

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt



Oracle

1Z0-225

Oracle EBS R12: Inventory and Purchasing Fundamentals

QUESTION: 214

Which three statements are true regarding Inventory replenishment methods? (Choose three.)

- A. Min-max planning considers order cost.
- B. Min-max planning considers carrying cost.
- C. Reorder point planning considers order cost.
- D. Reorder point planning considers replenishment lead time.
- E. Min-max planning can be performed at the subinventory level.
- F. When an item is defined, both reorder point planning and min-max planning can be specified to place limits on the calculated reorder point.

Answer: C, D, E

QUESTION: 215

Your customer sets up an item with the wrong primary unit of measure (UOM) and transacts for a couple of years. Now the customer realizes that the unit of measure setup was incorrect. How can you correct the UOM after transactions have been made?

- A. You can change the UOM easily in the organization items.
- B. You cannot correct the primary UOM for the item after transactions.
- C. You can easily correct the primary UOM by changing the value in the item master.
- D. You can delete items using delete group and create the item again using the correct primary UOM

Answer: B

QUESTION: 216

At BBC Inc., you are implementing Oracle Work in Process, Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning, Oracle Bill Of Materials, Oracle Inventory, and Oracle Engineering. When creating requisitions, which two modules do NOT feed data into Oracle Purchasing? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Inventory
- B. Oracle Engineering
- C. Oracle Bill Of Materials
- D. Oracle Work in Process
- E. Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 217

Requisition Import groups all requisitions with the same group code under the same requisition header. If no group code is specified, Requisition Import groups requisitions according to five types of groups that can be optionally passed to the Requisition Import process. Identify them. (Choose five.)

- A. Group by Item.
- B. Group by price.
- C. Group by buyer.
- D. Group by UOM.
- E. Group by location.
- F. Group by supplier.
- G. Group by description.
- H. Group all requisition lines under one requisition header.

Answer: A, C, E, F, H

QUESTION: 218

While defining Approval Groups, which three objects can you define authorization rules for? (Choose three.)

- A. Buyer
- B. Location
- C. Commodity
- D. Item Category
- E. Account Range
- F. Document Amount

Answer: B, D, E

QUESTION: 219

There are several types of RFQ, including Catalog RFQ, Standard RFQ, and Bid RFQ. There are only two classes of RFQ. Identify the two valid classes and their appropriate purposes. (Choose two.)

- A. Bid Class, which supports Shipments
- B. Standard Class, which supports Items

- C. Planned Class, which supports Catalogs
- D. Catalog Class, which supports Price Breaks
- E. Cost Class, which supports Bid Price Breaks
- F. Category Class, which supports Supplier Catalogs
- G. Contract Class, which supports Total Dollars Agreed to

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 220

Due to excessive customer returns, the client needs to prevent the reservation and subsequent shipping to customers of a specific lot number for an item, pending a quality review. Identify two conditions that will satisfy this requirement. (Choose two.)

- A. Assign the lot a material status that does not permit reservations.
- B. Assign the lot a material status that only permits subinventory transfers and issues to scrap.
- C. Assign the lot a material status that does not permit reservations, but only permits subinventory transfers and issues to scrap.
- D. Transfer the quantity on hand of the item to a subinventory that does not permit reservations, but only permits subinventory transfers and issues to scrap.

Answer: C, D

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