

QUESTION: 1

Your customer is concerned about not having access to schedule orders and check availability when the Global Order Promising server is down. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- Option A : Affected orders can be rescheduled based on supply chain availability search after server recovery.
- Option B : Global Order Promising continues promising orders based on supply chain availability search until the server or backup server can be restarted
- Option C : Global Order Promising cannot continue promising orders, but the server or backup server is usually restarted quickly.
- Option D : Affected orders cannot be rescheduled based on supply chain availability search after server recovery.
- Option E : Global Order Promising continues promising orders based on lead-time availability until the server or backup server can be restarted.

Correct Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 2

Identify two valid use cases where a process assignment rule is defined to assign an orchestration process. (Choose two.)

- Option A : when you require multiple orchestration processes for one fulfillment line
- Option B : when you require one orchestration process for one fulfillment line
- Option C : when you require one orchestration process for sales order lines
- Option D : when you require one orchestration process for multiple fulfillment lines

Correct Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 3

Your customer requires order revisions from an external system. The customer is concerned that all order lines will have to be sent again in the revised order even though the customer typically changes only one or two lines. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- Option A : Order lines can be canceled by sending a cancellation request.
- Option B : A revised order can contain just the updated order line.
- Option C : All order lines will have to be sent again in the revised order.
- Option D : Missing order lines are assumed to be canceled.
- Option E : Missing order lines are not assumed to be canceled.

Correct Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION: 4

Within Oracle Transaction BI Answers, which two tasks would you use the Analysis Editor to perform?

- Option A : Setting criteria
- Option B : Creating prompts and filters
- Option C : Updating data in transactional tables
- Option D : Setting notification events
- Option E : Publishing reports to the BI Catalog

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

The Analysis Editor is a tool within Oracle Transaction BI Answers that allows you to create and modify analyses. An analysis is a query that you build to retrieve and present data from a subject area. You can use the Analysis Editor to perform various tasks, such as setting criteria, creating prompts and filters, adding views, and formatting results. Setting criteria is the process of selecting columns and applying filters to specify the data you want to retrieve. Creating prompts and filters is the process of adding user input controls and conditions to limit the data displayed in an analysis.

References:

Overview of Oracle Transaction BI Answers Editing an Analysis in BI Answers

QUESTION: 5

Which Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence subject area should you use to build an online custom page that shows the number of orchestration orders for a selected orchestration process status?

- Option A : Distributed Order Orchestration - Order Lines Real Time
- Option B : Distributed Order Orchestration - Fulfillment Lines Real Time
- Option C : Distributed Order Orchestration - Process Instances Real Time
- Option D : Distributed Order Orchestration - Process Instances

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION: 6

The customer service representative in your company has received a request from a customer for appending additional quantity to an original sales order that has already been released to the warehouse. The sales order quantity revision has resulted in a new shipment line with the status "Ready to Release." What action would you take to ship the new line by merging it with the original shipment?

- Option A : Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Append Shipment set to Yes.
- Option B : Perform Pick Release by selecting the Append Shipment check box.
- Option C : Manually append the new line to the shipment.
- Option D : Run the process Create Shipments with the parameter Create Shipment set to Yes.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION: 7

Which two activities can you perform by using Global Order Promising's stand-alone work area? (Choose two.)

- Option A : You can split quantities against a Sales Order Line to perform what-if simulations and evaluate better ways of promising an order.
- Option B : You can re-schedule order lines that are already scheduled.
- Option C : You can initiate back-to-back orders to expedite fulfillment of lines with a delayed schedule ship date.
- Option D : You can simulate the Capable-to-Promise option in place of the Available-to-Promise option for quicker fulfillment.

Correct Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 8

How can split fulfillment lines in Order Management be managed independently?

- Option A : Split fulfillment lines can be managed independently because they are often being shipped from different warehouses.
- Option B : Split fulfillment lines can be managed with an orchestration process instance that has been created for them.
- Option C : Split fulfillment lines cannot be managed independently.
- Option D : Split fulfillment lines can be managed independently because they have different attributes.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION: 9

Configurator rules are created by writing statements in Constraint Definition Language (CDL).

Which three are valid CDL classes?

Option A : Default

Option B : Search Decisions

Option C : Constraints

Option D : Numeric Comparisons

Option E : Compatibilities

Correct Answer: A,C,E

Explanation/Reference:

Constraint Definition Language (CDL) is a language that you use to create configurator rules in Oracle Configurator.

Configurator rules are statements that define the logic and behavior of a configurable product model. CDL classes are categories of configurator rules that have different purposes and syntax. The valid CDL classes are:

Default: A rule that assigns a default value to an item attribute or a component quantity when the configuration session starts.

Constraints: A rule that restricts the values that can be assigned to an item attribute or a component quantity based on conditions.

Compatibilities: A rule that specifies the compatibility or incompatibility between two or more items, attributes, or quantities.

References:

Overview of Configurator Rules
Constraint Definition Language Reference Guide

QUESTION: 10

Your company wants to revise an existing sales order in Order Management Cloud to compensate the downstream legacy fulfillment system that does not allow any update to the already interfaced fulfillment lines. What type of compensation pattern rule would you need to define for the orchestration process fulfillment step?

Option A : Define one rule of type CREATE.

Option B : Define one rule of type UPDATE.

Option C : Define two rules: one of type CANCEL and another of type CREATE.

Option D : Define one rule of type CANCEL_CREATE.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation A rule that you can set on an orchestration process step that specifies the adjustments to make when an order changes. Undo, Redo, Update, Cancel, and None are each an example of a compensation pattern. For example, assume the compensation pattern for a Create Shipment step is Redo, and that this step calls the Cancel service and the Create service. If Order Management receives a change order that includes a new warehouse for this step, then it runs the Cancel service and the Create service again.

QUESTION: 11

Claims must be reviewed by an owner before they can be approved and exported as extracts. Which two can be valid claim owners?

- Option A : Product Specialist
- Option B : Financial Analyst
- Option C : Payables Clerk
- Option D : Purchasing Agent
- Option E : Supplier Contact

Correct Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 12

The order manager in your company likes to monitor order delivery commitments in real time for customers. Identify the Order Management Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) dashboard that can be used to get all possible root causes for orders that are not fulfilled on time.

- Option A : Fulfillment line in Jeopardy
- Option B : Orders on Backorder
- Option C : Orders on Past Due

Option D : Orders in Jeopardy

Option E : Orders on Hold

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Orders in jeopardy - Details - The Fulfillment Lines in Jeopardy Analysis shows the number of fulfillment lines that are in jeopardy, using a bar for each jeopardy priority that you have defined. For example, a range can indicate high, medium, or low jeopardy priorities. You can click a range bar to drill down to the Manage Fulfillment Lines page, which displays a list of fulfillment lines restricted to the exception type that corresponds to that range, as indicated by an icon in the Exception Type column.

Orders on Past Due - Details and allows filtering based upon :YearInventory Organization NameItem

NameBusiness Unit NameBill-to Customer NameShip-to Customer Name

So Past due seems to give root cause details while Jeopardy gives ranges

QUESTION: 13

Which three predefined orchestration groups should you use while assigning an orchestration process to fulfillment lines in process assignment rules? (Choose three.)

Option A : Standard

Option B : Model / Kit

Option C : Order Type

Option D : Shipment Set

Option E : Order Attribute

Correct Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION: 14

Your client is a cell phone provider. Their customers must first buy a phone, then choose a data plan.

Your client has given you the requirement to define pricing setups where the cell phone device will be billed

now, and the data plan will be billed on a monthly basis for the plan's duration, which is set for one year.

will be the administrator for this pricing program in Pricing Cloud.

How should you set up the price lists for these charges?

Option A : Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Sale Price

Option B :

One line with a pricing charge definition of Sale Price; the other with a pricing charge definition of Recurring Sale Price

Option C : Two lines with a pricing charge definition of One-Time Price

Option D : Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Recurring Sale Price

Option E :

One line with a pricing charge definition of One-Time Price; the other with a pricing charge definition of Service Charge

Option F : Two lines with a pricing charge definition of Service Charge

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION: 15

Which process requires the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface process to be executed manually that a supply order gets created?

Option A : Planned Order Releases

Option B : Drop Shipment

Option C : Back-to-Back Procurement

Option D : Back-to-Back Contract Manufacturing

Option E : Min-Max planning replenishing a purchase request

Correct Answer: E