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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which process is responsible for the requisitioning, purchasing, receiving, paying, and accounting of goods and services from an outside supplier?

Options:

- A- Manufacturing
- B- Sourcing
- C- Inventory Management
- D- Procure-to-Pay

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Plan to Produce training course1, procure-to-pay is the process that is responsible for the requisitioning, purchasing, receiving, paying, and accounting of goods and services from an outside supplier. Procure-

to-pay covers the entire lifecycle of a supplier relationship, from sourcing and contracting to invoicing and payment. Manufacturing (A), sourcing (B), and inventory management are not processes that are responsible for the requisitioning, purchasing, receiving, paying, and accounting of goods and services from an outside supplier, but rather sub-processes that are part of the plan-to-produce or order-to-cash processes.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which task is used to upload an external forecast in the system?

Options:

- A- Refresh and start the Order Promising Server
- B- Load planning data from files
- C- Load filter names for planning data collections
- D- Export supply chain planning data

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Business Process Training and Certification - Oracle University document², load planning data from files is the task that is used to upload an external forecast in the system. Load planning data from files is a task in Oracle SCM Cloud that allows the user to import data from external sources into the planning data repository. The user can upload various types of data, such as sales forecast, demand schedule, supply schedule, on-hand inventory, etc., using predefined or custom templates. The user can also validate, transform, and map the data before loading it into the system.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Count Point

- B-** Backflush
- C-** Auto Transact
- D-** Auto Charge

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which measure is required to import data from an external source?

Options:

- A- Final Shipments Forecast
- B- Approved Final Shipments Forecast
- C- Final Bookings Forecast
- D- Sales Forecast

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Mock Exams: Oracle SCM Business Process Foundation Associate document3, sales forecast is the measure that is required to import data from an external source. Sales forecast is an estimate of future sales based on historical data, market trends, customer demand, etc. Sales forecast can be imported from an external source, such as a spreadsheet, a database, or a third-party application, using the Load Planning Data from Files task in Oracle SCM Cloud.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

- A- Manufacturing Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items
- B- Production Plan to include items that are MPS Planned items
- C- Production Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items
- D- Manufacturing Plan to include items that are MRP Planned items

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the purpose of defining the ABC Classification?

Options:

A- To decide the frequency to perform inventory replenishment

- B-** To decide the frequency to review inventory balances
- C-** To decide the frequency to perform inventory transactions
- D-** To decide the frequency to perform inventory accuracy review

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document¹, the purpose of defining the ABC Classification is to decide the frequency to perform inventory accuracy review. ABC Classification is a method of categorizing inventory items based on their value and usage. Items are classified into three groups: A, B, and C. A items are the most valuable and frequently used items, B items are moderately valuable and used items, and C items are the least valuable and rarely used items. The ABC Classification helps to prioritize the inventory management activities, such as cycle counting, physical counting, replenishment, etc.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What represents a Physical, Geographical, or Logical Cluster of Work Centers?

Options:

- A- Resource Instances
- B- Resources
- C- Work Area
- D- Manufacturing Calendar

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Manufacturing Cloud User Guide, a work area represents a physical, geographical, or logical cluster of work centers. A work area can contain one or more resources that perform similar operations or activities. A resource instance (A) is an individual machine, tool, person, or crew that performs an operation in a work definition. A resource (B) is a generic representation of a resource instance that defines its attributes, such as cost, availability, and capacity. A manufacturing calendar (D) is a calendar that defines the working days and hours for a plant or a work area.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is not a part of supplies of reservation?

Options:

- A- Sales Order
- B- Purchase Order
- C- Transfer Order
- D- Work Order

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Inventory Management Cloud User Guide, a reservation is a link between a supply source and a demand source. A supply source can be a purchase order (B), a transfer order , or a work order (D). A demand source can be a sales order line, an internal material transfer, or a work order component requirement. A sales order (A) is not a part of supplies of reservation, but rather a part of demands of reservation.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are present in the Plan Parameter section?

Options:

- A- Forecast Buckets
- B- Planning Calendar
- C- Price list
- D- Level Member
- E- Output Measure
- F- Exception set

Answer:

B, D, F

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Planning Cloud User Guide³, the plan parameter section contains several options that control how a supply plan is run and displayed. Some of these options are planning calendar (B), level member (D), and exception set (F). A planning calendar defines the time periods for which data is aggregated and displayed in a supply plan. A level member specifies the level of detail for which data is collected and displayed in a supply plan. An exception set defines a set of conditions that identify potential issues or opportunities in a supply plan. Forecast buckets (A), price list , and output measure (E) are not present in the plan parameter section.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After Completion of the last operation in the Work Definition What does a system initiates of the contract manufacturing Service Item against the purchase order created on the contract manufacturer?

Options:

- A- Transfer Order
- B- Receipt
- C- Work Order
- D- Sales Order

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Plan to Produce training course², after completion of the last operation in the work definition, the system initiates a receipt of the contract manufacturing service item against the purchase order created on the contract manufacturer. This receipt updates the on-hand quantity of the finished good item in the inventory organization. A transfer order (A), a work order , or a sales order (D) are not initiated by the system after completion of the last operation in the work definition.

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