Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications SCM Foundations AssociateRel 1

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Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which key metric measures the effectiveness of the Demand Forecast to Supply Plan OMBP?

A. Lead Time Variability.

B. Supplier Service Quality.

C. Supply Chain Flexibility.

D. Demand Fulfillment.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Demand Fulfillment. is the key metric because the Demand Forecast to Supply Plan process is intended to translate an anticipated demand signal into a feasible supply response that meets demand. Its practical business outcome is therefore the extent to which demand can be fulfilled by the planned and available supply. A demand-fulfillment measure, often operationalized through measures such as fulfillment rate, service level, or on-time/in-full performance, connects planning results to customer and business outcomes: planned supply should cover demand at the required date and quantity while balancing inventory and capacity constraints.

Oracle Demand Management enables organizations to create and manage forecasts that serve as demand inputs to downstream supply planning. Supply Planning then evaluates supply, demand, constraints, and exceptions to recommend actions that improve the ability to satisfy demand. Measuring Demand Fulfillment consequently assesses whether the end-to-end forecast-to-supply-plan flow is producing a plan capable of meeting the demand it was designed to support. This makes it an outcome-focused measure of the OMBP's effectiveness rather than merely a measure of an individual planning input or operational characteristic. See Oracle's Demand Management overview and Supply Planning overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM ensures product availability commitments based on inventory and supply constraints?

A. Cost Accounting.

B. Supplier Portal.

C. Available to Promise (ATP).

D. Manufacturing Execution.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Available to Promise (ATP) is the Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM order-promising capability that determines whether, when, and in what quantity an item can be committed to a customer. ATP evaluates supply and demand information—not merely current on-hand inventory—to produce a reliable promise date and quantity. Its availability calculation can consider inventory on hand, scheduled receipts, purchase orders, transfer orders, work orders, planned supply, existing customer demand, reservations, and applicable sourcing rules. This allows the business to make commitments that reflect actual supply constraints and expected replenishment rather than overpromising based on a simple stock balance.

In Oracle Fusion Cloud Order Management, ATP is used during order capture and fulfillment orchestration to check availability and schedule fulfillment lines. Depending on setup, Oracle can also apply capable-to-promise logic, sourcing, and lead-time considerations to identify feasible supply options. The resulting promise supports customer-facing delivery commitments while aligning those commitments with operational inventory and supply plans. Oracle documents these functions in its Overview of Order Promising and Order Promising in Order Management guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

A demand planner wants the near-term forecast to respond quickly when current demand differs from the established baseline forecast. Which two statements correctly describe Demand Sensing in Oracle Fusion Cloud Demand Management? Select two.

A. It uses recent demand signals to improve the near-term forecast.

B. It replaces the baseline forecast for every planning horizon.

C. It helps planners respond to emerging changes in demand.

D. It automatically releases supply orders to suppliers.

E. It evaluates supplier qualification responses.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

It uses recent demand signals to improve the near-term forecast and **it helps planners respond to emerging changes in demand** are correct. Demand sensing is intended to make the short-horizon forecast more responsive to current demand patterns than a baseline forecast based primarily on longer-term history.

Demand sensing does not replace all baseline forecasting for every planning horizon, does not itself create supply orders, and is not a mechanism for supplier qualification.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which feature in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM assesses and approves suppliers based on compliance and performance criteria?

A. Cost Accounting.

B. Supplier Portal.

C. Manufacturing Execution.

D. Supplier Qualification Management.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Supplier Qualification Management is the Oracle Fusion Cloud capability designed to evaluate whether prospective or existing suppliers meet an organization’s defined standards before, and while, they are approved for business. Procurement teams create qualification initiatives that gather evidence through questions, required attachments, and internal or external assessments. These initiatives can address compliance-oriented requirements such as certifications, regulatory status, financial information, and quality policies, as well as operational criteria relevant to supplier performance and ongoing suitability.

The feature supports structured qualification areas and models so that requirements can be applied consistently across suppliers, supplier sites, and business relationships. It also provides a formal review and approval process, allowing designated evaluators to assess responses and determine qualification outcomes. This creates an auditable supplier-vetting process and helps ensure that sourcing and purchasing activities involve suppliers that satisfy the organization’s risk, compliance, quality, and performance expectations. Oracle describes supplier qualification as the process for assessing a supplier’s capability and suitability through qualification initiatives and assessments. See the Oracle documentation for Supplier Qualification Management overview and creating qualification initiatives.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two activities are performed by Cost Accounting in Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM? Select two.

A. Create cost distributions for inventory and manufacturing transactions.

B. Create receipt accrual accounting for receiving transactions.

C. Transfer accounted distributions to General Ledger through Subledger Accounting.

D. Approve supplier qualification assessments.

E. Acknowledge purchase orders on behalf of suppliers.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Creating cost distributions for inventory and manufacturing transactions and **transferring accounted distributions to General Ledger through Subledger Accounting** are correct. Cost Accounting processes eligible inventory and manufacturing transactions, applies the applicable costing setup, and creates distributions for financial accounting and analysis.

Physical receiving accruals are handled by Receipt Accounting. Cost Accounting does not approve supplier qualifications or acknowledge purchase orders on behalf of a supplier.