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Oracle Manufacturing Cloud 2025 Implementation
Professional

QUESTION & ANSWERS

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Oracle Manufacturing Cloud 2025 Implementation Professional Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Your customer needs to add additional information to their work order traveler. Which statement is NOT true about the Extensible Work Order Traveler?

- A. You use Page Composer to display only the required actions.
- B. Operators can invoke it by using the Generate Extensible Work Order Traveler Report task.
- C. You can generate the Extensible Work Order Traveler report only from the Review Dispatch List and Manage Supplier Operations pages.
- D. It is a critical document that travels with the physical material during production.
- E. The production operator can invoke It from the Manage Work Orders, Review Dispatch ust. and Manage Supplier Operations pages.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Extensible Work Order Traveler is a customizable report that contains detailed information about a work order and travels with the physical material during production. The statement that is not true is:

* Statement A is incorrect because the Extensible Work Order Traveler report can be generated from multiple locations within Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, including the Manage Work Orders, Review Dispatch List , and Manage Supplier Operations pages. It is not limited to only the Review Dispatch List and Manage Supplier Operations pages.

Correct statements:

* Statement B : The Extensible Work Order Traveler is a critical document used to communicate work order details during the production process.

* Statement C : Production operators can invoke the traveler from several key pages like Manage Work Orders and Review Dispatch List.

* Statement D : Operators can use the task "Generate Extensible Work Order Traveler Report " to invoke the report.

* Statement E : You can use Page Composer to customize the Extensible Work Order Traveler and display only the required actions, allowing flexibility in what information is presented.

Oracle Cloud documentation on the Extensible Work Order Traveler explains how the report can be invoked from various areas within the application and how it can be customized using Page Composer.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Your customer has multiple distribution centers and a few manufacturing plants. The plants manufacture different items with some overlap between them. The distribution centers stock parts from all plants.

A Corporate Engineering team is responsible for centrally defining items and catalogs. This team defines the items and sets the attributes for most parameters. The respective distribution centers and manufacturing plants must be allowed to change some attributes locally.

What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Set up plants and the Corporate Engineering organization as item organizations, and distribution centers as inventory organizations.
- B. Set up plants as inventory organizations, and distribution centers and the corporate Engineering organization as item organizations.
- C. Set up plants and the Corporate Engineering organization as Inventory organizations, and distribution centers as item organizations.
- D. Set up plants, distribution centers, and the Corporate Engineering organization as inventory organizations.
- E. Set up plants and distribution centers as inventory organizations, and the Corporate Engineering organization as an Item organization.

Answer: E

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud, managing items and their attributes across multiple organizations requires careful structuring of inventory and item organizations. The best way to configure this setup given the customer ' s requirements is as follows:

* Plants and Distribution Centers as Inventory Organizations : Inventory organizations are required to manage on-hand quantities, perform transactions, and handle the physical movement of materials.

Plants need to be inventory organizations to manage production, and distribution centers need to be inventory organizations to

manage stocking and distribution.

* Corporate Engineering Organization as an Item Organization : An item organization is responsible for centrally defining item attributes. By setting the Corporate Engineering team as an item organization, you ensure that item definitions are controlled centrally. The team can define standard attributes while allowing inventory organizations (plants and distribution centers) to modify certain attributes at their level based on local needs.

This structure allows for centralized item management with localized flexibility for plants and distribution centers.

Oracle SCM Cloud guides for "Item and Inventory Organizations " explain how item organizations allow centralized management of item definitions while inventory organizations handle the physical inventory and can override certain attributes locally.

Incorrect Options:

A : Defining all entities as inventory organizations would not allow centralized control of item attributes.

C , D , E : These setups would either limit the ability to control item attributes centrally or misassign organizations that need to handle physical inventory as item-only organizations.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which three are Cost accounting methods '

- A. Layer Cost, also known as " LIFO "
- B. Actual Cost, also known as " FIFO "
- C. Periodic Actual Cost
- D. Perpetual Average Cost
- E. Frozen Standard Cost

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Oracle Manufacturing Cloud supports multiple cost accounting methods to help organizations track the cost of their goods and inventory effectively. Below is an explanation of the correct answers:

* Statement A : Perpetual Average Cost - This is a commonly used method in Oracle Cloud where the system continuously updates the average cost of an item with each receipt or transaction. This method is useful for organizations that need to track the moving average cost of goods in real-time.

Oracle SCM Cloud Cost Management Guide explains how Perpetual Average Cost is maintained and updated across transactions. Statement C : Frozen Standard Cost - This method involves predefining a standard cost for each item at the beginning of a financial period. The cost remains " frozen " throughout the period, and variances between the actual cost and the standard cost are tracked and analyzed separately.

Reference : Oracle Costing Methods documentation specifies that the Frozen Standard Cost method is particularly useful for manufacturers who need stable cost inputs over a financial period.

Statement D : Actual Cost, also known as " FIFO " - The FIFO (First In, First Out) method records costs based on the order in which items are received. It is a type of actual costing where items are valued based on the specific costs of the earliest received inventory. Oracle Cloud supports FIFO as part of its actual costing methods.

Reference : Oracle Cost Accounting documentation details the use of FIFO for tracking actual costs in a layered costing approach.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement B : Layer Cost, also known as " LIFO " - Oracle Cloud does not natively support LIFO (Last In, First Out) as a cost method due to accounting and regulatory restrictions in various regions. LIFO is generally not used in the system as a standard method.

Statement E : Periodic Actual Cost - While there is a method called Periodic Average Cost, Periodic Actual Cost is not typically listed as a standard costing method in Oracle Cloud.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which three statements are true about executing rework work orders with manual control?

- A. You must manually issue the assembly item to rework a work order, either partial or full quantity.
- B. You cannot cancel the work order after releasing it or after performing any transactions.
- C. You can perform operation completion only after the assembly has been issued to the work order, and only up to the quantity that the assembly component item is issued to the work order.
- D. You can cancel the work order after releasing it and after performing any transactions.
- E. If the group has grouping attributes, only work orders that match the grouping attribute values can be assigned to the groups.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, executing rework work orders with manual control requires certain steps and restrictions to ensure proper tracking of rework activities:

* Statement A : You can perform operation completion only after the assembly item has been issued to the work order. The quantity that can be completed is limited to the quantity of the assembly issued.

* Statement C : The assembly item must be manually issued to the work order, allowing for flexibility to issue either a partial or full quantity depending on the rework requirements.

* Statement D : Once a work order is released and transactions have been performed, it cannot be canceled. This ensures that work orders already in progress are tracked properly.

Incorrect options:

* Statement B : This is incorrect because you cannot cancel the work order after performing transactions.

* Statement E : This statement is irrelevant in the context of executing rework work orders with manual control.

Oracle Cloud SCM documentation explains the steps and restrictions for manually controlling and issuing rework work orders, including limits on cancellation and operation completion.

NEW QUESTION # 55

In a Manufacturing Cloud implementation, users are finding it difficult to track information about work orders executed across various work centers.

Which three information types in the Work Order Traveler can help users in this situation?

- A. Work definition details
- B. Item on-hand quantity
- C. Hard pegging of items
- D. Reservation against sales orders
- E. Product serial information

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

The Work Order Traveler in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud provides detailed information about work orders to help users track and manage work orders across various work centers. The following types of information are especially useful:

* Work definition details (D) : This provides detailed information about the operations and resources required to complete the work order, helping users understand the manufacturing process and requirements.

* Product serial information (E) : Tracking serial numbers for products is critical, especially in industries where traceability and product lifecycle management are important.

* Reservation against sales orders (A) : This information links work orders to specific sales orders, providing clarity on how the work order aligns with customer demand.

Incorrect options:

* Hard pegging of items (B) and Item on-hand quantity (C) are not typically tracked through the Work Order Traveler report, as this report focuses more on the work order 's execution rather than inventory management.

Oracle Manufacturing Cloud documentation on the Work Order Traveler report explains the different types of information provided to help users track work orders and manage production.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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