

## Oracle

# 1Z0-1163-1

## Questions & Answers

Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications  
SCM Foundations Associate - Rel 1

(Demo Version - Limited Content)



# Version: 4.0

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**Question: 1**

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What is a key feature of the Supply Chain Orchestration process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

- A. It only manages warehouse operations without linking to procurement or manufacturing.
- B. It automates the execution of supply chain tasks across different applications, ensuring end-to-end process integration.
- C. It provides a manual approach to tracking supply chain transactions.

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

The Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM is a pivotal feature that automates the execution of supply chain tasks across multiple applications, including procurement, manufacturing, and inventory management. It ensures seamless end-to-end process integration by coordinating activities like order fulfillment, material transfers, and production scheduling. Option A is incorrect because SCO extends beyond warehouse operations to integrate with procurement and manufacturing. Option C is also inaccurate as SCO eliminates manual tracking by leveraging automation, improving efficiency and visibility across the supply chain. This capability reduces delays and enhances coordination, aligning with Oracle's goal of a connected supply chain ecosystem.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM Documentation - "Supply Chain Orchestration Overview"

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**Question: 2**

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What is a primary function of Cost Accounting in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

- A. It prevents any fluctuations in material costs.
- B. It records only customer payments, excluding supplier invoices.
- C. It tracks and analyzes manufacturing costs to support financial reporting and decision-making.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Cost Accounting in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM is designed to track and analyze costs associated with manufacturing processes, including material, labor, and overhead expenses. This function supports financial reporting by providing detailed cost data and aids decision-making by offering insights into cost drivers and profitability. Option A is incorrect because cost accounting does not prevent fluctuations—it records and manages them. Option B is wrong as it encompasses supplier-related costs, not just customer payments. By maintaining accurate cost records, this module ensures compliance with accounting standards and enables strategic cost management.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM Documentation - "Cost Management Overview"

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**Question: 3**

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How can Oracle Fusion Applications ensure that supply planning recommendations reflect the latest supplier information?

- A. Implementing manual verification of supplier information before updating supply plans.
- B. Increasing reorder points in inventory management.
- C. By enabling real-time supplier collaboration to update supply planning with lead times and inventory availability.

D. Using separate forecasting models for procurement and supply chain planning.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM ensures supply planning recommendations are up-to-date by enabling real-time supplier collaboration through tools like the Supplier Portal and Supply Chain Collaboration features. This integration allows suppliers to provide current data on lead times and inventory availability, which is directly reflected in supply plans. Option A (manual verification) contradicts Oracle's automation-driven approach. Option B (increasing reorder points) is a reactive measure, not a solution for real-time updates. Option D (separate forecasting models) undermines the unified planning framework of Oracle Fusion. Real-time collaboration enhances planning accuracy and responsiveness.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM Documentation - "Supply Planning and Collaboration"

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**Question: 4**

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What is a key advantage of the Production Order to Cost Update OMBP in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

- A. It enhances customer relationship management, leading to effective cost analysis.
- B. It automates the production process, requiring minimal human supervision.
- C. It provides accurate cost calculations, leading to better decision-making and improved profitability.
- D. It provides real-time cost updates, ensuring immediate financial benefits.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

The Production Order to Cost Update process within Oracle Manufacturing Business Process (OMBP) in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM ensures accurate cost calculations by capturing and updating costs associated with production orders, such as materials, labor, and overhead. This accuracy supports better decision-making and improves profitability by enabling precise cost analysis and pricing strategies. Option A is irrelevant as it ties to CRM, not cost updates. Option B exaggerates automation—human oversight remains necessary. Option D focuses on real-time updates, which is secondary to the primary benefit of accuracy emphasized in Oracle documentation.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM Documentation - "Manufacturing Cost Management"

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**Question: 5**

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What is the function of IDR (Intelligent Document Recognition) and OCR (Optical Character Recognition) in the invoice submission process in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement application?

- A. IDR and OCR enable automated routing of invoices to the appropriate approvers based on predefined rules and approval hierarchies.
- B. IDR and OCR enhance invoice validation by cross-referencing invoice data with purchase orders and contracts, ensuring accuracy and compliance.
- C. IDR and OCR help capture and extract data from invoices, automating the data entry process and reducing manual effort.
- D. IDR and OCR facilitate supplier registration by digitizing and organizing supplier information, including contact details and banking information.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

In Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement, IDR and OCR technologies are used to capture and extract data from invoices, automating the data entry process. OCR converts scanned invoice images into machine-readable text, while IDR intelligently interprets and extracts relevant fields (e.g., invoice number, amount). This reduces manual effort and errors. Option A (automated routing) is a

downstream process, not the primary function of IDR/OCR. Option B (validation) is a secondary benefit, not the core purpose. Option D (supplier registration) is unrelated to invoice processing. This automation streamlines procurement workflows.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement Documentation - "Intelligent Document Recognition"

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