Oracle Procurement Business Process Foundations Associate Rel 2

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following can be tracked in the purchase order life cycle? (Choose two)

A. Trend statistics

B. Receipts

C. Amendments

D. Invoices

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Receipts and **Invoices** can be tracked as part of a purchase order's life cycle in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement. A receipt records the fulfillment activity that occurs when the ordered goods or services are received. Associating receipt transactions with the purchase order lets buyers and other authorized users monitor whether ordered quantities have been received, remain outstanding, or require further action. Invoice activity is also connected to the purchase order because supplier invoices are matched to purchasing documents and, where applicable, to receipt transactions. This provides visibility from the original order through receiving and into the procure-to-pay process, helping users monitor financial settlement and transaction progress for the order. Purchase order life-cycle visibility therefore brings together the operational receiving milestone and the related invoicing milestone in a single purchasing context. Oracle's Procurement documentation describes purchase orders as the purchasing documents used to manage supplier fulfillment, while its Payables and receiving integrations support matching and tracking the downstream receipt and invoice transactions. See the Oracle Procurement purchase order overview and the Oracle invoice matching documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following can be tracked in the requisition life cycle? (Choose two)

A. Purchase Orders

B. Invoices

C. Trend statistics

D. Amendments

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Purchase Orders and Invoices can be tracked from the requisition life cycle because Oracle Fusion Procurement maintains the document relationships created as a requisition proceeds through purchasing and payment. After an approved requisition is processed into a purchase order, the requisition's life-cycle information provides visibility to the resulting purchasing document, allowing the requester or procurement user to follow fulfillment of the requested goods or services. As downstream receiving and payables activity is recorded against that purchasing flow, invoice information is also available for tracking, giving users visibility beyond requisition approval and order creation through the supplier-billing stage. This connected view supports requester self-service and enables procurement teams to understand the current state of demand, ordering, and supplier invoicing without manually tracing each transaction across separate work areas. Oracle describes requisition life-cycle tracking as following the requisition through associated purchasing and fulfillment documents, including purchase orders and invoices. See Oracle's Manage Requisitions documentation and the Self Service Procurement overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

A procurement team wants suppliers to compete during an event by progressively submitting lower prices for the same requirement while the event remains open.

Which negotiation type should the team create?

A. Request for information

B. Auction

C. Request for proposal

D. Supplier registration request

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Auction is correct. An auction supports competitive bidding in which suppliers can submit and revise bids during the negotiation according to the bidding controls established by the buyer. It is suited to requirements where price competition is a primary evaluation factor.

A request for information is used to gather market or capability information. A request for quotation and a request for proposal can collect supplier responses, but an auction is the negotiation type designed for active competitive bidding.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the outcome of the Identify Opportunity process?

A. Register supplier

B. Author contract

C. Award business

D. Create sourcing event

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The outcome of the Identify Opportunity process is **Create sourcing event**. In the procurement lifecycle, an opportunity represents a recognized business need that may require external supplier competition or negotiation. After the opportunity has been identified and assessed, the procurement team proceeds by creating a sourcing event to engage eligible suppliers and collect the information needed to make a purchasing decision. Depending on the requirement, that event can support a request for information, request for quotation, auction, or request for proposal process.

Creating the sourcing event turns the identified need into an organized supplier-facing activity. It provides the structure for defining requirements, inviting suppliers, receiving responses, evaluating commercial and technical details, and moving toward a sourcing decision. This is the practical handoff from opportunity identification to the formal sourcing work that supports selection and eventual award. Oracle describes sourcing as the process used to negotiate with suppliers and obtain goods and services, with sourcing events serving as the central mechanism for gathering supplier responses. See Oracle's Overview of Sourcing and the guidance for creating a negotiation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Identify the TWO activities that a Supplier Customer Service Representative can perform in Supplier Portal for an existing purchase order.

A. Acknowledge a purchase order

B. Approve a purchase order for the buying organization

C. Create and submit a purchase-order change request

D. Create a payment process request

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A Supplier Customer Service Representative can **acknowledge a purchase order** and **create and submit a purchase-order change request**. Acknowledgment lets the supplier confirm receipt of the order, while a change request enables the supplier to propose changes such as revised quantities, prices, or promised dates for buyer review.

The supplier does not approve the buyer's purchase order, and payment processing remains an internal Payables activity of the buying organization.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which type of catalog can provide direct link to the supplier catalog?

A. Business Unit catalog

B. Local catalog

C. Punchout catalog

D. Informational catalog

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Punchout catalog is correct because it lets a requester access a supplier's externally hosted online catalog directly from Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement. Rather than storing and maintaining item content in the buyer's local procurement catalog, the punchout process opens a controlled session with the supplier's website. The requester searches and configures products using the supplier's current catalog, then returns the selected items and pricing to the Oracle requisition as a shopping cart. This approach provides direct supplier-catalog access while allowing the organization to retain its procurement controls, such as requisition approvals, accounting, and purchase-order processing in Oracle. It is especially useful for supplier catalogs with frequently changing assortments, configurable products, or supplier-maintained pricing and availability. Oracle describes punchout catalogs as catalogs in which content is maintained on the supplier's site and users are redirected there to shop before transferring selected items back to procurement. See Oracle's Manage Catalogs documentation and the Punchout Catalogs documentation for details.