

Oracle 1Z0-1055-23

Oracle Financials Cloud: Payables 2023 Implementation Professional

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Question: 1

In what order should the import process be run when importing suppliers?

- A. Supplier, Supplier Site Contacts, Supplier Site, Supplier Site Assignment
- B. Supplier, Supplier Address, Supplier Site, Supplier Site Assignments
- C. Supplier, Supplier Site Assignment, Supplier Site, Supplier Contacts
- D. any order

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following programs are used to import supplier information:

When importing supplier records containing data in each table, then Suppliers must be run first, followed by the Supplier Sites import process. Once the data is inserted, the following concurrent processes must be run to create the information in Oracle Fusion Suppliers.

Suppliers Import Process

Supplier Sites Import Process

Supplier Site Contacts Import Process

Supplier Site Assignments Process

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E56614_01/procurementop_gs/OAPRC/F1007476AN1079E.htm

Question: 2

Which two statements are true about processing corporate card expenses? (Choose two.)

- A. Conversion rate defaults apply only to cash expenses, not to corporate card expenses.
- B. Usage policy for expense category tolerances does not apply to credit card expenses.
- C. Card transactions will be paid directly from Expenses Cloud.
- D. You can process payment for credit card using Electronic funds transfer, check, or wire.
- E. Conversion rate defaults are applicable to corporate card expenses, just as they are applicable to cash expenses.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Conversion rate behavior applies only to cash expenses, not to corporate card expenses.

To enable your company to pay a corporate card issuer, you enter a default payment method, whether check, EFT (Electronic funds transfer), or wire, in the Address Payment Information region of the Edit Corporate Card Issuer page, as well as bank account information.

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/financialscs_gs/FAIEX/FAIEX1456644.htm

Question: 3

What happens if a company runs the Payables Unaccounted Transactions Sweep program for February 2018 if the invoices with a Hold status have an invoice date of January 20, 2018?

- A. The accounting dates of all unaccounted invoices will be changed to February 20, 2018, the same day of the next period.
- B. The accounting dates of all unaccounted invoices will change to February 28, 2018, the last day of the next period.
- C. The accounting dates of all unaccounted invoices will remain unchanged at January 20, 2018.
- D. The accounting dates of all unaccounted invoices will be changed to February 1, 2018, the first day of the next period.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Run the Payables Unaccounted Transactions Sweep program to transfer unaccounted transactions from one accounting period to another. If your accounting practices permit it, use this program to change the accounting date of the transactions to the next open period.

The program transfers unaccounted transactions to the period you specify by updating the accounting dates to the first day of the new period.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/farel8/financialscs_gs/FAPPP/F1011880AN1B948.htm

Question: 4

A Payment Process Request was submitted and errors were found in the payment file. The payment file and process were terminated.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The invoices are placed on payment hold.
- B. The status of each payment in the payment file is Terminated.
- C. The status of the payment file is Terminated.
- D. The status of each payment in the payment file is Cancelled and the related documents are available for future selection.
- E. The status of the payment file is Cancelled.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

If the payment file has been terminated and the documents payable have been returned to the source product, then the status of the Printed Payment File is Terminated.

Oracle Fusion Payments informs the source product of the terminated documents payable. Then for each payment in the payment file, Payments sets the status to Canceled.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/farel8/financialscs_gs/FAPPP/F1011879AN17393.htm

Question: 5

After you submitted a Payment Process Request, you noticed errors. You want to void the payments. Identify two statements that indicate when it is not possible to void a payment. (Choose two.)

- A. A payment that pays a prepayment that has been applied to an invoice.
- B. A payment that has already cleared the bank.
- C. A payment that has been accounted and posted to General Ledger.
- D. A payment with the status of Issued.
- E. A payment for an invoice with an associated Withholding Tax invoice.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A: You can't: Void a payment for a prepayment that's applied. You must first unapply the prepayment, then void the payment.

D: If the payment is cleared in cash management then it has to be uncleared first before you can void the payment.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/financialscs_gs/FAPPP/FAPPP1011879.htm

Question: 6

Identify what Oracle considers two best practices when setting up Payables and Receivables account access for bank reconciliation. (Choose two.)

- A. Do not assign bank accounts to business units.
- B. Assign a few general ledger cash accounts to multiple bank accounts to facilitate book-to-bank reconciliation.
- C. Business units must be granted access to the bank account.
- D. Only business units who use the same ledger as the bank accounts owning legal entity can be assigned access.
- E. Allow bank accounts to be accessed by all roles and users because the default value to secure a bank account by users and roles is No.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Account Access

Payables and Receivables account access is secured by business unit. In addition to selecting the appropriate application use or uses, one or more business units must be granted access before the bank account can be used by Payables and Receivables. Only business units that use the same ledger as the bank accounts owning legal entity can be assigned access.

Question: 7

Identify two ways the invoice imaging solution works in the Cloud. (Choose two.)

- A. Customers cannot use invoice imaging in the Cloud.
- B. Customers scan and store the invoice images on-premise and attach them during invoice entry.
- C. Customers ask their suppliers to scan and email the invoice.
- D. Customers ask suppliers to send electronic invoices.
- E. Customers scan the invoice on-premise and email the images.

Answer: C,E

Question: 8

What is the result of voiding a payment?

- A. A stop payment request has been initiated to the bank.
- B. A bills payable payment was created but is not yet matured.
- C. The payment is reconciled to the bank statement.
- D. The payment is no longer valid.

Answer: D

Question: 9

Which is the Payables tool based on real-time data?

- A. Essbase Cube
- B. Smart View
- C. Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI)
- D. Oracle Business Intelligence Applications (OBIA)
- E. Oracle Financial Reporting (FR)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) provides real-time insight into HCM business processes. Traditional ad-hoc reporting tools require a user to have an understanding of the data objects in the database.

References: <http://www.oracle.com/us/products/applications/fusion/hcm-oracle-transactional-bi-ds-2187697.pdf>

Question: 10

During your business trip to the UK, you took a taxi ride and paid for it by using your personal Visa credit card. While entering your expenses, you get a warning that a different conversion rate was applied to the taxi expense by Visa that the one used by your company.

How do you handle this situation?

- A. Do not enter the taxi expense and call your Finance Department so that they can make changes in the conversion rate settings and you do not violate the allowable limit.
- B. Call Visa to address the issue and tell them to make adjustments to their conversion rate. Then, wait to get a revised statement.
- C. Overwrite the conversion rate with the one Visa provided and enter a justification that Visa used a different conversion rate.
- D. Use the corporate-defined conversion rate even if it means you will not be reimbursed fully.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Payables uses five types of exchange rates. Payables uses exchange rates to convert invoice and payment amounts into your ledger currency.

* User. Used to manually enter your own exchange rate during invoice entry or at payment time. If you use the User exchange rate type, if the Payables option Calculate User Exchange Rate is enabled, and if you are using the Invoices window or the open interface table, then Payables calculates the invoice exchange rate if you provide the Ledger Currency amount.

Etc.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18727_01/doc.121/e12797/T295436T368341.htm

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