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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Distribution 9.2 Implementation Essentials

Oracle 1z0-343

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Your client is interested in using Sales Transfers to record the movement of goods between warehouses.

How is inventory committed when you enter a Sales Transfer order?

A. Shipping Branch/Plant: SO/WO soft commit. Receiving Branch/Plant: On PO

B. Shipping Branch/Plant: In Transit. Receiving Branch/Plant: On PO

C. Shipping Branch/Plant: SO/WO soft commit. Receiving Branch/Plant: Other Quantity 1

D. Shipping Branch/Plant: SO/WO soft commit. Receiving Branch/Plant: In Transit

E. Shipping Branch/Plant: In Transit. Receiving Branch/Plant: In Transit

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Shipping Branch/Plant: SO/WO soft commit. Receiving Branch/Plant: On PO is correct. A sales transfer order records an interbranch movement while retaining the sales-order fulfillment process at the shipping branch/plant. When the order is entered, the system creates a soft commitment against available inventory at the shipping branch/plant. This reserves the stock for the transfer without immediately reducing on-hand quantity; the commitment is subsequently relieved and inventory is updated as the order progresses through shipment confirmation and related processing.

At the receiving branch/plant, the expected inventory is represented as quantity on purchase order. This gives planners and availability inquiries visibility that stock has been requested and is expected at the destination, while correctly distinguishing it from inventory that is physically available there. The purchase-order quantity remains appropriate until receipt processing makes the transferred goods available in the receiving location. This paired commitment treatment supports accurate availability, replenishment visibility, and interbranch inventory control for sales transfers. Oracle describes sales-transfer processing and the related shipping and receiving branch behavior in its JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management documentation. Additional process context is available in the Sales Transfer Orders guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

To set up commissions for a salesperson, which three elements must be linked? (Choose three.)

A. Order type

B. the DMAAIs (Distribution and Manufacturing Automatic Accounting Instructions)

C. Commission Percentage

D. Customer

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Commission setup in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management is maintained as commission information that associates the transactional context with the commission rate to be applied. **Order type** is part of that context, enabling commission rules to be differentiated for distinct kinds of sales orders. **Customer** is linked because commission arrangements can be customer-specific, allowing an organization to pay a different commission based on the customer receiving the sale. **Commission Percentage** supplies the actual rate used by the system to calculate the salesperson's commission for the defined setup. Together, these values establish the applicable commission rule for a customer and order type and provide the percentage needed for the resulting calculation. The salesperson is the person to whom the commission information applies, while the commission setup identifies the rate conditions used during order processing. Oracle's EnterpriseOne documentation describes commission information as being set up by customer, salesperson, and order type, with a commission percentage defined for the applicable combination. See Oracle's Commission Information documentation and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three statements are true about location control in Inventory Management? (Choose three.)

A. Location control validates entered inventory locations against Location Master records.

B. Item Location records maintain inventory balances by item and location.

C. Location Master records provide setup for physical or logical locations in a branch/plant.

D. Location control eliminates the need to create Item Branch/Plant records.

E. Location control can be used only for purchase order receipts.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

When location control is enabled for a branch/plant, EnterpriseOne validates inventory locations against Location Master records. This helps ensure that inventory transactions are entered only for approved locations defined for the branch/plant.

The Item Location record maintains inventory balances by item, branch/plant, location, and lot when applicable. This provides the detailed inventory information needed for location-level inquiries, commitments, transfers, adjustments, and cycle-count processing. Location Master records can also contain location-related information used to identify and manage the physical or logical storage locations within a branch/plant. See Understanding Location Control.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which option lists steps that must be set up in order to create functional vehicles in Transportation?

A. Vehicle Master and Compartments

B. Vehicle Master and Vehicle Types

C. Carrier Master and Load Types

D. Carrier Master and Vehicle Registration Number

E. Options and Equipment and Vehicle Registration Number

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Vehicle Master and Vehicle Types is correct because JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation uses vehicle types as the foundational classification for vehicles before vehicle-specific master data is created. Vehicle type setup defines the characteristics used to categorize transportation equipment, such as the type of vehicle and its relevant operational attributes. The Vehicle Master then records each individual vehicle and associates it with the applicable vehicle type, making that vehicle available for transportation planning and operational processing.

This relationship is important because a vehicle record is not merely an identifier; it must inherit or be associated with a valid transportation classification so that EnterpriseOne can recognize how the equipment should be used. Oracle's Transportation implementation documentation presents vehicle type setup and vehicle master setup as the core setup activities for establishing vehicles in the system. Once these records exist, additional details can be maintained as needed for the organization's transportation operations. See Oracle's Setting Up Vehicles documentation and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two personalization features should you use to control the business units displayed in an EnterpriseOne grid? (Choose two.)

A. EnterpriseOne Pages

B. Composite Application Framework (CafeOne)

C. Advanced queries

D. Specify the display order and color of fields

E. One View Reporting and Watchlists

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Advanced queries and **Specify the display order and color of fields** are the appropriate EnterpriseOne grid-personalization capabilities. Advanced queries allow a user to define selection criteria for the rows returned to a form. For a business-unit grid, this lets the user limit the displayed records to business units that meet defined conditions, such as a range, category, status, company, or other available data values. The query can then be saved and reused, providing a consistent, personalized data set whenever the application is opened.

Specifying the display order and color of fields is part of grid-format personalization. It lets users arrange the business-unit-related columns in the order that supports their work and apply visual formatting that makes important values or groups easier to identify. This is useful when reviewing a large list of business units because the relevant identifier and descriptive fields can be placed prominently and visually distinguished. Together, advanced query filtering determines the business-unit rows presented, while grid formatting controls how the relevant information is presented within the grid. Oracle documents these capabilities in its EnterpriseOne end-user documentation; see the Using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications guide and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 6

Your client has a business requirement to manually audit carrier invoices against Freight Audit History (F4981) and later create an A/P voucher so that carrier will be paid.

How can you ensure that carrier invoices will follow the required process?

A. A correct GL/Class code needs to be added to the Carrier's Supplier Master.

B. Auto Pay flag in the Carrier Master needs to be off.

C. Freight allocation needs to be on at the charge code for Payables.

D. A different version of the freight update program (R4981) needs to be used.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Auto Pay flag in the Carrier Master needs to be off. The Auto Pay setting in Carrier Master controls whether JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Management automatically creates an Accounts Payable voucher for a carrier's freight charges during freight update processing. Disabling the setting prevents automatic voucher generation, which preserves the required manual control point. Users can first compare the carrier's submitted invoice with the freight records retained in Freight Audit History (F4981), investigate or resolve any differences, and then create the A/P voucher only after that audit has been completed and approved. This configuration therefore supports a separation between recording freight activity and authorizing payment, helping the client ensure that payment is based on an audited carrier invoice rather than an automatically generated payable. Carrier setup and freight-payment behavior are covered in Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

You want zero quantity tolerance on a specific item during receipt. The item belongs to a group that currently gets a 10% tolerance.

How can you accomplish this?

A. In the Item Branch/Plant, set the tolerance to zero.

B. Set the tolerance for the specific item to zero in Tolerance Rule Setup.

C. Set the tolerance processing option in the Receipts program to zero.

D. Set up an order hold code for zero tolerance.

E. Set the tolerance for the company to zero in Tolerance Rule Setup.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Set the tolerance for the specific item to zero in Tolerance Rule Setup. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Purchasing uses tolerance rules to control the acceptable variance between ordered and received quantities. Tolerance Rule Setup lets an implementer define receipt tolerances using criteria that can include an individual item as well as broader classifications such as an item group. Creating a rule for the individual item with a quantity tolerance of zero provides the more specific receipt-control requirement for that item, while the existing group-level 10 percent rule can remain in effect for the other items in the group. During receipt processing, the applicable detailed rule is used to validate the quantity, so a zero tolerance requires the received quantity to match the permitted quantity exactly under the rule's conditions. This is the appropriate configuration because the requirement is an item-specific exception rather than a global change to receipt behavior. Oracle's Procurement implementation documentation describes the setup and use of tolerance rules for purchasing receipt controls; see the Oracle documentation on setting up tolerance rules and the overview of tolerance rules.

QUESTION NO: 8

Your customer wishes to process orders so that a minimum quantity always gets ordered for a line. For example, if the rule is 85% and 10 were ordered, then E1 must fulfill a quantity of 9.

Which fulfillment option should they use?

A. Order fill percent rule

B. Cancellation rule

C. Line fill percent rule

D. Release rules

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Line fill percent rule is the appropriate fulfillment option because the requirement is evaluated independently for each sales order detail line. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fulfillment Management, a line fill percentage establishes the minimum percentage of the quantity requested on an individual line that must be available for the line to be fulfilled. For a requested quantity of 10 and a line-fill requirement of 85 percent, EnterpriseOne applies the percentage to that line and requires fulfillment of 9 units, based on the system's quantity rounding behavior. This lets the business avoid partially fulfilling a line at an unacceptably low quantity while still permitting fulfillment when the defined minimum can be met. The rule is therefore aligned precisely with a customer policy expressed as a minimum acceptable quantity for every individual order line. Oracle describes fulfillment processing and its fulfillment rules in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management documentation; see the Fulfillment Management overview and the Fulfillment Management setup documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true for Procurement Management User Defined Codes (UDCs)?

(Choose two.)

A. Schedule Name, Landed Cost Components, Order Templates, Item Price Groups, and Commodity Class Codes are required UDCs for Procurement Management

B. UDC 41/9 identifies the G/L offset that the system uses when it searches for the account to which it posts procurement transactions.

C. Procurement System Hold Codes (42/HC) is hard coded and has special handling code logic.

D. To enable the routing of receipts, only receipts routing UDC is required; operations routing UDC is optional

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Schedule Name, Landed Cost Components, Order Templates, Item Price Groups, and Commodity Class Codes are required UDCs for Procurement Management because they provide controlled values used by key purchasing and inventory-related setup and processing functions. These code lists let an implementation define the classifications and reusable setup data required to support procurement activities consistently. For example, landed-cost components identify the categories used when additional acquisition costs are applied, while commodity-class and item-price-group values support item classification and pricing-related processing. Oracle identifies these among the UDCs that must be reviewed and established as part of Procurement Management setup.

UDC 41/9 identifies the G/L offset that the system uses when it searches for the account to which it posts procurement transactions. The G/L offset acts with the applicable automatic accounting instructions to direct postings to the appropriate general ledger account. Maintaining valid values in this UDC is therefore essential for correctly deriving accounts during inventory and procurement accounting processes. Oracle's Procurement Management implementation documentation describes both the required UDC setup and the role of the G/L offset code in account determination. See Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three steps are involved if a user wants to copy, use, and share a grid format? (Choose three.)

A. Use the publish icon, if the new grid format is going to be shared with other users.

B. Select the grid format you want to copy to another format, and use the Save As option.

C. New shared grid formats are automatically available to other users.

D. To share a new grid format, it has to go through the approval process using the User Defined Objects application P9822OU.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Grid formats are User Defined Objects (UDOs), so sharing them follows the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne UDO publication lifecycle. **Use the publish icon, if the new grid format is going to be shared with other users.** is correct because publication is the action that promotes a user-created format from personal use into the shared-UDO process. **To share a new grid format, it has to go through the approval process using the User Defined Objects application P9822OU.** is also correct because the UDO administrator uses User Defined Object Management to review and approve publication requests according to the organization's UDO governance and security configuration. After the format has been approved and published, **New shared grid formats are automatically available to other users.** is correct: authorized users of the relevant EnterpriseOne application can select and use the published shared grid format without each user having to recreate it. This lifecycle allows users to standardize useful grid layouts while retaining administrative control over the UDOs made available broadly in the system. Oracle's EnterpriseOne documentation describes grid formats as a supported UDO type and documents the publication and approval model for shared UDOs. See Understanding User Defined Objects and Managing User Defined Objects.