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Question 1

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM provides real-time order promising based on supply and demand constraints?

Options:

A- Global Order Promising.

B- Supplier Portal.

C- Manufacturing Execution.

D- Cost Accounting.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Global Order Promising (A) provides real-time order promising by analyzing supply (inventory, production) and demand (orders, forecasts) constraints across the enterprise. For instance, if a customer requests 100 units and only 80 are available with a 2-day production lead time, GOP promises delivery in 2 days. Option B (Supplier Portal) supports collaboration, not promising. Option C (Manufacturing Execution) tracks production, not order commitments. Option D (Cost Accounting) handles financials. GOP enhances customer trust and planning accuracy by delivering feasible, data-driven promises.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM tracks and manages real-time production processes?

Options:

A- Supplier Qualification.

B- Cost Accounting.

C- Manufacturing Execution.

D- Inventory Management.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Manufacturing Execution (C) in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM tracks and manages real-time production processes on the shop floor, capturing data like work order progress, material usage, and labor hours. For example, if a worker completes 100 units, the system logs the time, resources consumed (e.g., 50 kg of steel), and any delays (e.g., machine downtime), providing live visibility. Option A (Supplier Qualification) evaluates suppliers, not production. Option B (Cost Accounting) analyzes costs post-production, not real-time processes. Option D (Inventory Management) tracks stock, not manufacturing activities. This feature ensures production aligns with schedules, identifies bottlenecks instantly, and feeds data into cost and quality systems, enhancing operational control.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of Manufacturing Execution in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

Options:

A- It eliminates the need for supplier coordination in production planning.

B- It tracks and manages real-time production processes on the shop floor.

C- It focuses only on financial reporting for manufacturing expenses.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Manufacturing Execution in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM is a critical function that tracks and manages real-time production processes on the shop floor, ensuring visibility and control over activities like work order execution, material consumption, and labor tracking. It captures data as production occurs---e.g., when a worker completes an assembly step or uses raw materials---allowing managers to monitor progress, identify bottlenecks, and ensure quality. Option A is incorrect because supplier

coordination remains essential for raw material supply; Manufacturing Execution does not eliminate this need but integrates with it. Option C is wrong as financial reporting is handled by Cost Accounting, not Manufacturing Execution, though the latter provides data that feeds into cost calculations. For example, if a factory produces 100 units, Manufacturing Execution records the exact time, resources, and issues (e.g., machine downtime), enabling proactive adjustments. This real-time oversight improves efficiency, reduces waste, and ensures production aligns with planned schedules.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a key feature of the Supply Chain Orchestration process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

Options:

A- It only manages warehouse operations without linking to procurement or manufacturing.

B- It automates the execution of supply chain tasks across different applications, ensuring end-to-end process integration.

C- It provides a manual approach to tracking supply chain transactions.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM is a pivotal feature that automates the execution of supply chain tasks across multiple applications, including procurement, manufacturing, and inventory management. It ensures seamless end-to-end process integration by coordinating activities like order fulfillment, material transfers, and production scheduling. Option A is incorrect because SCO extends beyond warehouse operations to integrate with procurement and manufacturing. Option C is also inaccurate as SCO eliminates manual tracking by leveraging automation, improving efficiency and visibility across the supply chain. This capability reduces delays and enhances coordination, aligning with Oracle's goal of a connected supply chain ecosystem.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which function does the Global Order Promising component serve in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

Options:

A- It focuses only on local supplier availability.

B- It provides real-time order promising based on supply and demand constraints.

C- It guarantees order fulfillment within 24 hours.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Global Order Promising (GOP) in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM provides real-time order promising by evaluating supply and demand constraints across the enterprise, ensuring accurate delivery commitments. Option A is incorrect as GOP considers global, not just local, availability. Option C is false---it doesn't guarantee a 24-hour fulfillment but provides feasible timelines. This enhances customer satisfaction and planning accuracy.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement automates the creation of purchase orders from contracts?

Options:

A- Receipt Accounting.

B- Supplier Portal.

C- Contract Fulfillment Automation.

D- Intelligent Document Recognition (IDR).

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Contract Fulfillment Automation (C) in Oracle Fusion Cloud Procurement automates the creation of purchase orders (POs) directly from contract terms, streamlining the procurement process. This feature uses predefined contract details---such as items, quantities, pricing, and delivery schedules---to generate POs without manual intervention. For example, if a contract stipulates 1,000 units of a product at $10 each over six months, Contract Fulfillment Automation triggers POs as needed (e.g., 200 units monthly), ensuring accuracy and compliance with the agreement. Option A (Receipt Accounting) records goods received, not PO creation. Option B (Supplier Portal) enables supplier interaction but doesn't automate PO generation from contracts. Option D (IDR) extracts data from documents like invoices, not contracts for PO creation. This automation reduces errors (e.g., mismatched quantities), saves time, and ensures procurement aligns with negotiated terms, enhancing efficiency and supplier relationships.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a key benefit of Supplier Qualification Management in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

Options:

A- It only tracks supplier payments.

B- It assesses and approves suppliers based on compliance and performance criteria.

C- It eliminates supplier performance reviews.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Supplier Qualification Management in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM evaluates and approves suppliers based on predefined compliance and performance criteria, ensuring reliable partnerships. Option A is incorrect as it focuses on payments, not qualification. Option C is wrong---performance reviews are integral to the process. This benefit mitigates risks and ensures quality suppliers.

Question 8

What is the purpose of the Available to Promise (ATP) process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM?

Options:

A- It ensures product availability commitments based on inventory and supply constraints.

B- It manages only supplier payments without impacting inventory levels.

C- It guarantees immediate product shipment for all orders.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Available to Promise (ATP) process in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM is designed to determine product availability and provide realistic commitments to customers based on current inventory levels and supply constraints, such as production capacity and supplier lead times. ATP calculates how much stock is 'available to promise' for new orders by subtracting existing commitments from on-hand inventory and factoring in planned supply. For example, if a warehouse has 50 units of a product, with 20 already allocated to prior orders, ATP shows 30 units available for new promises. Option B is incorrect because ATP has no direct role in managing supplier payments---it focuses on inventory and supply planning. Option C is false as ATP does not guarantee immediate shipment; it provides feasible dates based on availability, not an unrealistic promise of instant delivery. This process supports accurate order promising, prevents stockouts, and aligns customer expectations with operational reality, making it a cornerstone of effective supply chain management.

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