Question 1

Which two parameters determine the release of planned orders in Demand Forecast to Supply Plan Process?

Options:

A- Sourcing Rules

B- Demand Schedule

C- Item Attributes

D- Sales Orders

E- External Forecast

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

According to the Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: Plan to Produce training course2, sourcing rules and item attributes are two parameters that determine the release of planned orders in Demand Forecast to Supply Plan Process. Sourcing rules define how to

replenish inventory or fulfill demand (A), and item attributes specify planning-related information such as make or buy, lead time, lot size, etc. . Demand schedule, sales orders, and external forecast are not parameters that determine the release of planned orders, but rather sources of demand that can be included in a supply plan.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true regarding simulation in Oracle Supply Planning Cloud?

Options:

A- A user can use one simulation set in multiple plans.

B- Simulation sets are predefined.

C- A user can use the same simulation set multiple times while editing the data in it.

D- A user can add data to simulation set from plan inputs and from a supply plan.

E- It is mandatory to associate simulation set in plan option while creating a supplyplan.

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

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).

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is the difference between input and output costs treated as?

Options:

A- Variance Cost

B- Actual Cost

C- Scrap Cost

D- Transfer Cost

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the Business Process Training and Certification - Oracle University document2, variance cost is the difference between input and output costs treated as. Variance cost is calculated by subtracting the output cost from the input cost for each work order operation. Variance cost reflects the efficiency or inefficiency of the production process. It can be positive or negative depending on whether the input cost is higher or lower than the output cost.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which supply type enables a Production Supervisor to manually issue material to a work order?

Options:

A- Assembly Pull

B- Push

C- Bulk

D- Operation Pull

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What will you use to see item attributes and organization attributes?

Options:

A- Levels and Attributes

B- Measure catalogs

C- Segment group

D- Dimension catalogs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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.

Question 6

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?

Options:

A- Revenue & Gross Margin Percentage

B- Cost Comparison

C- Inventory Turn

D- Plan Versus Forecast

E- Unmet Revenue

Answer:

A, B, D, E

Explanation:

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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the two Job Roles required to define the Manufacturing Master Data?

Options:

A- Manufacturing Engineer?

B- Production Operator

C- Production Supervisor

D- Cost Accountant

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, the Manufacturing Engineer and Production Supervisor are the two job roles required to define the Manufacturing Master Data. The Manufacturing Engineer is responsible for creating and maintaining the manufacturing master data, such as items, bills of materials, routings, and work definitions. The Production Supervisor is responsible for creating and maintaining the production resources, such as work areas, work centers, and resources.

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which three features are offered by product genealogy in Manufacturing Cloud?

Options:

A- Genealogy Details

B- Transaction History

C- Information

D- Production Cost

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

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.

Question 9

Which Job Role is required to issue components to a work order?

Options:

A- Cost Accountant

B- Production Supervisor

C- Manufacturing Engineer

D- Production Operator

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, production operator is the job role that is required to issue components to a work order. Production operator is a person who performs the production activities on the shop floor, such as reporting material and resource transactions, reporting output and scrap, printing labels and documents, etc. Production operator can use the Issue Material task in Oracle SCM Cloud to issue components to a work order. Components are the raw materials or subassemblies that are used to produce a finished good. Issuing components means that the components are moved from the inventory location to the work order location.

Question 10

What enables service item to be auto consumed into a work order?

Options:

A- Supply type of the service item as 'Push'

B- Supply type of the service item as 'Operation Pull'

C- Supply type of the service item as 'Supplier'

D- Supply type of the service item as 'Assembly Pull'

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle SCM Business Process Certified Foundations Associate Rel 2 document1, assembly pull is the supply type that enables service item to be auto consumed into a work order. Assembly pull means that material is automatically issued to a work order when it is completed. Service item is a type of item that represents a service or activity that is performed on or for another item, such as installation, repair, maintenance, etc. Service item can be auto consumed into a work order if it is defined as an assembly pull component in the bill of material.