Discount Percent

D. Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount for the discount using:. Shipping Method: Standard· Pricing Charge Definition: Freight· Item: Lounge Chair. Calculation Method: Price. Base Price: $10. Tier basis type: Item quantity· Aggregation Method: On line· Apply To: Highest Tier· Adjustment Type: Discount percent· Adjustment Basis: List Price. Application M

E. Order Attribute

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Set up a Shipping Charge List and a tiered discount using the Standard shipping method, a Freight pricing charge definition, and a $10 per-unit price for the Lounge Chair. This configuration establishes the base freight charge that Pricing applies to each eligible chair. Create the tiered discount using item quantity as the tier basis and on-line aggregation, then configure the quantity tiers so that a quantity of 2 through 4 receives a 10 percent discount and a quantity of 5 through 100 receives a 20 percent discount. Selecting Highest Tier ensures Pricing determines the applicable quantity range and applies only that range's discount, rather than combining discounts from multiple ranges. Using a discount-percent adjustment based on list price and a per-unit application method discounts each chair's $10 freight charge individually. Thus, the freight remains quantity-sensitive and correctly reflects the customer's order quantity while being limited to the Standard shipping method and the Lounge Chair item. Oracle describes shipping charge lists as the mechanism for defining freight charges and supports tiered adjustments for quantity-based pricing. See Oracle documentation on managing shipping charges and Oracle documentation on managing tiered pricing.

QUESTION NO: 14

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: A D

Explanation:

To enable Order Management to send a fulfillment request to a non-Fusion application, first create a web service connector and register the external service endpoint URL in that connector. The connector represents the external service integration and stores the information Order Management needs to invoke it, including the endpoint and applicable service configuration. This makes the external service available for use by fulfillment orchestration.

Next, create a routing rule for the fulfillment task that calls the connector. The routing rule determines how Order Management routes a particular fulfillment task during orchestration and associates the task with the registered connector. When an order line reaches that task and meets the routing conditions, Order Management uses the connector configuration to invoke the external endpoint. Together, connector registration and fulfillment-task routing provide the required linkage between the orchestration process and the external fulfillment service.

Oracle describes this external fulfillment integration model in its Order Management fulfillment-system integration overview and the setup guidance for communicating with a fulfillment system.