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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization has agreed to bill rates based on a person's job, which are updated annually. The rates are recorded on a default bill rate schedule that is attached to each project. An employee has an HR assignment job of Consultant. However, the employee is temporarily working on a project as a Project Manager. What is the correct way to ensure that the employee's time is billed correctly?

Options:

- A- Amend the employee's HR assignment to Project Manager.
- B- Add the employee as a separate line to the default bill rate schedule.
- C- Use the transaction control functionality at the project level.
- D- Use the assignment override at the project level.
- E- Use the employee bill rate override at the project level.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Job Assignment Overrides

You can override both an employee's job assignment and an employee's billing title for this project or lowest level task.

When you override an employee's job assignment, the new job assignment determines bill rates for the employee's billing on this project or lowest task (if this task uses job bill rates). You can choose any active job in the Oracle Applications database.

When you override an employee's primary billing title, the new billing title appears on future invoices for this employee's billing (if this project's labor invoice format displays an employee billing title).

Any job assignment override you enter for this project or lowest task takes precedence over any project job assignment override.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify three transactions that can be entered as a pre-approved expenditure batch:

Options:

A- Burden

B- Supplier Invoices

C- Usages

D- Expense Reports

E- Miscellaneous

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

Pre-approved expenditures are timecards, expense reports (D), usage logs, miscellaneous transactions (E), burden transactions (A), inventory transactions, and work in process transactions usually completed on paper and approved by a supervisor. You enter pre-approved expenditures into Oracle Projects in batch mode, generally on a weekly basis. After you enter the batches into the system, you submit them for review and then release them for cost distribution.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has multi-currency projects and tasks. What is the hierarchy in which the currency attributes are allocated to a transaction?

Options:

A- Project, Task

B- Implementation Options, Project, Task

C- Task, Project, Implementation Options

D- Task, Implementation Options, Project

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Note:

Setting up Multi-Currency Transactions

To set up your system to process multi-currency transactions, perform the following steps:

* Implementation Options

Use the Currency Implementation Options to control the default values for currency attributes at the operating unit level. Oracle Projects uses the currency attributes to calculate currency exchange rates. See: Currency Implementation Options.

* Currency

For each project for which you want to process multi-currency transactions, set up the Currency options in the project and task options window. This option enables you to enter default currency attributes for a project. See: Currency, Oracle Projects Fundamentals.

* Cross Charge

You can use the Cross Charge Options to specify whether the project can accept charges from other operating units. See: Cross Charge Setup, Oracle Projects Fundamentals.

* Task Currency and Cross Charge Options

* You can use the Task Currency and Cross Charge Options to override the costing currency conversion attributes and cross charge options in a lowest task. See: Currency, Oracle Projects Fundamentals and Cross Charge Setup, Oracle Projects Fundamentals.

* Transaction Entry and Transaction Import

During Transaction Entry and Transaction Import, you can override the project and task currency attributes. See: Entering Expenditures, Oracle Project Billing User Guide and Currency Conversion Attributes for Imported Transactions, Oracle Projects APIs, Client Extensions, and Open Interfaces Reference.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are setting up an AutoAccounting rule and trying to use "Class Code" as the parameter for that rule. Which setup must exist in order to use "Class Code" as one of the parameters?

Options:

- A- Enable AutoAccounting for one Class Code of a Class Category.
- B- Enable AutoAccounting for all the Class Codes of a Class Category.
- C- Enable AutoAccounting for the Class Category.
- D- Enable AutoAccounting for both Class Category and Class Code.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

* AutoAccounting Parameter: Class Code

AutoAccounting class code on the project.

Note: Since you can define many project classification categories, the Class Code parameter always corresponds to the one classification category that you specified as the AutoAccounting classification category.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer is using Oracle Payables and Oracle Projects. The customer has two suppliers set up with names X and Y, respectively. Supplier Y has been merged with Supplier X. The Supplier Merge Program is run from the Supplier Merge option in Oracle Payables and you have chosen to merge all transactions. What will happen to the supplier references on transactions related to Supplier Y that are already interfaced to Oracle Projects?

Options:

- A-** The Supplier Merge Program does not impact any supplier transactions that are already interfaced to Oracle Projects.
- B-** The Supplier Merge Program completes with error, the merge is not possible because transactions related to Supplier Y are already interfaced to Oracle Projects.
- C-** The supplier references to Supplier Y will be modified to Supplier X for all transactions existing in Oracle Projects.
- D-** The transactions related to Supplier X and Y will be deleted from Oracle Projects.
- E-** The transactions related to Supplier Y will be deleted from Oracle Projects.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Note:

* When you merge supplier information you have different options. You can choose to merge both invoices and purchase orders. If you choose to merge invoices, then you can merge all invoices or just unpaid invoices. When you choose to merge all invoices, any associated payments are merged as well.

* Supplier Merge

You can merge suppliers in Oracle Payables to maintain your supplier records. This functionality enables you to merge duplicate suppliers into a single, consolidated supplier. You can use it to merge transactions within the same supplier from one supplier site to a different supplier site. You can also choose to merge all transactions for a supplier into a new supplier, or you can choose to merge only unpaid invoices.

The supplier merge program in Oracle Payables updates the supplier references on related transactions in Oracle Projects.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are correct about defining a cost budget for a project?

Options:

- A-** You can enter budget amount at the project level, the top task level, or the lowest task level.
- B-** You can enter budget amount only at the lowest task level.
- C-** You can enter budget amount for a combination of lowest task and a labor resource.
- D-** You can enter budget amount only at the top task level.
- E-** You can enter budget amount for a combination of lowest task and a Non-Labor resource.
- F-** You cannot enter budget amount for a combination of lowest task and a Non-Labor resource.

Answer:

A, C, F

Explanation:

A: You can budget at the project, top task, or lowest task level.

Note:

* When you create budgets and forecasts that do not use budgetary control and budget integration features, you can choose to enter budget and forecast amounts at any level of the financial structure by selecting one of the following lowest level planning level options:

Project

Top Task

Lowest Task

When you choose the Lowest Task option, you can enter amounts at all levels of the financial structure including top tasks, middle-level tasks, and lowest tasks. You can also enter amounts at multiple task levels within the same branch of the financial structure. Oracle Projects treats the amounts that you enter at each task level as incremental amounts that roll up into the total amounts for the project.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three Project foundation setups are shared across Operating Units in a multi-organization setup?

Options:

A- Project Classifications categories

B- Project Types

C- Project Templates

D- Project numbers

E- Expenditure Types

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

A: Project Classifications (Class Categories and Class Codes)

You define project classifications to group your projects according to categories you define. A project classification includes a class category and a class code. The category is a broad subject within which you can classify projects. The code is a specific value of the category.

B: In a multi-organization environment, you must set up project types for each operating unit. It is possible to have the same project type names in multiple operating units. However, each project type has its own attributes to control project processing by operating unit.

E: In a multi-organization environment, expenditure types are set up once and are shared across all operating units.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Profile option "PA: Cross Project User-Update" is set to "Yes" for a Projects module user. Which two statements apply?

Options:

- A-** The user must be named as a Key Member on a project to be able to see Summary Labor Costs.
- B-** The user will be able to update projects across all Operating Units.
- C-** The user will be able to update only the projects belonging to the same Operating Unit to which the user belongs.
- D-** The user view Summary Labor Costs for all projects.
- E-** The user must also have Organization Authority for all Operating Units to update all projects.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

PA: Cross Project User - Update: Enables users to update all project information. This applies only to the operating units the responsibility has access to through the MO: Operating Unit profile option or the MO: Security Profile profile option.

Note: Users whose responsibilities are associated with a cross business group access security profile can view and update project and resource information across all business groups in your enterprise.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization has configured employee rate schedules. Which three schedules can utilize employee rate schedules when delivering a project?

Options:

- A- Job rate schedules
- B- Planning schedules
- C- Cost rate schedules
- D- Bill rate schedules

E- Resource class rate schedules

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

You can use rates to calculate amounts for costing, billing, and workplan and financial planning. Oracle Projects determines rates from a combination of rate schedules and rate overrides. You can define the following four types of rate schedules in Oracle Projects:

* Employee: Use this type of rate schedule to define standard hourly rates or percentage markups by employee. You can use employee rate schedules as planning schedules (B), cost rate schedules (C), and bill rate schedules (D).

* Job: Use this type of rate schedule to define standard hourly rates by job title. When you enter a job-based rate schedule, you enter a job group to indicate which jobs are used to determine rates. You can use job schedules as planning rate schedules, cost rate schedules, and bill rate schedules.

* Resource Class : Use this type of rate schedule to define planning rates by resource class, or as a combination of resource class and organization.

* Nonlabor: Use this type of rate schedule to define rates or percentage markups by nonlabor expenditure type or a combination of nonlabor expenditure type and nonlabor resource. You can use nonlabor rate schedules as planning rate schedules, cost rate schedules, and bill rate schedules.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have imported Labor transactions into Oracle Projects from Oracle Time and Labor by running the "PRC: Transaction Import" program. What is the correct sequence to run the concurrent programs listed below to transfer the cost and accounting entries of these transactions to General Ledger?

1. PRC: Distribute Labor Cost
2. PRC: Transfer Journal Entries to GL
3. PRC: Create Accounting (with the Transfer to GL option set to "No")
4. PRC: Interface Labor Costs to GL
5. PRC: Generate Cost Accounting Events
6. PRC: Distribute and Interface labor costs to GL

Options:

A- 1, 3, 6

B- 1, 5, 3, 4

C- 1, 5, 3, 2

D- 1, 2

E- 3, 6

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The following activities take place as part of the expenditures process flow for labor costs:

1. Run the process PRC: Distribute Labor Costs. This process calculates the raw and burden cost components for labor cost expenditure items. It also uses AutoAccounting to determine the default debit account for each expenditure item.
2. Run the process PRC: Generate Cost Accounting Events. This process uses AutoAccounting to determine the default credit account for each expenditure item. It also generates accounting events for distributed transactions. You can optionally select Labor Cost as the process category to limit the process to labor costs.
3. Run the process PRC: Create Accounting. This process creates subledger journal entries for eligible accounting events. You can run the process in either draft or final mode. You can optionally select Labor Cost as the process category to limit the process to labor cost accounting events. Optionally, the process can post journal entries in Oracle General Ledger.

If you define your own detailed accounting rules in Oracle Subledger Accounting, then Oracle Subledger Accounting overwrites default accounts, or individual segments of accounts, that Oracle Projects derives using AutoAccounting.

4. Run the process PRC: Transfer Journal Entries to GL. When you run the process PRC: Create Accounting, if you select No for the parameter Transfer to GL, then you run the process PRC: Transfer Journal Entries to GL to transfer the final subledger journal entries from Oracle Subledger Accounting to Oracle General Ledger. You can optionally select Labor Cost as the process category to limit the process to labor cost accounting events. Optionally, the process can post journal entries in Oracle General Ledger.
5. Run Journal Import in Oracle General Ledger. (optional) This process brings the final accounting entries from Oracle Subledger Accounting into Oracle General Ledger.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify three transactions for which Oracle Project Costing enforces budgetary controls.

Options:

- A- project-related purchase requisitions and purchase orders entered in Oracle Purchasing
- B- expense reports entered In Oracle iExpenses
- C- supplier invoices entered in Oracle Payables

D- contingent worker purchase orders entered in Oracle Purchasing

E- employee timecards entered in Oracle Time and Labor

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

Note:

* Enable Budgetary Controls and Encumbrance Accounting

To use budgetary controls, you must implement budgetary control and encumbrance accounting for the ledger in Oracle General Ledger and enable encumbrance accounting in Oracle Payables or Oracle Purchasing. Encumbrance accounting automatically creates encumbrances for requisitions, purchase orders, and invoices.

* PSA: Budgetary Control Report Template

This profile option can be set at the site, application, responsibility, and user levels. You must select Budgetary Control Results Template as the value for this profile option to enable users to view funds check results from Oracle Purchasing and Oracle Payables after a funds check.

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