



Free Questions for 1Z0-1125-2 by vceexamstest

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

With which two supply types are non-tracking components automatically transacted? a work order?

Options:

- A- Operation Pull
- B- Supplier
- C- Push
- D- Assembly Pull

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

According to the [Oracle Manufacturing Cloud User Guide](#)¹, non-tracking components are components that do not require lot or serial control, and are not tracked in inventory. Non-tracking components are automatically transacted with two supply types: operation pull (A) and assembly pull (D). Operation pull components are transacted when an operation is completed. Assembly pull components are

transacted when a work order is completed.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are work order supply types?

Options:

- A- Automatically Transit
- B- Count Point
- C- Bulk
- D- Phantom

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Manufacturing Cloud User Guide¹, work order supply types are categories that define how components are consumed and transacted in a work order. Work order supply types include bulk and phantom (D). Bulk components are transacted in bulk quantities at the completion of a work order. Phantom components are not transacted, but their subcomponents are transacted based on the bill of materials. Automatically transit (A) and count point (B) are not work order supply types, but rather operation types that define how operations are completed and reported in a work order.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three work order attributes are displayed on the History tab?

Options:

- A-** Work Order Details
- B-** Transaction History (
- C-** IoT Insights

D- Work Definition

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document¹, work order details, transaction history, and IoT insights are three work order attributes that are displayed on the History tab. The History tab is a page in Oracle SCM Cloud that shows the historical information about a work order. Work order details are attributes that describe the basic information about a work order, such as status, priority, quantity, start date, end date, etc. Transaction history is a list of transactions that have been performed for a work order, such as material issues, returns, transfers, adjustments; resource charges; output completions; scrap reports; etc. IoT insights are analytics that provide insights into the performance of a work order based on data collected from Internet of Things (IoT) devices connected to machines or products.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three tasks can production operators perform from the Dispatch List?

Options:

- A-** Report Resource Transactions
- B-** Issue Materials
- C-** Print Work order traveler and product labels
- D-** Report Material Transactions

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exceptions are generated only against new planned orders in Oracle supply plans

Options:

A- FALSE

B- TRUE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What information should users set up in order to use the financial review summary? properly?

Options:

- A- Price list only
- B- Both item cost and price list
- C- Item cost and price for each item is calculated in the application
- D- Item cost only

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Business Process Training and Certification - Oracle University document2, users should set up both item cost and price list in order to use the financial review summary properly. The financial review summary is a dashboard that shows the key financial metrics and indicators of a supply plan, such as revenue, gross margin, cost comparison, plan versus forecast, unmet revenue, etc. The financial review summary requires both item cost and price list to calculate the revenue and cost of the supply plan. Item cost is the amount of money that is spent to produce or procure an item. Price list is the amount of money that is charged to sell an item.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After OEM completes tracking a work order and the supply is available, who sends the shipping req and to whom?

Options:

- A- OEM to CM
- B- Production Supervisor to CM
- C- Production Supervisor to OEM
- D- CM to OEM

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document¹, after OEM completes tracking a work order and the supply is available, OEM sends the shipping request to CM. The shipping request is a document that instructs the CM to ship the finished goods to the OEM or to a third-party location. The shipping request contains information such as item, quantity, destination, carrier, etc. The shipping request is created and sent by the OEM using the Create Shipping Request task in Oracle SCM Cloud.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based On what does the contract manufacturing (CM) Deliver Good to a customer ?

Options:

- A- Transfer Order
- B- Purchase Order
- C- Shipment Request
- D- Sales Order

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Plan to Produce training course³, contract manufacturing deliver good to a customer is the process of delivering the finished goods produced by a contract manufacturer to the end customer based on a sales order (D). A sales order is a document that captures and validates the customer's request for goods or services. A transfer order (A) is a document that initiates an internal material transfer between two inventory organizations. A purchase order (B) is a document that initiates a procurement transaction with an external supplier. A shipment request is a document that initiates a shipment transaction from one location to another.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the planning levels available for Min-Max planning?

Options:

- A- Organization and Sub inventory
- B- Organization, Sub inventory, Locator, Project, and Item
- C- Organization, Sub inventory, Locator, and Item
- D- Organization, Sub inventory, and Locator

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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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