[Mar 09, 2024 Genuine 1z0-1125-2 Exam Dumps New 2024 Oracle Pratice Exam [Q31-Q47
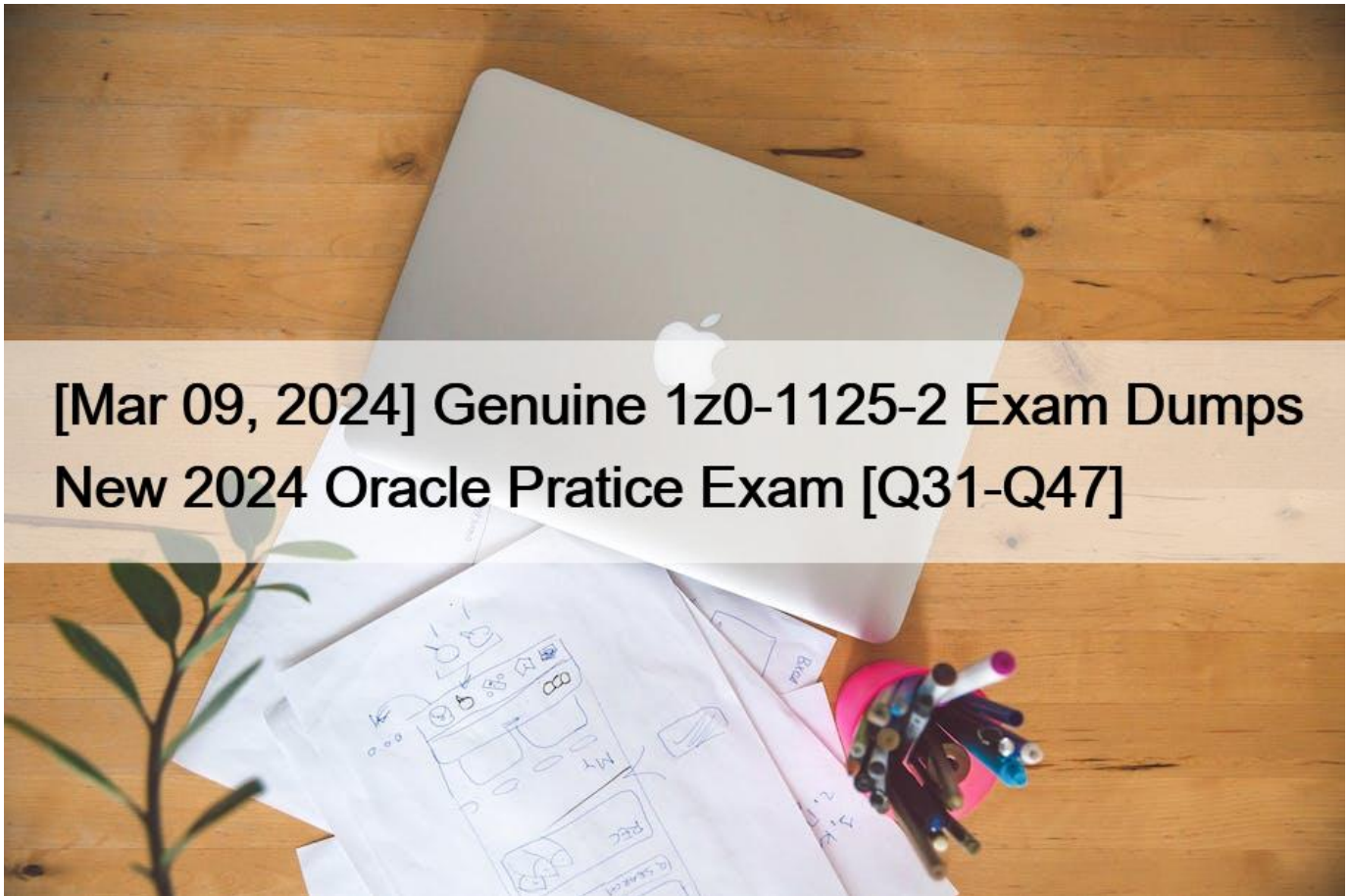

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Q31. Can a user configure and control the generation of full pegging information in the plan horizon of a supply plan?

* No, a user cannot control the generation of full pegging information within plan horizon against a supply plan.
* Yes, a user can control the generation of full pegging information within plan horizon against a supply plan.

According to the Mock Exams: Oracle SCM Business Process Foundation Associate document3, a user can configure and control the generation of full pegging information in the plan horizon of a supply plan. Pegging information shows the relationship between supply and demand in a supply chain. Full pegging information provides detailed information about each supply and demand source, such as item, quantity, date, location, organization, etc. A user can control the generation of full pegging information by selecting or deselecting the Generate Full Pegging option in the Plan Options page.

Q32. Which three settings do NOT allow the Contract Manufacturer to report the completion of an operation to the OEM?

* Count Point
* Backflush
* Auto Transact
* Auto Charge

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, backflush, auto transact, and auto charge are three settings that do not allow the Contract Manufacturer (CM) to report the completion of an operation to the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). These settings are used to automate the material transactions and cost accounting for an operation. Backflush means that material is automatically issued to an operation when it is completed. Auto transact means that output is automatically reported for an operation when it is completed. Auto charge means that costs are automatically charged for an operation when it is completed. These settings reduce the manual intervention and data entry by the CM.

Q33. What will you use to see item attributes and organization attributes?
* Levels and Attributes
* Measure catalogs
* Segment group
* Dimension catalogs
According to the Mock Exams: Oracle SCM Business Process Foundation Associate document3, levels and attributes are used to see item attributes and organization attributes. Levels and attributes are part of the dimension catalogs that define how data is organized and aggregated in Oracle SCM Cloud. Item attributes are characteristics of items that describe them, such as item name, description, category, cost, price, etc. Organization attributes are characteristics of organizations that describe them, such as organization name, type, location, currency, etc.

Q34. Which supply type enables a Production Supervisor to manually issue material to a work order?
* Assembly Pull
* Push
* Bulk
* Operation Pull
According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, push is the supply type that enables a Production Supervisor to manually issue material to a work order. Push supply type means that material is issued to a work order before it is consumed by an operation. The Production Supervisor can use the Issue Material page or a mobile device to issue material to a work order.

Q35. In sales and operations planning, a planner compares the operating plan with the business plan and financial budgets and performs the action using four infotiles from the seeded financial review summary Which four infotiles should the planner be using?
* Revenue & Gross Margin Percentage
* Cost Comparison
* Inventory Turn
* Plan Versus Forecast
* Unmet Revenue
According to the Business Process Training and Certification – Oracle University document2, in sales and operations planning, a planner compares the operating plan with the business plan and financial budgets and performs the action using four infotiles from the seeded financial review summary. The four infotiles are Revenue & Gross Margin Percentage, Cost Comparison, Plan Versus Forecast, and Unmet Revenue. These infotiles show the key financial metrics and indicators that help the planner evaluate the performance of the operating plan against the business plan and financial budgets.

Q36. Which three pieces of demand information can be included as demand in an Oracle supply plan?
* Production Plan
* Build Plan
* Manual Forecast
* Demand Forecast
According to the Oracle Supply Planning Cloud User Guide1, there are four types of demand information that can be included as demand in an Oracle supply plan: production plan (A), manual forecast ©, demand forecast (D), and sales orders. A production plan is a high-level plan that specifies the quantity and timing of finished goods to be produced. A manual forecast is a user-defined forecast that can be entered or imported into a supply plan. A demand forecast is a statistical forecast that is generated by Oracle

Demand Management Cloud or another forecasting system. Sales orders are confirmed orders from customers that have been entered into Oracle Order Management Cloud or another order management system. A build plan (B) is not a type of demand information that can be included as demand in an Oracle supply plan, but rather an output of a supply plan that specifies the quantity and timing of production orders to be executed.

Q37. Which three tasks can production operators perform from the Dispatch List?
* Report Resource Transactions
* Issue Materials
* Print Work order traveler and product labels
* Report Material Transactions
According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, production operators can perform three tasks from the Dispatch List: report resource transactions, print work order traveler and product labels, and report material transactions. The Dispatch List is a page in Oracle SCM Cloud that shows the list of operations that are scheduled for production in a work area. Production operators can use the Dispatch List to perform various tasks related to production execution and reporting. Report resource transactions is a task that records the usage of resources, such as labor, machine, tools, etc., for an operation. Print work order traveler and product labels is a task that prints the documents that contain information about the work order and the product, such as item, quantity, operation sequence, routing instructions, quality specifications, etc. Report material transactions is a task that records the movement of material, such as issuing, returning, transferring, adjusting material for an operation.

Q38. What is the input required to reserve the components against a work order?
* Routing Information of the Finished Product
* Manufacturing Master Data
* Item Structure of the Finished Product
* Plant Parameters
According to the Oracle Inventory Management Cloud User Guide, reserving components against a work order is the process of allocating materials from inventory to production based on availability and priority. Reserving components against a work order requires the item structure of the finished product © as an input, which defines the components and their quantities that are needed to produce an item. Routing information of the finished product (A), manufacturing master data (B), and plant parameters (D) are not inputs required to reserve components against a work order, but rather inputs required for other processes such as work definition creation, contract manufacturing setup, or plant configuration.

Q39. How is the “Available to Transact” quantity calculated on the Item Availability page?
* (Reservable Quantity On Hand) – Pending Transactions – Reservations
* (Quantity On Hand) – Pending Transactions – Reservations
* (Quantity On Hand) – Pending Transactions
* (Quantity On Hand) – Inbound
According to the Mock Exams: Oracle SCM Business Process Foundation Associate document3, available to transact quantity is calculated on the Item Availability page as follows:

Available to Transact = (Quantity On Hand) – Pending Transactions – Reservations Quantity On Hand is the amount of inventory that is physically present in a location or organization. Pending Transactions are the transactions that have not been completed or posted yet, such as receipts, issues, transfers, etc. Reservations are the allocations of inventory to specific demands, such as sales orders, work orders, transfer orders, etc.

Q40. Which of the three statements are true While planning, the administrator defining the supply plan has the option to setup items included in the supply chain.
* Production Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items
* Production Plan to include items that are MPS Planned items
* Manufacturing Plan to include items that are MRP Planned items
* Manufacturing Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items

According to the Business Process Training and Certification – Oracle University document2, while planning, the administrator defining the supply plan has the option to setup items included in the supply chain. There are three types of statements that are true in this context:

Production Plan to include items that are MPS Planned items

Production Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items Manufacturing Plan to include items that are MRP Planned items MPS (Master Production Schedule) is a plan that specifies the quantity and timing of finished goods to be produced. MRP (Material Requirements Planning) is a plan that calculates the quantity and timing of raw materials and components needed to produce the finished goods. A Production Plan is a type of supply plan that focuses on the production of finished goods. A Manufacturing Plan is a type of supply plan that covers both the production of finished goods and the procurement of raw materials and components.

Q41. Which two types of analysis can you use to compare forecast accuracy of a plan in a given time period?
* MAD
* Waterfall analysis
* Trend analysis D BIAS
* MAPE
According to the Business Process Training and Certification – Oracle University document2, forecast accuracy is a measure of how closely the forecast matches the actual demand. Two types of analysis that can be used to compare forecast accuracy of a plan in a given time period are: waterfall analysis and trend analysis. Waterfall analysis is a graphical representation of how forecast accuracy changes over time due to various factors, such as demand changes, forecast updates, plan adjustments, etc. Trend analysis is a statistical method of identifying patterns or trends in historical data and projecting them into the future.

Q42. Which of the three statements are true While planning, the administrator defining the supply plan has the option to setup items included in the supply chain.
* Manufacturing Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items
* Production Plan to include items that are MPS Planned items
* Production Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items
* Manufacturing Plan to include items that are MRP Planned items
According to the Business Process Training and Certification – Oracle University document2, while planning, the administrator defining the supply plan has the option to setup items included in the supply chain. There are three types of statements that are true in this context:

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Q43. Which three features are offered by product genealogy in Manufacturing Cloud?
* Genealogy Details
* Transaction History
* Information
* Production Cost
According to the Oracle Manufacturing Cloud User Guide3, product genealogy is a feature that provides visibility into the history and composition of products throughout their lifecycle. Product genealogy offers three features: genealogy details (A), transaction

history (B), and information ©. Genealogy details show the structure and relationships of products and their components at any point in time. Transaction history shows the chronological sequence of transactions that affected products and their components. Information shows additional attributes and attachments related to products and their components. Production cost (D) is not a feature offered by product genealogy in Manufacturing Cloud, but rather a separate feature that calculates and reports the cost of production orders and work orders.

Q44. Which three item attributes belong to the Manufacturing Attribute group?
* WIP
* Contract Manufacturing
* Back-to-Back Enabled
* Supply type
* Make or Buy

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, WIP, Contract Manufacturing, and Supply type are three item attributes that belong to the Manufacturing Attribute group. The Manufacturing Attribute group contains attributes that define how an item is manufactured or procured. WIP is an attribute that indicates whether an item is enabled for work in process (WIP) transactions, such as creating and releasing work orders, reporting material and resource usage, etc. Contract Manufacturing is an attribute that indicates whether an item is manufactured by a contract manufacturer (CM) or by an original equipment manufacturer (OEM). Supply type is an attribute that determines how material is issued to a work order, such as push, pull, bulk, supplier, etc.

Q45. Which three statements are true regarding simulation in Oracle Supply Planning Cloud?
* A user can use one simulation set in multiple plans.
* Simulation sets are predefined.
* A user can use the same simulation set multiple times while editing the data in it.
* A user can add data to simulation set from plan inputs and from a supply plan.
* It is mandatory to associate simulation set in plan option while creating a supplyplan.

According to the Oracle Supply Planning Cloud User Guide1, simulation sets are used to create and compare different scenarios in a supply plan. A user can use one simulation set in multiple plans (A), use the same simulation set multiple times while editing the data in it ©, and add data to simulation set from plan inputs and from a supply plan (D). Simulation sets are not predefined (B), and it is not mandatory to associate simulation set in plan option while creating a supply plan (E).

Q46. Exceptions are generated only against new planned orders in Oracle supply plans
* FALSE
* TRUE

According to the Mock Exams: Oracle SCM Business Process Foundation Associate document3, exceptions are generated not only against new planned orders but also against existing supply and demand in Oracle supply plans. Exceptions are messages that alert the user about potential issues or opportunities in a supply plan, such as excess inventory, late orders, unmet demand, etc. Exceptions are generated based on predefined or user-defined rules that compare the supply and demand data with certain thresholds or criteria. Exceptions can be generated against any type of supply or demand source, such as planned orders, purchase orders, sales orders, transfer orders, work orders, etc.

Q47. What are the planning levels available for Min-Max planning?
* Organization and Sub inventory
* Organization, Sub inventory, Locator, Project, and Item
* Organization, Sub inventory, Locator, and Item
* Organization, Sub inventory, and Locator

According to the Oracle Inventory Management Cloud User Guide, min-max planning is a replenishment method that maintains inventory levels between a minimum and a maximum quantity. Min-max planning can be performed at two planning levels: organization and sub inventory (A). Organization level min-max planning considers all sub inventories within an organization for replenishment. Sub inventory level min-max planning considers only one sub inventory within an organization for replenishment.

Min-max planning does not support locator ©, project (B), or item (D) as planning levels.

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