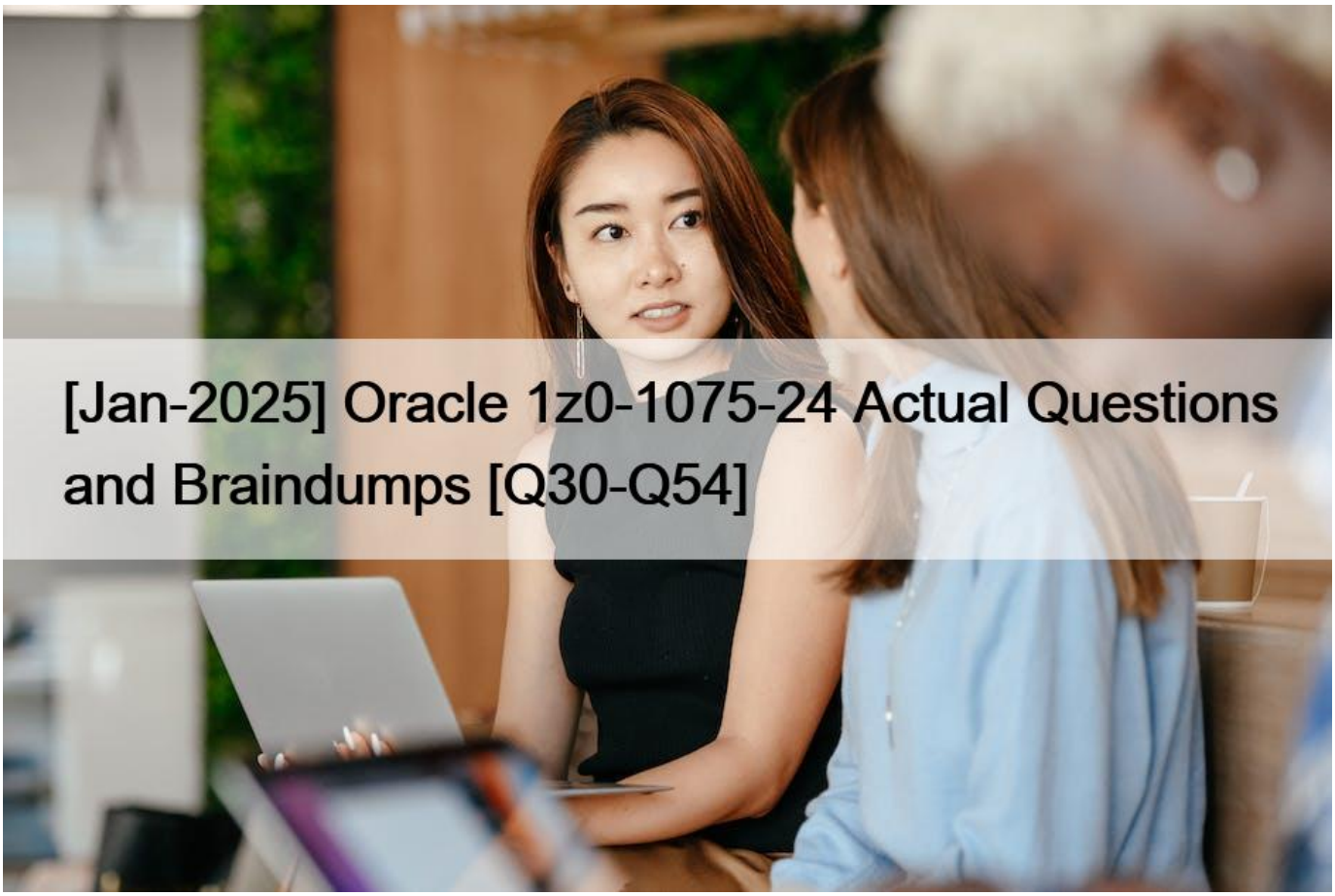
[Jan-2025 Oracle 1z0-1075-24 Actual Questions and Braindumps [Q30-Q54



[Jan-2025] Oracle 1z0-1075-24 Actual Questions and Braindumps
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Oracle 1z0-1075-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Managing Work Definitions: In this section, the exam gauges the proficiency of manufacturing professionals in managing work definitions. It examines the process of creating work definitions, calculating lead times, and handling item structure changes. Additionally, it covers creating and managing versions of work definitions, automatically generating them, and managing items and structures.Topic 2- Executing Production: This section measures the proficiency of production managers in key aspects of production execution, including outside processing. It covers identifying functions in the dispatch list, reporting production and orderless transactions, and reviewing production transactions and product genealogy.Topic 3- Managing Projects Enabled SCM: This part of the exam evaluates the competencies of project managers in supply chain management and covers essential projects-enabled SCM configurations. It involves managing project-enabled work orders, which is crucial for aligning project management with manufacturing and supply chain processes.Topic 4- Manufacturing Costing: This part of the exam is aimed at cost accountants and financial analysts, focusing on the primary features of production costing. It covers evaluating work order completion costs, including partial and scrap costs, and summarizing key aspects of cost reporting, such as the Work in Progress (WIP) Inventory Valuation Report.

NEW QUESTION 30

Which option represents all the production exception types that can be reported by a Production Operator in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud?
* Work Area, Work Center, and Resources
* Work Area. Work Center. Resources, Components, and Miscellaneous
* Resources and Components
* Work Center and Resources
* Work Area, Work Center, Resources, and Components

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, production operators can report several types of production exceptions that affect the flow of the production process. The complete list of production exception types that can be reported includes:

Work Area: Issues related to the broader production environment.

Work Center: Problems or exceptions that arise at specific work centers.

Resources: Issues with labor, machines, or tools that are part of the production process.

Components: Exceptions related to materials or components used in manufacturing.

Incorrect options:

Options A, B, C, D are incomplete and miss one or more of the exception types available in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 31

Your client needs to implement operational checks for compliance with training and job requirements. Which four statements are true about this functionality?
* A qualified operator need not be specified to report resource transactions.
* You have the ability to associate a Job profile with a Work definition operation resource.
* The qualification Is enforced during reporting of labor usage.
* You have the ability to associate a Job profile with a Standard operation resource.
* You do not have the ability to associate a Job profile with a Work order operation resource.
* The qualification Is used to warn a production supervisor If they assign operators that don’t meet the skill requirements against the resource.

Oracle Manufacturing Cloud provides functionality to enforce compliance with training and job requirements through operational checks. The correct statements are:

Statement B: You can associate a job profile with a work definition operation resource. This ensures that only operators who meet the job requirements are allowed to perform the work.

Statement C: Qualifications are enforced when reporting labor usage, meaning that if an operator lacks the required qualifications, the system can prevent or warn about the labor transaction.

Statement D: You can also associate a job profile with a standard operation resource to enforce skills and training compliance.

Statement F: If an unqualified operator is assigned to a task, the system can notify the production supervisor to avoid non-compliance with skill requirements.

Incorrect options:

Statement A: A qualified operator must be specified to report resource transactions.

Statement E: You can associate a job profile with a work order operation resource, contrary to what is implied.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which three statements are true about the main areas of Managerial Accounting?
* Receipt Accounting Is the application that performs accrual accounting for all types of receipts.
* Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs.
* Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined Subledger Accounting rules when a supply creation Is initiated.
* Cost method can be defined with granularity down to individual Items.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud and related financial applications, managerial accounting plays a significant role in tracking and managing costs across supply chain and manufacturing activities. The following is a breakdown of the correct statements:

Statement A: Receipt Accounting is the application that performs accrual accounting for all types of receipts – Receipt Accounting is a crucial module in Oracle Cloud that supports the tracking of costs and performs accruals related to receipts. This includes processes such as procurement receipts, interorganization transfers, and supplier shipments. This allows organizations to recognize and account for the expenses associated with these receipts.

Reference:

Statement B: Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs – Landed Cost Management is designed to capture additional costs that arise during the transportation, handling, and processing of goods. This includes costs like shipping, insurance, and customs duties. By including these in the overall cost, it provides a more comprehensive view of the actual costs of goods in the supply chain.

Statement D: Cost method can be defined with granularity down to individual items – In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, costing methods can be assigned not only at the organization level but also at a granular level down to individual items. This provides flexibility in defining different costing strategies for different products depending on their nature, manufacturing process, or market conditions.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement C: Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined Subledger Accounting rules when a supply creation is initiated – While Supply Chain Orchestration automates various supply chain processes, it does not select processes based on Subledger Accounting rules. The orchestration system is more focused on managing and coordinating supply chain processes rather than determining accounting rules.

NEW QUESTION 33

A Production Operator needs to review the materials issued, resources charged, and operations performed for a job that was executed in the previous shift.

Which task should the operator select to review all the transactions in a single place for both work order and orderless execution?
* Report Resource, Material, and Operation Transactions
* Manage Work Orders
* Review Production Transaction History

* Review Dispatch List

To review all the transactions associated with a job, including materials issued, resources charged, and operations performed, the Production Operator should select Review Production Transaction History. This task provides a comprehensive overview of all transaction types, whether for work order or orderless execution, in a single place.

Review Production Transaction History offers a detailed record of all activities performed during a work order or orderless transaction, making it easy for operators to audit and review the work executed in previous shifts.

Incorrect options:

Report Resource, Material, and Operation Transactions (A) is used for recording transactions, not for reviewing historical data.

Manage Work Orders (B) and Review Dispatch List (D) provide more general management and operational details, but not the comprehensive transactional history.

NEW QUESTION 34

You are implementing project-driven supply chain functionality. You need to set up movement requests to issue or transfer project material to manage the inventory associated with projects and tasks.

Which two are types of movement requests to issue or transfer project material?

* Transfer project material from one subinventory to another.
* Pick transactions Interfaced by the project costing project and task using the project material, common Inventory, or Inventory from another project.
* Create o movement receipt line with the Project Costing widget.
* Perform manual pick for such movement requests using the project material, common inventory, or inventory from another project.

When setting up movement requests in a project-driven supply chain, you need to manage inventory associated with specific projects and tasks. The two correct types of movement requests in this context are:

Statement A: Transfer project material from one subinventory to another – This is a standard type of movement request in Oracle Cloud, allowing project materials to be transferred between subinventories. It is essential for managing inventory tied to specific projects and tasks, ensuring that materials are available where needed for project execution.

Reference:

Statement D: Perform manual pick for such movement requests using the project material, common inventory, or inventory from another project – Manual picking for project-specific material is another supported operation. It allows users to perform manual picks from various sources, such as project material, common inventory, or even inventory from other projects.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement B: Pick transactions are not interfaced specifically by project costing. Although project costing is relevant for tracking costs, it is not the driving factor behind pick transactions.

Statement C: There is no concept of creating a movement receipt line with the “Project Costing widget” in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 35

Your client’s company is in a regulated industries and must keep detailed records of their product manufacturing processes in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation on electronic records and signatures called 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 11.

You are implementing Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records for securely capturing, storing, retrieving, and printing electronic records and signatures in manufacturing. They enable Deferred Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures for Manufacturing Work Order Release in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

Which statement is NOT true about using Deferred Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures for Manufacturing Work Order Release?
* It generates e-records on initial work order release through UI and sends notifications to approvers.
* Using a deferred approval process with notifications, the work order is held in “Released” status until the approvals are obtained.
* If the e-record is rejected, you can optionally resubmit the rejected electronic records.
* These capabilities are supported for discrete and process work orders.
When implementing Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records for compliance with 21 CFR Part 11 in regulated industries like the pharmaceutical or food industries, certain processes govern how electronic records and signatures are managed for manufacturing work orders. The statement that is not true is:

Statement B is incorrect because when using deferred electronic records and signatures, the work order is not held in a “Released” status until approvals are obtained. Instead, the work order is placed in a “Pending Approval” state until signatures are collected and approval is granted. Only after approval does the work order move to a “Released” status.

Correct statements:

Statement A: E-records are generated at the time of work order release, and notifications are sent to approvers for review.

Statement C: Rejected e-records can be resubmitted for approval if necessary.

Statement D: These capabilities are supported for both discrete and process manufacturing work orders.

NEW QUESTION 36

In the work execution area, which three infolets are provided to users for instant access?
* Work Order Performance
* Scrap
* Operation Exception
* Operation Efficiency
* work order Exception
In the Work Execution area of Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, several infolets provide users with quick access to critical data. The following infolets are available for immediate access:

Work Order Performance: Provides an overview of the performance of work orders against the planned schedule, showing progress and efficiency.

Operation Exception: Highlights any exceptions or issues encountered during operations, enabling quick identification of problems.

Work Order Exception: Displays any issues or exceptions related to work orders, such as delays or material shortages.

Incorrect options:

Scrap and Operation Efficiency are important metrics, but they are not available as standard infolets in the Work Execution area.

NEW QUESTION 37

Which three types of item quantities are displayed on the Work Order History tab?
* In Process
* Scrapped
* Completed
* Remaining
* Total

The Work Order History tab in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud provides a summary of different item quantities related to the lifecycle of a work order. The following quantities are displayed:

In Process: This shows the quantity of items currently being processed in the production cycle.

Scrapped: This quantity reflects the number of items that have been discarded due to defects or other issues during the production process.

Completed: This quantity shows the number of items that have successfully been completed in the work order.

Incorrect options:

Remaining: The system does not specifically display a “Remaining” quantity on the Work Order History tab.

Total: The total quantity is not shown as a standalone metric in the Work Order History tab but is implied by other metrics.

NEW QUESTION 38

Which statement is NOT true about the Reservations tab?
* Demand details displayed are: Document Type (such as Sales Order), Customer Number and Name, Document Number, Due Date, and Quantity.
* Reservations are generally created when a Back-to-Back sales order or a Configured Items sales order Is reserved for the work order.
* A work order can be reserved against one or more sales orders.
* Manual reservations can be done for a work order in inventory.
* You can view the reservation details of a work order as a source of demand, and a sales order as supply.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Reservations tab provides detailed information on reservations linked to work orders and sales orders. The following explains why statement E is not true:

Statement E is incorrect: A work order is typically viewed as a source of supply, not demand. Sales orders generate demand, while work orders are created to supply the required products. Therefore, reservation details will show the work order as a source of supply and the sales order as the source of demand.

Correct statements:

Statement A: Demand details such as document type (e.g., Sales Order), customer number, document number, due date, and quantity are displayed.

Statement B: Reservations are often created for Back-to-Back or Configured Items sales orders to ensure the necessary products are reserved in the system for production.

Statement C: A work order can be reserved against one or more sales orders, especially in cases of configurable or customized items.

Statement D: Manual reservations for a work order can be made directly in inventory to allocate the necessary materials for production.

NEW QUESTION 39

During a Manufacturing Cloud implementation, a Production Supervisor wants to close the work orders for the previous month and make sure that they include the correct cost.

What must they do to achieve this?
* Exclude cost variances while closing last month’s work orders because those can be applied directly In Subledger Accounting.
* Make sure that all costs are Included while closing last month’s work orders; however, variances can be Included after closing the work orders.
* Include all costs and variances in last month’s work orders and close them; however, the work orders where updates are expected must not be closed.
* Update work order costs at any time; they can be updated regardless of the status of the work order
To ensure that work orders for the previous month are closed with the correct costs, the Production Supervisor must:

Include all costs and variances in the work orders before closing them. This ensures that the work orders reflect the true cost of production, including any deviations from the expected costs. However, if there are work orders that are still in progress or expected to receive updates (such as material or labor transactions), those work orders should not be closed until all costs are finalized.

Incorrect options:

A: Excluding cost variances would result in inaccurate costing.

B: All costs, including variances, must be included before closing.

D: Costs cannot be updated after the work order is closed, so all updates must occur before closing the work order.

NEW QUESTION 40

Which three requirements are fulfilled by nonstandard work orders?
* Rescheduling
* Repair
* Rework
* Prototype
Nonstandard work orders in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud are used for specialized tasks that do not follow typical production processes. The following are the main requirements fulfilled by nonstandard work orders:

Repair: Nonstandard work orders can be used for maintenance and repair tasks to fix or refurbish defective or damaged items.

Rework: These work orders are also used for rework processes, where a product needs to be reprocessed to meet quality standards or specifications.

Prototype: Nonstandard work orders can handle prototype production, where items are produced in small quantities for testing and development before mass production.

Rescheduling (A) is typically handled by standard work orders in the production schedule rather than through nonstandard work orders.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which three entities must you set up in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud to create a work definition for an item that will be manufactured in-house?
* Resources
* Operations
* Production line
* Operation items
* Manufacturing lead time

To create a work definition for an in-house manufactured item in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the following entities must be set up:

Resources: Resources such as machines, labor, or tools are required to define what is needed to execute each operation.

Operations: These represent the steps in the manufacturing process. Each operation can have multiple resources and associated work instructions.

Operation Items: These are the items consumed or used during the operation. They include the components and materials needed for production.

While Production Line (C) and Manufacturing Lead Time (E) are important for scheduling and capacity planning, they are not mandatory for creating a basic work definition.

NEW QUESTION 42

A Production Supervisor queries a work order, WO-1025, from the Manage Work Orders page. On the Entering Edit Work Order: WO-1025 page, the supervisor finds a General Information, Operations, and History tab, but no Reservations tab.

What are two reasons for the Reservations tab not being displayed for WO-1025?
* It is not a Configured Item work order.
* It Is not a Drop-Ship work order.
* It is not a Pick-to-Order work order.
* It is not a Plan-to-Produce work order.
* It is not a Back-to-Back work order.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Reservations tab on the Edit Work Order page is displayed only for specific types of work orders that require reservations of components or materials. The absence of the Reservations tab in work order WO-1025 indicates that the work order is not one of the following types:

Configured Item Work Order (A): Configured items are typically built based on specific customer requirements, and reservations of components are often necessary. Since WO-1025 is not a configured item work order, the Reservations tab is not shown.

Back-to-Back Work Order (E): Back-to-back work orders are linked to sales orders and require reservations of materials to fulfill the specific demand. Since WO-1025 is not a back-to-back work order, the tab is not displayed.

Incorrect options:

B, C, D: Drop-Ship, Pick-to-Order, and Plan-to-Produce work orders do not typically require reservations in the same way as configured or back-to-back orders, which is why they are not the reasons for the absence of the Reservations tab.

NEW QUESTION 43

You are defining a standard operation for visual inspection. You want the completion of this standard operation to be reported in all work orders that reference it.

Which setup task must you perform to achieve this?
* Deselect the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.
* Select the Automatically Transact check box while defining the standard operation.
* Select the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.
* Ensure that the Charge Type of the resource is Automatic.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, when defining a standard operation such as visual inspection, marking it as a Count Point ensures that its completion will be tracked and reported for all work orders referencing it. A Count Point operation is one where progress must be explicitly recorded, allowing visibility into work order completion.

Selecting the Count Point check box ensures that this operation becomes a mandatory checkpoint where users must report completion in all related work orders. This is essential for operations like visual inspection, where reporting completion is critical to production quality.

NEW QUESTION 44

In a manufacturing plant, two purchase components, PI and P2, and a resource, Rl, are required to assemble a product. The cost of the assembly is calculated by using the standard costing method. The work definition and resource rates for the assembly have been defined as Required.

A Cost Accountant is estimating cost of the assembly, and analyzing rolled-up costs before finally publishing estimates as frozen standards to Cost Accounting by using a Cost Planning Scenario. While reviewing rolled-up costs, the extended costs of purchase components are not included in a rolled-up scenario.

What is the reason for this?
* Costs for purchase components PI and P2 are not defined In Cost Accounting.
* Purchase components PI and P2 are not associated with the material cost plan of the Cost Planning Scenario.
* Create Accounting was not initiated.
* Create Accounting Distributions was not initiated.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, when performing a cost analysis using Cost Planning Scenarios, all components and resources involved in the assembly must be associated with the material cost plan to be included in the rolled-up cost estimates. The reason the extended costs of purchase components (P1 and P2) are not included in the rolled-up scenario is that:

Purchase components PI and P2 are not associated with the material cost plan of the Cost Planning Scenario. This means that although the components are defined in the system, they haven’t been linked to the cost planning scenario, so their costs are not included in the rolled-up calculations.

Incorrect options:

Costs for purchase components PI and P2 are not defined in Cost Accounting (A): While defining costs is necessary, the issue here is the components not being associated with the cost plan.

Create Accounting (C) and Create Accounting Distributions (D) are not relevant to the rolled-up scenario in this context, as they relate to the accounting process, not cost planning.

NEW QUESTION 45

Two work definitions are created in the application: one for Engine Finished Good and the other for Pallet Finished Good. The Engine Finished Good item should have Pallet Finished Good as one of its components.

How can you establish the relationship between the Pallet and Engine work definitions?
* Create a subinventory to serve as the completion subinventory for yielding Pallet, and then use the same subinventory to serve as the supply subinventory of Pallet in the work definition created for Engine.
* Work definition versions can be used to tie the work orders.
* Assign a higher priority to the work definition created for Engine and a lower one to the work definition for Pallet.
* The two work definitions can be tied through Project or Selban numbers.

To establish a relationship between the work definitions of Engine Finished Good and Pallet Finished Good, you can create a common subinventory. This subinventory will serve as the completion subinventory for the Pallet Finished Good and the supply subinventory for the Engine Finished Good. This ensures that the Pallet Finished Good is completed in one process and is then available as a component for the Engine Finished Good.

Subinventory Linking: Using a common subinventory ties the output from one work definition as an input to another. The Pallet becomes an inventory item that is consumed in the production of the Engine.

NEW QUESTION 46

A Manufacturing Engineer in a plant is creating an alternate manufacturing process for an item using its existing work definitions. After copying from the existing work definition, WD1, to the alternate work definition, WD2, the engineer finds that the operation items were not copied in the alternate manufacturing process WD2.

What is the reason for this?
* Production Priority was not populated in the new WD2 during creation.
* Item and Structure Name in the existing WD1 were retained in the new WD2 during creation.
* Item and Structure Name were changed in the new WD2 during creation.
* Start Date was not populated in the new WD2 during creation.

When creating an alternate work definition (WD2) by copying from an existing one (WD1), if the Item and Structure Name were changed during the creation of WD2, the operation items would not be copied. This is because operation items are tied to specific item structures. Changing the structure results in a disconnect between the original operation items and the new work definition.

Item and Structure Name are critical in ensuring that the operation items (components and materials) are transferred when copying work definitions. If these names are changed, the system does not assume the same items should be used.

NEW QUESTION 47

Which statement is NOT true about cumulative lead time?
* It calculates cumulative manufacturing lead times by rolling up manufacturing lead times of make Items.
* It updates the item’s lead time attributes at the end of the calculation process: cumulative manufacturing and cumulative total lead times.
* It calculates cumulative total lead times by rolling up lead times of make items and adding up lead time values of buy items.
* It updates lead time percent at the operation level in the work definition.

Cumulative lead time is a key concept in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, where it calculates the total time required to manufacture an item. The following points clarify the calculations:

Statement D is incorrect because cumulative lead time does not update the lead time percent at the operation level in the work definition. Instead, cumulative lead time focuses on rolling up the lead times of both make and buy items to provide an overall lead time for the entire production process.

Correct Statements:

Statement A: The system calculates cumulative manufacturing lead time by summing up the lead times of all make items in the production process.

Statement B: At the end of the cumulative lead time calculation process, it updates the lead time attributes of the item, specifically cumulative manufacturing and cumulative total lead times.

Statement C: Cumulative total lead time includes both make and buy item lead times, representing the complete production cycle from procurement to manufacturing.

NEW QUESTION 48

Which is NOT a required setup task for Manufacturing master data?
* Manage Production Resources
* Manage Plant Parameters
* Manage Work Centers
* Manage Work Areas
* Manage Plant Profiles

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, setting up the Manufacturing master data involves a series of required tasks to enable production operations. The following are the key setups:

Manage Production Resources: This setup task is essential for defining resources such as labor, equipment, and tools that are used in the manufacturing process. Resources are vital to the production planning and scheduling functions.

Manage Plant Parameters: This task is required to define how the plant will operate in terms of material handling, scheduling, costing, and other key operational metrics. These parameters control important aspects of how manufacturing will function at the plant level.

Manage Work Centers: Work centers represent the physical or logical locations where manufacturing operations occur. They must be set up for scheduling and executing production activities.

Manage Work Areas: Work areas are required to group related work centers and define operational zones within a plant. This is important for organizing production and ensuring efficient material flow.

Manage Plant Profiles: This task is not required for setting up manufacturing master data. Plant profiles are typically used for broader plant-level settings but are not directly tied to the manufacturing execution setup.

NEW QUESTION 49

To help ensure compliance with the US Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR Part 11), your client wants to enable audit trail for manufacturing work definitions and standard operations.

Which is NOT included in the audit trail for standard operations such as creation, update, and deletion?
* Work definition header and version attributes

* Descriptive flexfields (OFFs) at any level
* Item structure component attributes referenced from Product Information Management(PIM)
* Attachments at any level
* Operation resources. Including alternate resources

When enabling audit trail functionality to ensure compliance with the US Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR Part 11), certain actions related to work definitions and standard operations are audited for changes such as creation, update, and deletion. However, not all aspects are tracked in the audit trail.

Item structure component attributes referenced from Product Information Management (PIM) are not included in the audit trail. PIM attributes are managed separately from manufacturing-specific data, and changes to these components are not captured in the standard operations audit trail.

Audited components typically include:

Work definition header and version attributes

Descriptive flexfields (DFFs) at any level

Attachments at any level

Operation resources, including alternate resources

NEW QUESTION 50

An employee is responsible for dealing with different manufacturing practices and processes, machines, tools, and equipment that turn raw material into a product.

Which seeded job role must you assign to this employee?
* Manufacturing Engineer
* Production Engineer
* Manufacturing Supervisor
* Production Operator
* Production Supervisor

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Manufacturing Engineer role is responsible for dealing with various manufacturing practices, processes, machines, tools, and equipment that transform raw materials into finished products. This role focuses on defining and managing production processes, resources, and operations in manufacturing plants.

Manufacturing Engineer: This role involves creating and maintaining manufacturing processes, production resources, and work instructions. It ensures that products are manufactured efficiently and in compliance with quality standards.