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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A demand planner wants to simulate demand by making certain changes in holidays. Which forecasting profile option should the planner use?

Options:

- A- Forecasting methods
- B- Decomposition Groups
- C- Forecasting Parameters
- D- Simulation output

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Demand Management Cloud User Guide¹, decomposition groups are used to simulate demand by making certain changes in holidays, events, or other factors that affect demand patterns. A demand planner can use decomposition groups to

create different scenarios and compare them with the base forecast. Forecasting methods (A), forecasting parameters , and simulation output (D) are not forecasting profile options that can be used to simulate demand by making changes in holidays.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Through Which Order does the OEM outsource the manufacturing of products to the contract manufacturer?

Options:

A- Transfer Order

B- Work Order

C- Purchase Order

D- Sales Order

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the Business Process Training and Certification - Oracle University document², when an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) outsources the manufacturing of products to a contract manufacturer (CM), it uses a purchase order (PO) to place an order with the CM. A purchase order is a document that specifies the terms and conditions of a purchase transaction between a buyer and a seller. The PO contains information such as item, quantity, price, delivery date, payment terms, etc. The PO serves as a legal contract between the OEM and the CM.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two types of analysis can you use to compare forecast accuracy of a plan in a given time period?

Options:

A- MAD

B- Waterfall analysis

C- Trend analysis D BIAS

D- MAPE

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are key operational tasks associated with Material Reservation?

Options:

- A- Manage Production
- B- Item Creation
- C- Execute Production
- D- Manage Inventory Transactions

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document¹, material reservation is the process of allocating material to a specific work order or operation. The key operational tasks associated with material reservation are: manage production, execute production, and manage inventory transactions. Manage production is the task of creating and releasing work orders, scheduling and rescheduling operations, and monitoring production progress. Execute production is the task of reporting material transactions, such as issuing, returning, transferring, and adjusting material. Manage inventory transactions is the task of performing inventory movements, such as receiving, delivering, transferring, and adjusting inventory.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three types of quantities can be simultaneously reported by the Quick Complete Action?

Options:

- A- Issued
- B- Rejected
- C- Scraped
- D- Completed

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document¹, the Quick Complete Action allows the user to report three types of quantities simultaneously: rejected, scrapped, and completed. Rejected quantity is the amount of output that does not meet the quality standards and is sent back to the previous operation or work area. Scrap quantity is the amount of output that is wasted or discarded due to defects or errors. Completed quantity is the amount of output that meets the quality standards and is ready for the next operation or work area.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three pieces of demand information can be included as demand in an Oracle supply plan?

Options:

- A- Production Plan
- B- Build Plan
- C- Manual Forecast
- D- Demand Forecast

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

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.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are major activities that come under the Demand Planner role?

Options:

- A- What-if analysis
- B- Review Product Mix
- C- Resolve exceptions
- D- Generate Forecast
- E- IZI Approve demand plan

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Demand Management Cloud User Guide, the Demand Planner role is responsible for performing what-if analysis (A), reviewing product mix (B), and approving demand plan (E). These are major activities that come under the Demand Planner role. Resolving exceptions and generating forecast (D) are not major activities that come under the Demand Planner role, but rather tasks that are performed by other roles such as Demand Analyst or Demand Administrator.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Cloud Application is NOT involved in back-to-back fulfillment of a make item in a sales order?

Options:

- A- Supply Chain Orchestration
- B- Purchasing
- C- Manufacturing
- D- Inventory

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Order to Cash training course3, back-to-back fulfillment of a make item in a sales order involves four Cloud Applications: Order Management, Supply Chain Orchestration, Manufacturing, and Inventory. Order Management captures and validates the sales order, Supply Chain Orchestration creates and manages the supply order, Manufacturing executes the production order, and Inventory receives and ships the finished goods. Purchasing (B) is not involved in back-to-back fulfillment of a make item in a sales order, but it is involved in back-to-back fulfillment of a buy item in a sales order.

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