DUMPSARENA

NetSuite ERP Consultant

NetSuite NetSuite-ERP-Consultant

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, ERP Setup	73
Topic 2, Data Strategy	6
Topic 3, Analytics and Reporting	9
Topic 4, Integration and Customization	11
Topic 5, Go-Live and Post Go-Live	1
Total	100

QUESTION NO: 1

Which period-close tasks can be used to prevent users from posting accounts receivable and accounts payable transactions to an accounting period? (Choose two.)

A. Lock A/R

B. Lock A/P

C. Lock Inventory Counts

D. Lock Customer Records

E. Lock Item Fulfillments

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Lock A/R is a period-close task that restricts posting accounts receivable transactions to the accounting period. It helps control activity such as invoices, customer payments, and credit memos after receivables processing for the period is complete.

Lock A/P is the corresponding task for accounts payable activity. It restricts posting vendor-related transactions, such as vendor bills, vendor credits, and bill payments, to the period after payables processing has been reviewed.

These locks provide staged control during the close process and can be applied before the period is fully closed. See the Oracle NetSuite documentation for closing accounting periods for period-close task guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

A purchase order requires approval before it can be received.

Which purchase order status permits a user to create an Item Receipt?

A. Pending Approval

B. Pending Receipt

C. Rejected

D. Closed

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Pending Receipt is the status that permits receiving against a purchase order. This status indicates that the purchase order has completed any required approval process and is ready for the vendor's goods to be received.

A purchase order in Pending Approval status cannot be received because it has not yet been approved for processing. After an Item Receipt is entered, the purchase order status is updated according to the quantities received and any remaining open quantities. See the Oracle NetSuite purchasing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

An Administrator would like to prohibit individual users from choosing a date format in their accounts.

What steps should the Administrator take?

A. Set a Date Format under General Preferences.

B. Uncheck the Allow Override checkbox under General Preferences.

C. Hide the Date Format option under General Preferences.

D. Enable the Account Wide Date Formatting feature.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Enable the Account Wide Date Formatting feature. This feature makes the company's selected date format an account-level standard rather than a preference each user can independently select. After it is enabled, administrators configure the date format centrally, and NetSuite applies that format consistently for users throughout the account. This is especially important when an organization needs uniform display and entry of dates across roles, subsidiaries, saved searches, reports, and transaction processing. A centrally enforced format also reduces ambiguity between regional conventions, such as whether a numeric date is interpreted as month/day/year or day/month/year.

The feature should be enabled from the account's feature-management area by an administrator with the necessary permissions. The administrator can then establish the required account date format in the relevant company preferences. Because this setting affects the way dates are presented to users across the account, it should be planned carefully and communicated to users, particularly if the organization works across multiple locales or exchanges date values with external systems. NetSuite's official documentation is available through the NetSuite Applications Suite Help Center and the NetSuite SuiteSupport portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two capabilities are provided by the Multi-Location Inventory feature? (Choose two.)

A. Track inventory quantities by location

B. Transfer inventory between locations

C. Automatically assign bin numbers to all inventory items

D. Require lot numbers for all inventory items

E. Eliminate the need for item records

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Track inventory quantities by location is correct because Multi-Location Inventory enables NetSuite to maintain separate on-hand, available, committed, and on-order quantities for each inventory location. This allows an organization to identify where stock is physically held.

Transfer inventory between locations is also correct. After locations are established, users can move inventory among them using inventory transfer transactions or transfer orders, depending on whether inventory must be tracked while in transit. The feature does not itself enable bin management or lot and serial number control; those capabilities require separate feature configuration. See the Oracle NetSuite inventory management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statements are true about lot-numbered and serialized inventory items? (Choose two.)

A. Lot-numbered inventory items track quantities by lot number.

B. Serialized inventory items require a unique serial number for each individual unit.

C. A serial number can represent an unlimited quantity of an item.

D. Lot-numbered items cannot be transferred between locations.

E. Serialized items do not require inventory detail on item fulfillments.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Lot-numbered inventory items track quantities by lot number is correct. A lot number can represent a group of units received, stored, and issued together. NetSuite maintains the available quantity for each lot so that users can select the appropriate lot on inventory transactions.

Serialized inventory items require a unique serial number for each individual unit is also correct. Unlike a lot, a serial number identifies one specific unit. NetSuite requires serial-number information when serialized inventory is received, fulfilled, transferred, adjusted, or otherwise transacted.

Both item types use inventory detail to preserve traceability. See the Oracle NetSuite Applications Suite Help Center for inventory-detail and numbered-inventory setup guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which SQL function helps a user to retrieve values based on different conditions?

A. Case or Case When

B. Datetime Functions

C. Analytic and Aggregate

D. NULL-Related

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Case or Case When is correct because the SQL `CASE` expression evaluates conditions and returns a value associated with the first condition that evaluates to true. This makes it the standard SQL mechanism for conditional logic directly within a query result. A searched `CASE WHEN` expression can, for example, return a different status label according to an amount, a transaction state, or whether a field contains a value. Its general form is `CASE WHEN condition THEN result ... ELSE default_result END`. The expression is evaluated for each row returned by the query, allowing users to derive meaningful values without changing the underlying records. In NetSuite reporting and analytics contexts that use SQL-compatible querying, this conditional-result pattern is especially useful for creating calculated output columns, categorizing data, and applying business rules at query time. Oracle's SQL reference documents both simple and searched `CASE` expressions and confirms that they return a result based on matching values or evaluated conditions. See the Oracle SQL Language Reference: CASE Expressions and NetSuite's SuiteQL Supported and Unsupported Functions.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two actions are required to use Multiple Units of Measure for an inventory item? (Choose two.)

A. Enable the Multiple Units of Measure feature

B. Create a Unit Type with a base unit

C. Enable the Advanced Shipping feature

D. Create a separate inventory item for every unit of measure

E. Enable the Multiple Currencies feature

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Enable the Multiple Units of Measure feature is required because the feature makes unit types and unit-of-measure fields available for supported item records. Without the feature, an item is maintained using only its base unit.

Create a Unit Type with a base unit is also required. A unit type defines the base unit and any conversion units, such as eaches, cases, or pallets. The appropriate unit type can then be assigned to the item record so NetSuite can convert quantities consistently on purchasing, inventory, and sales transactions. See the Oracle NetSuite units of measure documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

A saved search needs to return results that show the number of the Bill Payment and the Bill it is applied to.

Which Search Type and Join Relationship in the Results column (respectively) will obtain the desired result?

A. Bill Payment; Applied To Transaction Fields...

B. Transaction; Billing Transaction Fields...

C. Bill; Applying Transaction Fields...

D. Transaction; Applied To Transaction Fields...

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Bill; Applying Transaction Fields... is correct because the bill is the transaction receiving the application of the bill payment. Starting with a Bill saved search establishes the bill as the primary result record, so its transaction number can be returned directly in the Results tab. The Applying Transaction Fields join then accesses transactions that have been applied to that bill, including the Bill Payment transaction. Adding the joined transaction's Number/Document Number field returns the bill payment number alongside the bill number.

This relationship follows NetSuite's transaction-application model: from the paid bill's perspective, the payment is an *applying* transaction. A bill can also have more than one applying payment, so the saved search can return one result row for each applicable bill-payment-to-bill relationship, which is appropriate when the objective is to identify the payment and the bill it settled. NetSuite saved-search result fields can include joined fields, enabling values from the related applying transaction to be displayed without changing the primary search record type. See Oracle NetSuite's Saved Searches documentation and its Transaction Saved Search documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which statements are true when creating a custom record type? (Choose two.)

A. Custom fields can be added to a custom record type.

B. Permissions can be assigned to control access to custom records.

C. Custom record types can only be accessed by the Administrator role.

D. Custom record types cannot be used in saved searches.

E. Custom records cannot be associated with standard records.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Custom fields can be added to a custom record type is correct. Custom record types provide a framework for storing business information that is not represented by a standard NetSuite record, and administrators can add custom fields to capture the required attributes.

Permissions can be assigned to control access to custom records is also correct. The Permissions subtab on the custom record type controls which roles can view, create, edit, or delete records of that type. This allows administrators to apply role-based security to custom business data.

Custom record types are configured through SuiteBuilder and can also support features such as custom forms, searches, workflows, and relationships. See the Oracle NetSuite Applications Suite Help Center for custom-record administration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 10

What impact does the manager commission schedule have on the commissions a Manager receives?

A. Manager schedules have no impact on the commission the Manager receives. It is only used for reporting purposes.

B. Manager schedules calculate commission for Sales Managers based on the sales they make only. Employee commissions do not affect the Manager.

C. Manager schedules calculate commission for Sales Managers based on the sales made by Sales Reps they supervise as well as the sales they make directly.

D. Manager schedules calculate commission for Sales Managers based on the sales made by all Sales Reps regardless of reporting structure as well as the sales they make directly.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Manager schedules calculate commission for Sales Managers based on the sales made by Sales Reps they supervise as well as the sales they make directly. In NetSuite's commissions feature, a manager commission schedule is specifically designed to compensate a sales manager for the performance of the sales representatives assigned to that manager, while also accounting for transactions where the manager is the direct sales representative. The reporting relationship is therefore essential: NetSuite uses the manager assignment for each sales rep when determining which subordinate sales are eligible for the manager's commission calculation. The schedule's criteria, rates, and thresholds are then applied to the eligible sales amount or quantity according to the schedule configuration. This supports common sales-compensation plans in which managers are rewarded both for their own selling activity and for leading a defined sales team. Administrators should ensure sales reps have the appropriate manager specified in their employee records and that the relevant commission schedules and plans are assigned before commission calculations are run. See the NetSuite Applications Suite documentation and Oracle's NetSuite ERP product documentation resources for commissions configuration guidance.