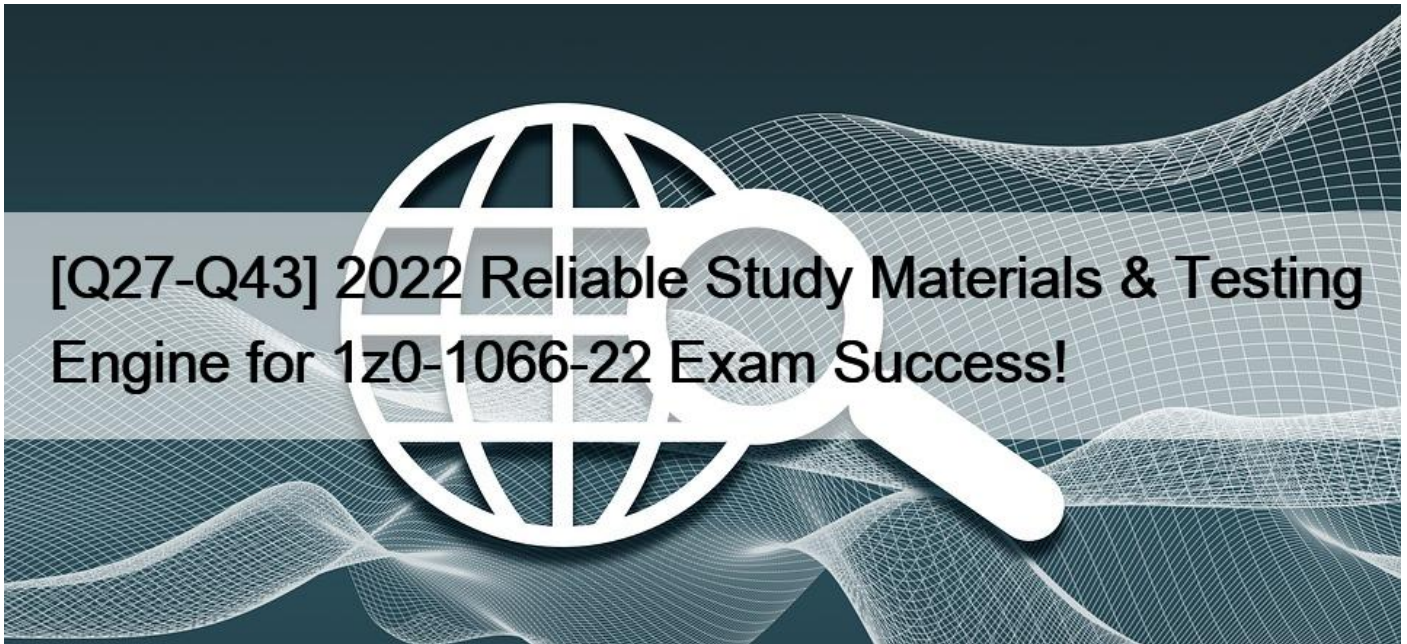


[Q27-Q43] 2022 Reliable Study Materials & Testing Engine for 1z0-1066-22 Exam Success!



2022 Reliable Study Materials & Testing Engine for 1z0-1066-22 Exam Success! Validate your Skills with Updated 1z0-1066-22 Exam Questions & Answers and Test Engine Q27. Your client has made a change to item costs. What type of collection do they need to run to only pick up this change?

- * Run targeted collection for item costs.
- * Must run full data collection. It is not possible to update just item costs.
- * Run net change collection for item costs.
- * Item costs cannot be updated via a data collection processes.
- * Item costs is automatically updated. No data collection is necessary.

Q28. You want to check how many items have excess inventory. Where must you go in Planning Central to find this information?

- * Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set > Search Exceptions > Open > Expand Supply Planning Exceptions > Select Item with Excess Inventory
- * Manage Plans > Edit Demand and Supply Plan > Select Supply tab > Navigate to Item area > Filter by Items with Excess Inventory
- * Manage Plans > Edit Supply Plan > Select Supply tab > Navigate to Item area > Filter by Items with Excess Inventory
- * Configure Exceptions > Expand Supply Planning Exceptions > Select Item With Excess Inventory
- * Configure Exceptions > Expand Demand Planning Exceptions > Select Item With Excess Inventory

PC Vision Plan

Social

* Page Layout

Plan Summary

Plan Summary x Forecast Analysis x Items x Supplies and Demands x **Exceptions x**

- ▶ Demand Planning Exceptions
- ▶ Supply Planning Exceptions
 - Demand Quantity Not Satisfied (0)
 - Demand at Risk Due to Insufficient**
 - Demand at Risk Due to Resource S**
 - Demand at Risk Due to Supplier Ca**
 - Items Below Safety Stock (10)**
 - Items with Excess Inventory (393)**
 - Items with Expired Lots (0)
 - Items with a Shortage (8)**
 - Late Replenishment for Forecast (0)
 - Late Replenishment for Sales Order (
 - Late Supply Pegged to Forecast (2)**
 - Late Supply Pegged to Sales Order**
 - Order Sourced from Alternate Facility
 - Order Sourced from Alternate Supp**
 - Orders To Be Canceled (0)
 - Orders To Be Rescheduled In (121)**
 - Orders To Be Rescheduled Out (28)**

Q29. As the planner, you have made some changes to a few of the specifications for items in your simulation sets. You would like to run one of your existing Demand and Supply Plans that contains this simulation set to see how these changes impact the plan.

Which option shows the steps you must complete in order to ensure that when you run your existing Demand and Supply plan, it contains your changes to the simulation set?

- * When the Demand and Supply Plan is run, verify that **Recalculate Safety Stock** is selected in the Details section.
- * You are only able to update one item attribute at a time. Since you have changed multiple attributes, you will be unable to update and run this plan.
- * When the Demand and Supply Plan is run, verify that **Refresh with current data** is selected in the Details section.
- * No additional steps are necessary. Any plans that contain your simulation set will automatically be updated with the changes.

Q30. You ran a demand plan with the data refresh option **Do not refresh with current data**. Identify two true statements. (Choose two.)

- * Shipments history data will not be modified.
- * Forecasting engine will run without advancing the plan date.
- * Shipments forecast data will not be modified.
- * Forecasting engine will not run.
- * Shipments history data will be updated.

Q31. Your client has a requirement to restrict Supply Plan data access. Identify three Data Access Set detail entities that can be used

to restrict plan data access. (Choose three.)

- * Supplier
- * Item
- * Transaction Type
- * Customer
- * Material Planner
- * Demand Class

Planning Central supports security rules at the following levels:

- **Item:** Can secure by Item category
- **Organization:** Can secure by Inventory Organization, Business Unit, or Legal Entity
- **Customer:** Can secure by Customer or Customer Class
- **Supplier:** Can secure by Supplier

Q32. Which four types of supplies can be reserved to a sales order in the inventory? (Choose four.)

- * Work orders
- * On-hand inventory
- * Purchase requisitions
- * Purchase orders
- * Transfer orders
- * Planned Orders

Q33. Which four types of items are eligible to be included as Supply Planned Items in the Supply Plan? (Choose four.)

- * Demand plan items
- * WIP components
- * All planned items
- * Purchased Items
- * Supply plan items
- * All sales orders

Q34. Which is the proper fulfillment strategy to plan for supply using the appropriate lead times required for processing material at a third party, based on the manufacturing work definition?

- * outside processing operations
- * expense destination transfers
- * contract manufacturing
- * back-to-back orders
- * drop shipments

Q35. Which two statements are true regarding Planning Business Flows? (Choose two.)

- * Inventory Planning cannot run in the Planning Business Flows.
- * You can analyze and adjust data at any stage of the process.
- * In automated plans, all release rules must be automatic.
- * Demand and Supply Planning have to be run in separate business flows.
- * Planners can set up automatic release rules or release orders manually as part of the plan execution.

Q36. In which situation would Bills of Distribution be more effective than Sourcing Rules?

- * When Organization A, Organization B, and Organization C make their own products

- * When Organization A buys from a Supplier; Organization B transfers from Organization A, and Organization C transfers from Organization B
- * When all organizations transfer 50% of the material from Organization B, and 50% from Organization C
- * When all organizations are buying from a single outside supplier
- * When Organization A, Organization B, and Organization C transfer from Organization C

Q37. Demand is high leading up to the Christmas holiday every year between Dec 20 and Dec 24 and not on Christmas day (Dec 25). Your customer has two demand plans. Describe the steps to model Christmas causal factor in both demand plans.

- * Open a demand plan and add a new customer specific Christmas causal factor. Create a table displaying the causal factor measure and relevant time period and modify as required. Causal factor changes in this demand plan will reflect in the 2nd demand plan also.
- * Open a demand plan and add a new customer specific Christmas causal factor. Create a table displaying the causal factor measure and relevant time period and modify as required. Causal factor changes are plan specific, so repeat the steps in the 2nd demand plan.
- * Use FBDI to create a new customer specific Christmas causal factor. Place value of 1 from Dec 20 to Dec 34. Causal factor upload to one demand plan will reflect in the 2nd demand plan also.
- * Use FBDI to create a new customer specific Christmas causal factor. Place value of 1 from Dec 20 to Dec 24. Causal factor changes are plan specific, so repeat the steps in the 2nd demand plan.
- * Open a demand plan and edit Christmas casual factor measure. Place value of one from Dec 20 to Dec 24 and zero for non-impacted days including Dec 25. Causal factor changes in this demand plan will reflect in the 2nd demand plan also.
- * Open a demand plan and edit Christmas casual factor measure. Place value of one from Dec 20 to Dec 24 and zero for non-impacted days including Dec 25. Causal factor changes are plan specific, so repeat the steps in the 2nd demand plan.

Reference:

To modify a causal factor:

1. Open a demand plan with history and horizon that matches the causal dates.
2. Create a table displaying the causal factor measure and relevant time period.
3. Modify the values of the causal factor and save. Next time you run any plan, the changes to the causal factor impact the forecast.

Q38. Which KPIs are available to measure forecasting accuracy and specify how these measures aggregated from item-organization level to higher levels.

- * MAPE, MAD, and Bias are used to measure forecast accuracy. MAD and Bias are aggregated using sum. MAPE is aggregated using weighted average.
- * MAPE, MAD, and Bias are used to measure forecast accuracy. MAPE and Bias are aggregated using weighted average. MAD is aggregated using sum.
- * MAPE, MFE, and Bias are used to measure forecast accuracy. MAPE and Bias are aggregated using weighted average. MFE is aggregated using sum.
- * MAPE, MFE, and Bias are used to measure forecast accuracy. MAPE and MFE are aggregated using weighted average. Bias is aggregated using sum.

Q39. Which four options can be set as a Demand Schedule in Supply Planning plan options? (Choose four.)

- * Final Bookings Forecast
- * Approved Final Shipments Forecast
- * Final Transfer Order Forecast
- * Final Shipments Forecast
- * Approved Final Bookings Forecast
- * Approved Final Transfer Order Forecast

Q40. Which three statements are true regarding exceptions? (Choose three.)

- * The conditions under which exceptions are generated can be modified.
- * You can act on an exception by selecting it and clicking **Resolve exception**. A list of ways to resolve will be generated.
- * The calculation logic for exceptions can be modified.
- * You can drill down into Supplies and Demand from an exception line.
- * You can export exception tables to Excel.
- * You can create custom exceptions.

Q41. Your client uses product categories and global sourcing rules for supply planning. However, their newest product doesn't follow these rules. For a specific item in the category, it needs to be sourced from a different supplier globally.

How should they set this up for the easiest maintenance, going forward?

- * Create a new global sourcing rule for the item; remove the category level assignments and create new item level assignments for all items in the category pointing each to the correct global sourcing rule.
- * Create a new local sourcing rule for the item; assign it to the assignment set at the item level; leave the category as is for the remainder of the products.
- * Create a new global sourcing rule for the item; assign it to the assignment set at the item-organization level; leave the category as is for the remainder of the products.
- * Create a new global sourcing rule for the item; assign it to the assignment set at the item level; leave the category as is for the remainder of the products.
- * Create a new global sourcing rule for the item; assign it to the assignment set at the item-organization level; alter the category to be category-organization for the remainder of the products.

Q42. Demand planner opens the pre-seeded plan summary of the demand plan and wants to analyze the forecast results. Describe the steps to review and analyze the forecast results.

- * Click **Revenue and Margin** tile. Review the **Revenue by Period** graph and pick a specific period. Right-click on a period, click **Drill To -> Default Group -> Revenue Analysis** to open the table and review the details.
- * Click **Forecast Comparison in the thousands** tile. Review **Forecast Comparison by Product Category** graph and pick a product category. Right-click on product category, click **Drill To -> Default Group -> Forecast Analysis** to open the table and review the details.
- * Click **Revenue and Forecast** tile. Review **Revenue by Period** graph and pick a specific period. Right-click on a period, click **Drill To -> Default Group -> Forecast Analysis** to open the table and review the details.
- * Click **Demand at Risk in thousands** tile. Review **Demand at Risk by Product Category** graph and pick a product category. Right-click on product category, click **Drill To -> Default Group -> Demand Analysis** to open the table and review the details.

The screenshot displays the Oracle FSCM PC Vision Plan interface. At the top, there are browser tabs for 'Environment Lar', 'Plan: PC Vision F', 'Oracle My Learn', 'Capability', and 'Skill'. The main page title is 'PC Vision Plan' with a 'Social' icon and a 'Page Layout' dropdown menu set to 'Plan Summary'. Below the title, there are several tabs: 'Plan Summary' (selected), 'Forecast Analysis', 'Items', 'Supplies and Demands', 'Exceptions', and 'Items'. The dashboard contains four main widgets: 1. 'Revenue and Margin' with two gauges showing '15.7...' and '85.6%'. 2. 'Forecast Comparison_1' with a horizontal bar chart comparing 'Sales Forecast' (156K) and 'Final Shipments Forecast' (48K). 3. 'Shipments Forecast MAPE' with a horizontal bar chart showing a value of '0.07'. 4. 'Inventory Turns' with a horizontal bar chart showing a value of '17.16'. Below these widgets are two larger charts: 'Forecast Comparison by Period' and 'Forecast Comparison by Product'. The 'Forecast Comparison by Period' chart is a combination bar and line chart showing 'Sales Forecast' (blue line), 'Final Shipments Forecast' (green line), 'Shipments History 1 Year Ago' (yellow line), 'Shipments History' (orange bars), and 'Sales Orders' (purple bars). The 'Forecast Comparison by Product' chart is a bar chart showing a single blue bar reaching approximately 58K. At the bottom of the screenshot is a Windows taskbar with a search bar and icons for Outlook, File Explorer, Chrome, Teams, and Word.

Q43. Which three statements are true about a drop ship validation organization? (Choose three.)

- * It is the source for organization-item attributes when creating drop ship planned orders.
- * It can be a Cost Organization.
- * It is not required in order to use drop shipments.
- * It cannot be an item organization.

- * It is a proxy for the organization during the collections of drop ship sales orders and drop ship history.
- * It can be an item organization.

Use the drop ship validation organization for the following purposes:

- As the source for organization-item attributes when creating drop ship planned orders
- As a proxy for the organization for drop ship forecasts and manual demands
- As a proxy for the organization during the collections of drop ship sales orders and drop ship history

Specify the drop ship validation organization when you generate a forecast or create a manual demand. Drop ship sales bookings and shipments history are collected with the drop ship validation organization when items are shipped from the warehouse. Demand forecasting can create forecasts for the drop ship validation organization and release the forecasts planning supplies.

The drop ship validation organization can be the item master for a source system, but it is not required.



Note: The drop ship validation organization must be an item organization. When you set up the drop ship validation organization, if the item master holds any transactions, create a new drop ship validation organization.

Oracle 1z0-1066-22 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Deploying Multi-Dimensional Demand Segments- Modelling and Analyzing the Supply PlanTopic 2- Apply Item Attributes for Supply Planning- Configure, Run and Manage a Demand PlanTopic 3- Configuring UOM, Currency, Disaggregation and Conditional Formatting- Configuring Pages, Tilesets, Tables and GraphsTopic 4- Integrate S&OP with SCM Cloud and External systems- Describe Override Demand Forecast and Plan ApprovalTopic 5- Manage Release Recommendations- Costing and Inventory Foundations

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