

DUMPSBOSS.

**Microsoft Dynamics 365 Supply Chain
Management Functional Consultant Expert**

Microsoft MB-335

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 35

Total Premium Questions: 350

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsboss.co>

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

dumpsboss.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Configure products	79
Topic 2, Configure production prerequisites	33
Topic 3, Implement production methods	63
Topic 4, Configure production control	60
Topic 5, Describe and implement additional Supply Chain Management features	42
Topic 6, Mix Questions	2
Topic 7, Case Study, Adventure Works	35
Topic 8, Case Study, Fabrikam inc.	36
Total	350

QUESTION NO: 1

A beverage company uses Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management batch processing for production.

You need to identify the ingredient type used in batch processing when the base attribute of a product is added to a formula line.

What is the ingredient type?

- A. active
- B. compensating
- C. filler
- D. none

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

active is correct because, in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management process manufacturing, potency management uses a product's base attribute to identify and calculate the strength, concentration, or potency of an ingredient in a formula. When that base attribute is included on a formula line, the line represents the active ingredient whose actual batch attribute value can affect batch balancing calculations. This is especially relevant in beverage, chemical, pharmaceutical, and food manufacturing scenarios where an ingredient's potency may vary from batch to batch, but the finished product must still meet a target specification. Dynamics 365 uses the active ingredient's base attribute value to determine required quantity adjustments during formula calculation and batch balancing. Microsoft describes batch balancing for potency as functionality that lets the system adjust formula lines based on the potency of active ingredients and associated batch attributes. See Microsoft Learn for more details on [batch balancing for potency](#) and the broader [process manufacturing production and logistics](#) capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are building the Bill of materials (BOM) for a new production item. The new item has a subcomponent.

Subproduction orders for the subcomponent must be created when estimating production orders. You need to configure the BOM line to generate sub production orders.

Which BOM line type should you use?

- A. Vendor
- B. Item
- C. Phantom
- D. Pegged supply

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Pegged supply is correct because this BOM line type is specifically used when the component on a production BOM must be supplied by a linked supply order rather than simply consumed from on-hand inventory. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, a pegged supply BOM line creates a direct supply relationship between the parent production order and the component requirement. When the parent production order is estimated, the system can generate a subproduction order for the BOM line item so that the required subcomponent is produced for that specific parent order demand. This is the intended configuration when the subcomponent should have its own production order and remain pegged to the higher-level production order requirement. Microsoft's documentation for BOM and formula lines describes how BOM line types control line behavior in production, including pegged supply behavior for derived supply. See [BOM and formula lines](#) and [Bills of materials and formulas](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

A company uses Lean manufacturing processes with Kanban boards.

When unexpected transfer jobs occur, the boards do not clear properly.

You need to ensure that the boards clear properly.

What are two possible ways to clear the board? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Remove the planned Kanban job.
- B. Change unplanned to planned.
- C. Delete the unplanned job.
- D. Revert the planned Kanban job status.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Remove the planned Kanban job and Revert the planned Kanban job status are the correct ways to clear the board in this scenario. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management lean manufacturing, Kanban boards for transfer work are driven by the Kanban job lifecycle and the job's planning/status state. If an unexpected transfer job has been planned and is appearing on the board, removing the planned Kanban job clears that planned activity from the board without requiring users to process an invalid physical movement. Reverting the planned Kanban job status is also a complete solution because it moves the job out of the planned state that makes it visible/actionable on the transfer board, allowing the board to reflect the actual lean execution state again. These actions align with the way Kanban boards are used to control and execute planned lean replenishment and transfer activities in Supply Chain Management. For related Microsoft guidance, see the Lean manufacturing overview and Kanban rule documentation on [Microsoft Learn](#) and [Create a kanban rule](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

You need to configure the system for plastic operations.

Which two parts should be manually reported as finished? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. unmachined plastic pieces
- B. mold tooling
- C. machined plastic pieces
- D. excess plastic

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

unmachined plastic pieces and machined plastic pieces are correct because they represent inventory outputs from production steps that must be received into inventory through a report-as-finished transaction. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, reporting a production order as finished updates the production order status, posts the finished quantity, and can trigger warehouse receiving and put-away work for warehouse-enabled finished or semi-finished items. For plastic operations, the unmachined pieces are the output of the molding operation and must be available for the next manufacturing step, while the machined pieces are the output after machining and must be made available as completed inventory. Because these are tangible produced items that move through production and warehouse processes, they should be manually reported as finished when the relevant operation output is physically complete. Microsoft describes report as finished as the process used to register completed production quantities and make them available for inventory and

downstream warehouse handling. See [Report production orders as finished](#) and [Production integration with warehouse management processes](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution

that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct

solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review

screen.

A manufacturing company produces electronic components and devices.

The company has scheduling issues related to using working time calendars in manufacturing.

You need to ensure that the working time calendar is used when manufacturing jobs are scheduled.

Solution: Disable route groups for a process job type.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct because working time calendars are applied during manufacturing job scheduling through the scheduling configuration associated with routes, operations, resources, and route groups. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, route groups control how operation jobs are handled during scheduling, including whether specific job types such as setup time, process time, queue time, and transport time are scheduled against working time. To make job scheduling respect the working time calendar, the relevant route group settings for the process job type must allow scheduling to use working time; simply disabling route groups for a process job type does not enable calendar-based scheduling and would not ensure that manufacturing jobs are planned only within defined working hours. Microsoft's documentation on production [routes and operations](#) describes how routes and route-related settings define production processes, while [job scheduling](#) explains how production jobs are scheduled in relation to operational constraints and calendars. Therefore, the proposed solution does not meet the stated requirement.

QUESTION NO: 6

A company is implementing Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management in their manufacturing environment. The manufacturing process uses

formulas to direct material consumption on the batch orders.

During production some items in the formula must be consumed automatically from the production area, while some must be picked with their

actual consumption reported on a pick list.

You need to determine which setup method is used for formula lines to allow for the desired mixed method picking processes.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution,

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set the flushing principle on each formula line based on consumption method for the line.
- B. Leave the flushing principle blank on formula lines and set default flushing principle on the items based on consumption method for the item.
- C. Leave the flushing principle blank on formula lines and set resource consumption to direct flushing principle of materials based on consumption method for the line.
- D. Leave the flushing principle blank on formula lines and set the default start value to Always for Automatic Bill of Material Consumption.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, material consumption for batch orders is controlled by the flushing principle that applies to the formula ingredient. Setting the flushing principle directly on each formula line is a complete solution because it lets the same formula mix different consumption behaviors: lines that should be consumed automatically can use an automatic flushing value, while lines that must be reported with actual quantities can use a manual consumption approach through the picking list process. This is the most explicit setup because the formula line controls the behavior for that specific ingredient in that specific formula.

Leaving the flushing principle blank on formula lines and setting the default flushing principle on the related items is also a complete solution. In that setup, the formula line does not override the item setup, so each ingredient can inherit its item-level default consumption behavior. This supports the required mixed process when some items are normally backflushed or automatically consumed and other items are normally manually picked and reported. Microsoft documents formulas as the structure used for ingredients in process manufacturing and describes production order processing where material consumption can be driven by automatic BOM/formula consumption settings and flushing principles. See [Formulas and formula versions](#) and [Start production orders](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

A beverage company uses Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management batch processing for production-

You need to identify the ingredient type used in batch processing when the base attribute of a product is added to a formula line.

What is the ingredient type?

- A. active
- B. compensating
- C. filler
- D. none

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

active is correct because, in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management process manufacturing, a formula line that represents an ingredient whose potency or concentration must be considered in batch balancing is defined as an active ingredient. The base attribute is the batch attribute used to represent the potency value for that ingredient, such as alcohol content, concentration, or another measurable strength that can vary by batch. When that base attribute is added to the formula line, Supply Chain Management can use the attribute's target, minimum, and maximum values to calculate the required quantity of the ingredient during batch order processing. This is central to batch balancing, where the system adjusts formula

quantities based on the actual potency of selected inventory batches so the finished product meets the intended specification. Microsoft's documentation describes batch balancing as using active ingredients and product-specific batch attributes to calculate ingredient quantities for production batches. For more details, see [Batch balancing](#) and [Process manufacturing production and logistics](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

CASE STUDY

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.

However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to

complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might

contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is

independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you

move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study

before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and

problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed

on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Background -

Fabrikam Inc. is a manufacturer of sanitation cleaning solutions and equipment including carpet/floor cleaners, pressure washers, scrubbers

and vacuums.

Fabrikam Inc. is a single legal entity based in New York city.

Current environment. Products manufactured

Cleaning equipment -

floor cleaner

pressure washers

scrubbers

vacuums

Liquid cleaning solutions -

No scent -

Orange scent (subcontracted to a vendor named VendorA)

Pine scent (subcontracted to a vendor named VendorA)

The production quantity for the finished unscented liquid cleaning solution is 40-liters. IngredientC for unscented liquid cleaning solution is

stored in inventory in 50-liter barrels and allocated in 50-liter increments. Two barrels of IngredientC are used to produce a barrel of

unscented liquid cleaning solution.

Current environment. Production sites

The Eastern United States facility manufactures equipment.

The Western United States facility manufactures liquid cleaning solutions.

Raw materials and finished products are stocked at the warehouse and distributed from the warehouse.

Current environment. Warehouse facilities

The warehouse consists of the following zones:

Zone	Description
1	This zone stores parts and material for manufacturing machine equipment and finished products. It consists of four aisles, five shelves, and 20 bins.
2	This zone stores barrels of liquid raw material and finished products. It consists of five aisles and 20 shelves.

Requirements. Cleaning equipment manufacturing

You identify the following requirements for manufacturing cleaning equipment:

Production is Make to Stock and must be scheduled at an operational level.

Machine equipment is produced on an assembly line. Scheduling must be based on production orders.

Finished products must be packaged and shipped directly from the warehouse.

To reduce delivery times and excess inventory, equipment must be produced as needed.

The ability to schedule production must be based on resource capacity and the availability of required materials.

Production order operations must be scheduled to start only when capacity and materials are available at the same time and in the required

quantities.

Requirements. Liquid cleaning solution manufacturing

Production is Make to Order and is scheduled at the job level. Products must be manufactured in batches.

Finished products must be packaged and shipped directly from the warehouse.

You must be able to calculate the estimated consumption of ingredients and ensure that the amount is divisible by the number of units the

raw material is available.

Formula changes must be reviewed and approved. You must ensure that approved formulas cannot be deleted or edited. Approved formulas

may be deactivated.

An ingredient used to manufacture unscented cleaning solution is defined as a restricted product. You must be able to automatically print a

product safety data sheet (PSDS) with the packing slip for any order that includes unscented cleaning solution.

Production must be scheduled to start by date and time according to the order that is specified by the production route.

You must implement a scheduled Kanban rule that meets the following requirements:

Prevent overloading a work cell for scheduled Kanbans.

Visualize excess inventory in a supermarket.

Store products in supermarkets before they are consumed or shipped.

You must link relevant financial dimension data to the inventory transactions at each site to ensure that you can trace profit and loss figures

directly to East site and West site respectively.

You must set up production operations for sub-contracting of Pine scent and Orange scent solution to VendorA to ensure that a purchase

order is automatically created based on estimation of a production order.

Requirements. Costing -

The price of raw materials used for manufacturing unscented cleaning solution must be tracked based upon commodity exchange pricing. The

margin and cost multiplier must be set up for commodity traded raw material.

You must set up cost calculation groups to ensure that indirect costs that originate in the manufacturing of finished goods are recognized and

absorbed into the product cost.

The production manager needs to set up picking list journals and BOM item consumption.

Requirements. Reporting -

Production control parameters must be setup for reporting of automatic BOM and Route consumption.

You must create reports that include information about cost records and categories for items, and calculation formulas for indirect costs.

You must treat manufactured items as purchased items for cost roll-up purposes during BOM calculations and reporting.

You must configure automatic route consumption in connection with the automatic running of Report as finished.

Requirements. Inventory control -

You must not be required to track the lot number for items when you enter inventory information into the system. Lot numbers for items must

be entered when items are picked from inventory.

Issues -

Users report the following issues:

The production manager observes that items are being deducted from inventory two times on production jobs. A shop supervisor mistakenly

registers the process for assembling batteries for the pressure washers to Registered as prepared. You must reschedule the process for a

future date.

Customer1 orders 20 barrels of unscented solution. The order is confirmed. Production must be scheduled to start on December 21 to meet

the customers delivery deadline.

User2 reports that costs for manufactured items are twice as high as expected.

User1 reports that the formula for the liquid cleaning solution sometimes changes during production. You must enforce the policies regarding

formula editing for current and future use.

You need to configure production control parameters for liquid cleaning solution manufacturing.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Select the Block editing option only.
- B. Select the Block removal of approval option for the formula.
- C. Select Block editing and approve the formula.
- D. Require an electronic signature when the formula is approved.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Selecting the Block editing option only is correct because this production control setting is designed to stop users from changing formulas after they have been approved. In process manufacturing, formulas and formula versions define the ingredients and quantities used for batch production, so locking approved formulas is the key control for preventing unapproved recipe changes during production. Selecting the Block removal of approval option for the formula is also correct because it prevents users from removing the approval status from an approved formula as a workaround to make changes. Together, these settings support the stated policy that formula changes must be reviewed and approved, while approved formulas remain protected from unauthorized modification; if a formula should no longer be used, it can be deactivated rather than edited or unapproved. Microsoft documents formulas and formula versions as the process-manufacturing equivalent of BOM structures, and production control parameters include approval-related controls used to govern changes to these manufacturing definitions. See [Formula and formula versions](#) and [Bills of materials and formulas](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the production supervisor in charge of setting effective cost prices for the labor force in a manufacturing company.

It is the end of the year and the labor rates have been recalculated based on new salary data.

You need to update the effective labor costs for all labor groups.

Which element must be updated?

- A. cost groups
- B. cost category
- C. resource group
- D. shared category
- E. production orders

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct element to update is **cost category**. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, labor and machine costs that are consumed through production routes are represented by cost categories. A cost category is assigned to route operations and carries the cost price, such as an hourly labor rate, that is used when estimating, scheduling, and costing production. When salary data changes and the organization needs new effective labor rates, the updated cost prices are maintained for the relevant cost categories, typically through costing versions and effective dates so that the new rates apply from the correct period. This is the mechanism that lets production costing calculate labor consumption consistently across operations and labor groups without changing each production order individually. Microsoft documentation describes cost categories as the way to classify and cost production resources and route operation activity in manufacturing costing. See [Cost categories](#) and [Costing versions](#) for related setup and costing behavior.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You need to calculate estimated consumption of ingredients for liquid cleaning solution.

What is the consumption? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Consumption factor	Consumption in liters
Estimated consumption	<input type="text"/> 40 liters 50 liters 80 liters 100 liters
Round up to a multiple	<input type="text"/> 20 liters 40 liters 50 liters 100 liters
Excess consumption	<input type="text"/> 10 liters 20 liters 40 liters 50 liters

ANSWER:

Consumption factor	Consumption in liters
Estimated consumption	<input type="text" value="80"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 liters 50 liters <li style="background-color: #e0ffe0;">80 liters 100 liters
Round up to a multiple	<input type="text" value="50"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 liters 40 liters <li style="background-color: #e0ffe0;">50 liters 100 liters
Excess consumption	<input type="text" value="20"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 liters <li style="background-color: #e0ffe0;">20 liters 40 liters 50 liters

Explanation:

The correct consumption values are based on the standard rounding behavior used when ingredient consumption is planned in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management. The estimated consumption is the quantity that the formula or production requirement calculates before applying the rounding rule, which is 80 liters. Because the ingredient is configured to round consumption up to a multiple of 50 liters, the system cannot use 80 liters as the final rounded issue quantity. Instead, it must round upward to the next valid multiple of 50. The multiples around the estimate are 50 and 100, and because 80 is greater than 50, the next rounded-up quantity is 100 liters.

The excess consumption is the difference between the rounded quantity and the original estimated quantity. In this case, the rounded quantity is 100 liters and the estimated consumption is 80 liters, so the excess is 20 liters. This is why the dropdown selections should be 80 liters for estimated consumption, 50 liters for the rounding multiple, and 20 liters for excess consumption. This aligns with how planning and production consumption quantities are derived from formula or BOM requirements and then adjusted according to item or line-level rounding settings. Microsoft documentation discusses production formulas and consumption-related setup in Supply Chain Management, including how formula lines drive material requirements: [Process manufacturing production and logistics](#) and [BOM calculations](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

A company produces paints and assembles bicycle frames.

You must account for paint drying time before assembly operations can begin.

You need to set up the operation to encompass queue times.

Which two options can you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Build capabilities for each resource related to color.

- B. Enter a value in the queue time after field for the painting operation.
- C. Enter a value in the transit time on the painting operation.
- D. Make a resource group for each size and color and assign that group to the operation.
- E. Enter a value in the queue time before field for the assembly operation.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The correct selections are **Enter a value in the queue time after field for the painting operation.** and **Enter a value in the queue time before field for the assembly operation.** In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, route operation times can include queue time before an operation starts and queue time after an operation is completed. Paint drying time is a classic example of waiting time that must be reflected in the route so scheduling does not allow the next production step to begin too early. Setting queue time after the painting operation tells the system that, after painting is finished, the product must remain in a waiting state for the defined duration before it can proceed. Alternatively, setting queue time before the assembly operation models the same required delay immediately before assembly begins. Both approaches can be used to represent the drying interval in production scheduling, depending on where the business wants to maintain the timing rule in the route. Microsoft describes routes as the sequence of operations and operation times used for production scheduling, including wait-related time components. See [Routes and operations](#) and [Operation scheduling](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

A company produces pipe at certain fixed lengths.

The company must be able to schedule cutting machines. You set up the cutting machines as resources. All cutting resources can produce

many of the products. There are some products that cutting machines that can produce longer lengths of product. Only some of the machines

can do this.

You need to configure the resources to account for these different products.

What should you do?

- A. Build capability related to length and assign to the appropriate resources.
- B. Configure the Data/Hour option on the Capacity unit field on the resource.
- C. Create a resource for each length.
- D. Create a resource group for each length.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Build capability related to length and assign to the appropriate resources is correct because capabilities in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management are designed to describe what a production resource can do, beyond simply identifying the resource or its capacity. In this scenario, the key scheduling constraint is not that each pipe length requires a separate machine record, but that only certain cutting machines can handle longer product lengths. By creating a capability that represents the required length-handling ability and assigning it only to the machines that can perform that work, production routes can specify the required capability and scheduling can select a suitable resource. This is the intended use of resource capabilities: they let route operations define requirements, while resources and resource groups identify which machines, tools, or workers satisfy those requirements. Microsoft documentation describes capabilities as properties that can be assigned to operations resources and then used as requirements for operations during production scheduling. See [Create a capability](#) and [Operations resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 13 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

You need to set up the system to calculate the overhead rates automatically for production.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Define the basis for calculating costs as absorption.	
Create overhead calculation node for materials as surcharge and labor as rate for setup time.	
Create overhead calculation node for materials as input unit based and labor as rate for setup time.	⊖
Create cost groups.	⊕
Associate cost groups to items and cost categories.	
Define the basis for calculating costs as surcharge.	
Create price total and cost group nodes on costing sheet.	
Associate cost groups to items and resources.	

ANSWER:

Actions	Answer Area
Define the basis for calculating costs as absorption.	Create cost groups.
Create overhead calculation node for materials as surcharge and labor as rate for setup time.	Associate cost groups to items and cost categories.
Create overhead calculation node for materials as input unit based and labor as rate for setup time.	Create price total and cost group nodes on costing sheet.
Create cost groups.	Create overhead calculation node for materials as surcharge and labor as rate for setup time.
Associate cost groups to items and cost categories.	
Define the basis for calculating costs as surcharge.	
Create price total and cost group nodes on costing sheet.	
Associate cost groups to items and resources.	

Explanation:

The correct sequence follows the normal dependency chain for configuring a costing sheet in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management. Cost groups must be created first because they provide the cost classification structure that the system uses

to organize material, labor, and overhead costs. Once the cost groups exist, they need to be associated with the costing elements that production costing uses: items for material costs and cost categories for route-related labor or machine costs. This allows the system to collect production costs into the correct cost buckets during BOM and route calculations.

After the cost groups are available and assigned, the costing sheet structure can be created. The costing sheet needs price total and cost group nodes because these nodes define how costs are displayed, totaled, and made available as the basis for indirect cost calculations. In Microsoft's costing sheet model, surcharge and rate nodes depend on the costing sheet structure because indirect costs are calculated by referencing the appropriate cost group or total nodes. This is why the costing sheet nodes must be created before the overhead calculation nodes are added.

Finally, the overhead calculation nodes are created for the required overhead logic. A material overhead surcharge is appropriate when overhead is calculated as a percentage or surcharge over material costs, while a labor overhead rate for setup time is appropriate when overhead is absorbed based on setup time from production routing. Together, these settings let Dynamics 365 calculate overhead automatically during production cost estimation and calculation. Microsoft documents this costing sheet concept in [Costing sheets](#) and explains the role of cost groups in [Cost groups](#).

QUESTION NO: 14

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution

that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct

solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review

screen.

A manufacturing company produces electronic components and devices.

The company has scheduling issues related to using working time calendars in manufacturing.

You need to ensure that the working time calendar is used when manufacturing jobs are scheduled.

Solution: Enable automatic consumption of run time.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct response is No. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, automatic consumption of run time is a production posting behavior: it determines whether run-time consumption is posted automatically, typically as part of route or job card processing. It does not control whether scheduling respects the working-time calendar for operations resources. Working-time calendars are part of the resource capacity and scheduling setup, and manufacturing scheduling uses them when the relevant route group and resource scheduling settings are configured to consider working time and capacity. Microsoft documentation describes production scheduling as calculating dates and times based on routes, operations resources, capacity, and calendars, while route-related automatic consumption settings are about recording route time consumption rather than calendar-based scheduling logic. Therefore, enabling automatic consumption of run time would not ensure that the working time calendar is used when manufacturing jobs are scheduled. The needed configuration is related to scheduling and route/resource calendar usage, not automatic time consumption. For more context, see Microsoft Learn on [production scheduling](#) and [operations resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 15

A company uses engineering change management for process manufacturing operations.

The company discovers that several products were configured with missing master data during the life cycle of the products.

You need to configure master data checks for the products.

Which three objects can you configure for data checks? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. standard, non-engineering products
- B. product formulas
- C. product BOM lines
- D. engineering products
- E. product versions

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

The correct selections are standard, non-engineering products, engineering products, and product versions. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, engineering change management includes product readiness checks, which are used to help ensure that required product master data has been completed before a product is used or moved forward in its lifecycle. These readiness checks are not limited only to engineering products; they can also be applied to standard, non-engineering released products, which is useful when an organization wants a consistent governance process for item setup. For engineering products, readiness checks are especially important because lifecycle state changes and controlled releases depend on complete and validated master data. Product versions are also a supported object for these checks, which lets organizations validate version-specific setup before that version becomes active or usable in downstream supply chain processes. This is particularly relevant in engineering change management because product versions represent controlled iterations of a product and may have different setup requirements over time. Microsoft describes this capability in the product readiness checks documentation and in the engineering change management overview. See [Product readiness checks](#) and [Engineering change management overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 16

You need to configure production operations for the pine and orange scent solutions.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure the inventory policy for the item model group to set the value of the Stocked product option to Yes.
- B. Use a purchase agreement as a service agreement.
- C. Allocate subcontracted work in its own cost breakdown block.
- D. Configure a costing resource and requirement to point to a Vendor type resource.
- E. Configure the BOM line to be of type Vendor and associate the corresponding vendor account.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

For subcontracted production operations in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, the service that represents the outsourced work must be handled in a way that production costing and consumption can recognize. Configure the inventory policy for the item model group to set the value of the Stocked product option to Yes is correct because subcontracting service products used in production must be stocked so they can participate in production order estimation, costing, and

consumption. Configure a costing resource and requirement to point to a Vendor type resource is also correct because subcontracted route operations are modeled by assigning the operation requirement to an operations resource of type Vendor, allowing scheduling and costing to reflect that the work is performed externally. Configure the BOM line to be of type Vendor and associate the corresponding vendor account is correct because a vendor BOM line identifies the outsourced service and links it to the vendor that will perform the work, enabling the related purchasing and production costing flow. Microsoft documents subcontracting setup using vendor resources, service items, and vendor-related production configuration in [Subcontracting](#) and explains route/resource configuration in [Routes and operations](#).

QUESTION NO: 17

A customer produces light projection toys for holiday decorations throughout the year.

You are in the first month of a season. Production flows take one day to complete.

The floor supervisor reports that seasonal production targets will not be met. You review the Kanban schedule board and identify thousands of

unplanned jobs.

You need to plan the jobs to be completed two weeks prior to the start of the next season.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set the Automatic planning option for each unscheduled job to Yes.
- B. Manually schedule each unscheduled job forward from the date of the end of the season.
- C. Manually schedule each unscheduled job to the previous period of the end of the next season.
- D. Set the Automatic planning option for each unscheduled job to No.
- E. Manually schedule each unscheduled job on its due date.
- F. Manually schedule each unscheduled job to the next period of the start of the next season.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The correct approaches are to manually schedule each unscheduled job forward from the date of the end of the season and to manually schedule each unscheduled job on its due date. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, the Kanban schedule board is specifically designed to let planners review unplanned kanban jobs and place them into planned production periods. For existing unplanned jobs, manual scheduling actions on the schedule board are appropriate because they directly assign those jobs to the required time buckets based on the planner's target date or the job's calculated due date. Scheduling forward from the season-end date lets the planner load the jobs into available periods from that point, which supports completing the work before the next seasonal demand window. Scheduling on the due date is also valid when the due dates already reflect the required completion timing, because the system places each job into the period that aligns with its due date. Microsoft describes the Kanban schedule board as the central workspace for planning kanban jobs and managing period capacity. See [Kanban schedule board](#) and [Lean manufacturing overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 18

A manufacturer is implementing master planning in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management for planned orders.

Master planning is running for the first time in the production environment.

You need to instruct the production planners where to view the following information:

Planned orders that are created in a run.

An item's planned orders against the demand over user-defined periods of time.

In which two possible locations can the information be found? Each correct answer presents a complete solution,

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Sequenced planned orders
- B. Net requirements form
- C. Supply Schedule form
- D. Item requirement statistics
- E. Planned orders

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The **Planned orders** page is correct because it is the primary place where planners review planned purchase, production, and transfer orders generated by master planning. After a planning run, this page lets planners analyze the resulting planned orders and take follow-up actions such as firming, changing quantities or dates, and reviewing order details. The **Net requirements form** is also correct because it gives planners an item-focused view of calculated supply and demand. From net requirements, planners can review an item's demand, expected receipts, projected inventory, and planned orders over time, including period-based views that help compare planned supply against demand in defined time buckets. Together, these two locations support the stated needs: reviewing planned orders created by master planning and analyzing those planned orders in the context of item demand. Microsoft documents planned orders as the workbench for reviewing generated planned supply, and net requirements as the page for analyzing the calculated requirements and related planned orders for a specific item. See [Microsoft Learn: Planned orders](#) and [Microsoft Learn: Net requirements](#).

QUESTION NO: 19

A vendor plans to supply replacements for a product that they manufactured.

The cost associated with manufacturing most components of the replacement product differ from costs associated with the original product.

You need to plan for the new cost of the item in determining the sales price.

Which costing version explosion mode should you use?

- A. According to BOM line type
- B. Single level
- C. Multilevel
- D. Make to Order

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Multilevel is correct because it rolls up the cost through the full bill of materials structure, including lower-level manufactured components and subassemblies. In this scenario, the replacement product is not just a simple top-level variation; the manufacturing costs of most components are different from the original product. To plan an accurate new item cost that can be used as the basis for determining the sales price, the costing calculation must explode the BOM across all relevant levels and recalculate the costs from the component and subassembly structure upward. Microsoft describes BOM calculations in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management as the mechanism used to calculate costs for manufactured items based on BOMs, routes, and costing version settings. Costing versions are used to maintain planned or standard cost data and support cost rollups for manufactured products. A multilevel explosion mode is therefore the appropriate choice when

changed costs exist throughout the product structure and the planned cost must reflect the complete manufacturing hierarchy. See Microsoft's guidance on [BOM calculations](#) and [costing versions](#).

QUESTION NO: 20

A company produces homeopathic lotions for pain relief. The lotions use a combination of ProductA and ProductB. ProductA is the primary

ingredient. You use ProductB to adjust the concentration of active ingredients in the lotion. ProductC represents the remainder.

You need to ensure that the lotion final product has a consistent concentration of anti-inflammatory agents.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set the formula line type of ProductB to Active.
- B. Set the formula line type of ProductA to Compensating
- C. Set the formula line type of ProductC to None.
- D. Set the formula line type of ProductA to Active.
- E. Set the formula line type of ProductB to Compensating.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The correct actions are **Set the formula line type of ProductA to Active.** and **Set the formula line type of ProductB to Compensating.** In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management process manufacturing, an active ingredient is the ingredient whose potency or concentration is used as the basis for balancing the formula. Since ProductA is the primary ingredient and the lotion must maintain a consistent concentration of anti-inflammatory agents, ProductA should be identified as the active formula line so the system can use its active ingredient properties in batch balancing calculations.

A compensating ingredient is used to adjust the formula when the active ingredient's concentration varies, helping the finished product meet the required target strength or concentration. Because ProductB is specifically used to adjust the concentration of active ingredients in the lotion, it should be configured as the compensating formula line. Together, these settings allow batch balancing to calculate ingredient quantities so the final product maintains the expected active concentration. For more information, see Microsoft's documentation on [batch balancing](#) and [formulas and formula versions](#).

QUESTION NO: 21

A company produces various products using Process manufacturing.

The manufacturer makes two co-products from a formula and rarely produces the primary formula item. The costs of making the co-products

are inflated. The manufacturer must update the costs of producing the co-products and change the formula to not produce the primary

formula item.

You need to change the primary formula item type.

What should you do?

- A. Change the primary formula item to use the planning item type.
- B. Change the production type to Bill of materials and recalculate the item cost.

- C. Associate the costs to produce by-products with the items.
- D. Change the cost of the primary formula item to zero and then recalculate the item cost.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Change the primary formula item to use the planning item type is correct because, in process manufacturing, a planning item is used as a non-stocked placeholder for a formula when the business does not intend to produce the formula header item as an actual finished product. The formula can still be planned and costed, but the real outputs are the co-products defined for the formula. This setup fits scenarios where a process primarily yields multiple co-products and the original formula item should not absorb production output or distort the costing result. By changing the primary formula item to a planning item, Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management can treat the formula as a production structure for the co-products and support cost allocation to those co-products according to the process manufacturing costing setup. Microsoft's process manufacturing guidance describes formulas as supporting co-products and by-products, and the co-product/by-product documentation explains how outputs and cost allocation work in these scenarios. See [Process manufacturing production and formulas](#) and [Co-products and by-products](#).

QUESTION NO: 22

You need to configure production operations for the pine and orange scent solutions. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure the inventory policy for the item model group to set the value of the Stocked product option to Yes.
- B. Use a purchase agreement as a service agreement.
- C. Allocate subcontracted work in its own cost breakdown block.
- D. Configure a costing resource and requirement to point to a Vendor type resource.
- E. Configure the BOM line to be of type Vendor and associate the corresponding vendor account.

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

The correct configuration is to model the pine and orange scent work as subcontracted production operations. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, subcontracted operations are represented by production route operations that require a resource of type Vendor. Therefore, "Configure a costing resource and requirement to point to a Vendor type resource" is correct because it lets scheduling, estimation, and costing recognize that the operation is performed externally. "Configure the BOM line to be of type Vendor and associate the corresponding vendor account" is also correct because the subcontracting service or externally supplied component must be tied to the vendor so the system can generate the related purchasing demand and post the cost back to the production order. "Allocate subcontracted work in its own cost breakdown block" is correct because subcontracted operation costs should be separated in costing setup, making the external processing cost visible in production cost calculations and cost analysis. Microsoft documents this subcontracting pattern for production control, including the use of vendor resources and purchase-related setup for subcontracted work, in [Subcontracting](#). Cost breakdown and costing sheet concepts are covered in [Costing sheets](#).

QUESTION NO: 23

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

A manufacturing plant uses Lean processes. You plan to outsource a painting operation to a subcontracting vendor. You create a service item named SP-01 to represent the painting service.

You need to create a subcontracting activity for the painting service.

Solution:

- Create a purchase agreement for the subcontracting vendor and add SP-01 as the painting service.
- Create a vendor resource then create a work cell for outsourced painting and add the resource to the work cell.
- Create a production flow process activity for the painting work cell and add the component to be painted as a picking activity.
- Create a server term to tie the purchase agreement to the activity.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes, the solution meets the goal because it follows the standard activity-based subcontracting setup used with Lean manufacturing in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management. For an outsourced Lean operation, the subcontracted work is modeled as a production flow process activity that is assigned to a work cell containing a vendor resource. This makes the vendor-managed operation part of the production flow while still allowing the system to treat it as externally performed work.

The service item SP-01 is correctly used on a purchase agreement for the subcontracting vendor, because the service item represents the purchasing and invoicing value of the painting service rather than a physical manufactured output. The component to be painted can be associated with the activity as material consumed or picked for that activity. Finally, a service term links the subcontracting activity to the purchase agreement line for the service item, enabling the system to generate the purchasing relationship for the outsourced activity. Microsoft describes Lean manufacturing production flows and activities as the structure for modeling work cells and process activities, and activity-based subcontracting uses service terms and purchase agreements to connect outsourced activities to vendor services. See [Lean manufacturing overview](#) and [Activity-based subcontracting](#).

QUESTION NO: 24 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

STION NO: 2 HOTSPOT

You need to resolve the shop supervisor's issue.

Which options should you use? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Step	Action
Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancel the planning job. Set the job status to in progress. Set the job status to not planned. Issue a new Kanban card.
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify the time fence. Rerun the master plan. Enable auto-firming.

ANSWER:

Step	Action
Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancel the planning job. Set the job status to in progress. <li style="background-color: #e0ffe0;">Set the job status to not planned. Issue a new Kanban card.
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify the time fence. <li style="background-color: #e0ffe0;">Rerun the master plan. Enable auto-firming.

Explanation:

The correct sequence is to first set the Kanban job status to not planned, and then rerun the master plan. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, a Kanban job that is already planned is treated as having an existing planning result. If the supervisor's issue requires the system to reconsider the job's scheduling or planning outcome, the job must be returned to a status where planning can act on it again. Setting the job status to not planned makes the job available for the planning engine to evaluate rather than leaving it fixed in its current planned state.

After the job is available for planning, rerunning master planning is the action that recalculates supply, demand, dates, and capacity according to the current setup and requirements. This is what allows the system to generate an updated planning result for the Kanban job. The two steps work together: changing the job status prepares the job for replanning, and rerunning the master plan performs the actual recalculation. Microsoft describes lean manufacturing and Kanban as part of production control in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, while master planning is the process used to calculate

material and capacity requirements based on current demand and supply data. See Microsoft's overview of [Lean manufacturing](#) and [Master planning](#) for the related functionality.

QUESTION NO: 25

You need to enable the features and configuration keys for the firepits.

Which two features should you enable? Each answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. Engineering attributes
- B. Change management for process manufacturing
- C. Engineering product variants
- D. Engineering change management
- E. Production floor execution management

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Engineering change management is correct because it is the core capability in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management for managing engineering products through controlled release, product versions, engineering change requests, and engineering change orders. Enabling this feature and its related configuration lets an organization govern product design changes for items such as the firepits, ensuring that changes are reviewed, approved, and released in a structured way. Engineering attributes is also correct because engineering products commonly require additional technical characteristics that go beyond standard product fields. Engineering attributes allow those characteristics to be defined, assigned, and used with engineering product data so that the organization can capture the required firepit specifications consistently. Microsoft documents engineering change management as the feature set used to manage product versioning and engineering change processes, and it documents engineering attributes as supporting attribute-based engineering product information and search. See [Engineering change management overview](#) and [Engineering attributes and engineering attribute search](#).

QUESTION NO: 26

You are the lead product design manager at a Process manufacturing plant.

A formula that produces egg yolks as a by-product. This by-product is added back into inventory at standard cost and can be used in other

production batches.

You need to select the by-product cost allocation.

Which cost allocation type should you use?

- A. Per series
- B. Percent
- C. Recycled
- D. Per quantity

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Recycled is the correct cost allocation type for this scenario. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management process manufacturing, a by-product can represent material that is recovered from a batch and then received back into inventory so it can be consumed in later production. When that recovered material is valued at standard cost and treated as usable inventory, the by-product should use the Recycled allocation approach. This matches the described egg yolk scenario because the by-product is not merely a cost-sharing output of the formula; it is a reusable item that returns to inventory and can become an input for other batch orders. The Recycled cost allocation type supports this process-manufacturing pattern by recognizing the by-product as recovered inventory at its standard cost, which keeps inventory valuation and later consumption aligned with standard costing. Microsoft documents co-products and by-products as part of formula setup for process manufacturing, including how formula outputs are handled in batch production; see [Set up co-products and by-products](#) and [Formulas and formula versions](#).

QUESTION NO: 27

CASE STUDY

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.

However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to

complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might

contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is

independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you

move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study

before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and

problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed

on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Background -

ADatum Corporation is a golf cart manufacturing and rental company. The company produces golf carts, converts them to assets, and then

rents them out over a period of time. The engineering team continuously seeks to create innovative, sustainable golf carts to stay current in

the industry.

Although the company no longer creates gas-powered vehicles, some of its models are still in use as rentals.

ADatum Corporation plans to move from multiple, disconnected systems for each team of employees to a connected platform that uses

Dynamics 365 Finance and Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

Current Environment -

Employee teams -

- A Datum Corporation has four key teams of employees:

o Procurement: A team of buyers who source raw materials for the production of the golf carts
o Engineering: A team of engineering

designers who continuously modify and improve the bill of materials (BOM) for the golf carts
o Production: A team of production employees,

including quality assurance (QA), who manages the BOM costs and work on the shop floor to produce the golf carts
o Asset Management: A

team that manages the golf cart assets, including maintenance and repairs

- The company has strict controls and uses engineering change management within its end-to-end operations.

Golf cart models -

- All new golf carts are rechargeable electric models.

- The company has three primary golf cart models:

o Model A is manufactured for commercial customers, such as golf courses. Those golf courses rent Model A for a fixed period of time.

Model A contains subassemblies that are produced by A Datum Corporation and stored in the warehouse until required for production.

Model B is manufactured for consumers and can be rented by vacationers, typically for a weekend.

Model B must include turn signals and brake lights to ensure that it is legal to drive on city streets.

Model B golf carts are typically stored in a rented parking lot during peak vacation season.

During the off-season, Model B is stored in A Datum Corporation's headquarters warehouse.

o Model T units are gas-powered units that have been discontinued for production; however, existing assets are available for rent.

- All models are considered low-speed vehicles and must not exceed 25 mph.
- All golf cart models are owned by A Datum Corporation. None are owned by commercial customers.

Requirements -

Engineering -

- The engineering manager plans to phase out production of the current steel frames and replace them with aluminum frames.
- Innovation engineers observe an increase in consumer requests for lifted-style golf carts. Model B will be used to create a prototype of a

newer version.

Production -

- Golf cart frames for all models must be configured as subassemblies.
- The engineering team plans for the lift kit shocks and struts to be assembled for the prototype as a single production order for the lift kit

finished good. The lift kit will remain at the end of the assembly line for the prototype.

- The QA team must conduct a rigorous set of mandatory tests for the Model B prototype. Only certified QA team members can complete the

checklists. The item will not be available for production until the prototype passes testing.

- The lithium batteries must be installed by a certified technician during production.
- The raw materials used in the prototype model are also sold directly as spare parts.
- The controller requires raw material consumption to be posted in the ledger separately for the prototype production orders.
- The warehouse manager requires that ModelA subassemblies must have putaway work created for the warehouse workers. All other

subassemblies and finished goods will not require warehouse work. The lift kit subassembly must have a new standard cost created. o Cost

Requirement 1: The costs for existing materials are frozen for a period. The incremental costs must be calculated without impacting current

frozen costs. o Cost Requirement 2: The incremental cost for the subassembly must be determined based on the raw material purchased parts

before it is available as a price.

Asset management -

- All electric models can be serviced on a quarterly schedule, which is less frequent than the bimonthly gas-powered models.
- The controller requires ModelB to be reported separately from other models, and the location of the assets updated at each peak travel

season.

- Maintenance technicians run a lean schedule and are fully booked out in advance.

Issues -

Procurement -

- Buyer1 reports that the master planning process generated planned purchase orders for steel frame subassemblies. Return orders were

created for the steel frames, which should not have been ordered.

Production -

- The production manager reports that the lithium battery installation step is creating a production backup because of two issues: o Issue 1:

Technicians who are not certified are assigned to the battery installation step. o Issue 2: One certified technician is always on site at the

production facility; the other certified technician is on call for repairs to rentals and is only substitutes for other technicians occasionally for

production.

Asset management -

- A golf course manager reports that multiple ModelT units are frequently slow to start. The golf course manager requests monthly

inspections for ModelT units, but the ModelA units can keep their current schedule.

- After the ModelT unit issue was addressed, the golf course manager reports that one of the ModelA units stopped charging. The golf course

manager requests a priority repair to be scheduled for the next morning.

You need to resolve the ModelA charging issue.

Which two configurations should you set on the work order finite capacity? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Ignore scheduled execution
- B. Asset
- C. Tool
- D. Worker
- E. Ignore schedule

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Ignore scheduled execution and Ignore schedule are the correct configurations for handling the urgent ModelA charging repair. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management Asset Management, work order scheduling can use finite capacity so that existing capacity reservations, planned/scheduled executions, and resource schedules are considered when assigning work. In this case, the maintenance technicians are already fully booked, but the business requirement is to schedule a priority repair for the next morning. Setting Ignore schedule lets the scheduler bypass the normal schedule constraints that would otherwise prevent the urgent work from being placed into an already occupied time slot. Setting Ignore scheduled execution lets the scheduling process disregard generated maintenance schedule executions that have not yet become the priority repair, so preventive or planned maintenance demand does not block the urgent corrective work. Together, these settings allow the high-priority work order to be scheduled even when normal finite-capacity planning would find no available capacity. Microsoft documents work order scheduling and Asset Management scheduling concepts in the Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management guidance for [scheduling work orders](#) and [Asset Management overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 28

You are a process engineer evaluating Lean vs. Discrete processing. You want to convert a Kanban item.

This item has the following Lean setup:

- The setup uses a Lean schedule group with a throughput ratio = 2.
- The process activity tied to production flow has the following runtime activity times: time = 3 min, per quantity = 1.
- The work cell capacity has a model type of Throughput and an average throughput quantity of 60 per a capacity period of standard workday

(8 hour day).

- The throughput is 10 per hour.

You need to set up a Discrete operation to mirror the item's production flow activity.

What should you do?

- A. Create a route with a runtime = 6, a process quantity = 1, and the operation's hours/time = 1.
- B. Create a route with a runtime = 1, a process quantity = 6, and the operation's hours/time = 1.
- C. Create a route with a runtime = 10, a process quantity = 6, and the operation's hours/time = 1.
- D. Create a route with a runtime = 6, a process quantity = 1, and the operation's hours/time = 0.0167 (e.g. 1 hour/ 60 minutes).

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Create a route with a runtime = 6, a process quantity = 1, and the operation's hours/time = 0.0167 (e.g. 1 hour/ 60 minutes) is correct because the Lean activity time must be translated into the equivalent discrete route time per produced unit. The Lean process activity is 3 minutes for a quantity of 1, and the Lean schedule group throughput ratio of 2 doubles the effective activity time for the item, resulting in 6 minutes per unit. A discrete route operation should therefore have a runtime of 6 with a process quantity of 1. Because route operation time must be reflected in hours for scheduling and capacity calculation, each entered minute must be converted to hours by using 1/60, or approximately 0.0167, as the hours/time factor. The resulting capacity requirement is $6 \times 0.0167 = 0.1$ hours per unit, which equals 10 units per hour and matches the stated production flow throughput. Microsoft describes production routes as defining the operations, runtimes, and process quantities used for production scheduling in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management: [Routes and operations](#).

QUESTION NO: 29 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

You are the production supervisor at a manufacturing company. You are in the process of configuring the production control module and its

parameters.

A company plans to use manufacturing execution. Bill of materials (BOM) item consumption must be generated when items are reported at

the operation level.

You need to configure the Manufacturing execution production order defaults form to allow for backflushing on operations.

How should you set up Automatic BOM consumption? To answer, drag the appropriate setting to the correct targets. Each source may be used

once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface with two main panes. On the left, under the heading "Settings", there are three rectangular boxes containing the text "always", "never", and "Flushing principle". On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there are two target boxes. The top target box is labeled "Form tab" and contains the text "Start". The bottom target box is labeled "Setting" and contains the text "Report as finished". A vertical line separates the two panes, and a horizontal line is visible below the "Answer Area" section.

ANSWER:

Settings

always

never

Flushing principle

Answer Area

Form tab

Start

Report as finished

Setting

never

Flushing principle

Explanation:

To support backflushing at the operation level in Manufacturing execution, the production order defaults should prevent material consumption from being posted when the production order or job is started, and instead allow consumption to be posted during reporting based on the BOM line setup. Setting Automatic BOM consumption on the Start tab to **never** ensures that the system does not automatically consume components too early in the process. This is important because the requirement is specifically to generate BOM item consumption when items are reported at the operation level, not when the order starts.

Setting Automatic BOM consumption on the Report as finished tab to **Flushing principle** tells Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management to use the flushing principle defined on the BOM lines when reporting output. This allows the system to backflush the relevant material consumption as operation feedback or reporting is posted, while still respecting the intended consumption timing configured on the BOM. In practice, this setup supports more accurate operation-based consumption because material posting is aligned with production reporting rather than being forced at the beginning of the order.

Microsoft's production control and production floor execution guidance describes how manufacturing execution settings control production order start and report-as-finished behavior, including automatic BOM consumption. See Microsoft Learn for related production floor execution and production control setup concepts: [Production floor execution](#) and [Production parameters in Manufacturing execution](#).

QUESTION NO: 30

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution

that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct

solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review

screen.

A company implements Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management and configures the system to support process manufacturing.

The company manufactures pain-relieving lotions. Several of the primary ingredients are delivered at different concentrations depending on

the ingredient and vendor. IngredientA is the primary active ingredient in the lotion. IngredientB is used as a compensating ingredient.

You need to ensure that the system is set up to support the manufacturing process.

Solution: Create a formula version for each concentration level.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct because variable ingredient concentration in process manufacturing should be handled through potency management, not by maintaining separate formula versions for every possible concentration level. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, potency management lets you define an active ingredient, capture or inherit its actual concentration through batch attributes, and calculate the required quantity based on a target potency. When an active ingredient varies in strength, the system can adjust the formula consumption so the finished product receives the required active content. A compensating ingredient can then be used to balance the formula when the active ingredient quantity changes, which matches the described use of IngredientA as the primary active ingredient and IngredientB as the compensating ingredient. This approach supports vendor- or batch-specific concentration differences without creating unnecessary formula-version proliferation. Microsoft describes this capability in its documentation for [potency management](#) and related process manufacturing formula functionality in [formulas and formula versions](#).

QUESTION NO: 31

You need to plan scheduling for Customer1's order of unscented solution.

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Schedule production based on the availability of raw material.
- B. Split and plan operations in detail for each of the resources.
- C. Schedule productions based on the capacity of the resources.
- D. Run master planning with a specific time fence.
- E. Plan scheduling of the production at the resource group level.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, production scheduling can be performed in two main ways: operations scheduling and job scheduling. "Split and plan operations in detail for each of the resources." is correct because job scheduling is the detailed scheduling method. It breaks operations into individual jobs and assigns them to specific resources, which is useful when the planner needs more precise control over resource usage, sequencing, and timing for a production order. "Plan scheduling of the production at the resource group level." is also correct because operations scheduling is the higher-level scheduling method. It schedules production based on operations and resource groups rather than detailed jobs on individual resources, making it appropriate for rough-cut or less granular scheduling. Microsoft describes these as the two scheduling methods available for production orders: operations scheduling for a general schedule and job scheduling for a detailed schedule. See [Operations scheduling](#) and [Job scheduling](#).

QUESTION NO: 32 - (SIMULATION)

CASE STUDY

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.

However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to

complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might

contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is

independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you

move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study

before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and

problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed

on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Background -

Adventure Works Cycles is a high-end bicycle manufacturer in North America. Their standard model bicycles are available year-round. Limited-

edition bicycle models are released several times a year to boutique retailers domestically.

Adventure Works has had the most success with their limited-edition bicycles. These bicycles have high margins, are in high demand, and

have a strong following with the younger generation biking community.

Current environment. General -

Adventure Works expects to triple their manufacturing capabilities in the next few years due to increasing demand. The company plans to

invest in Dynamics 365 Finance, Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, and the Power Platform products to migrate from a custom-built

enterprise resource planning (ERP) solution and Microsoft Excel worksheets.

Adventure Works sells only to the United States and Canada. Despite their limited market, they cannot keep up with current demand. Over

time, they want to expand their market to remain profitable.

Adventure Works has no capabilities or budget to undertake any development beyond Excel formula-level tasks.

Current environment. Bicycle manufacturing

- Bicycle models are measured and reported against how well a single model performs as a sum of all the variations of that model. For

example, the Street Kid YOLO model sold 25,000 units in 2019 across all variations of the product, but the Purple Female frame made up 30

percent of that model's sales.

- The Street Kid YOLO models sell in different volumes depending on the market.
- The creation of production orders for bicycles occurs monthly and is based on historical sales.
- Each part of a bicycle's assembly occurs at a different station in the Adventure Works production facility.
- A piece of paper that has eight sections accompanies a bicycle throughout the manufacturing process. As each step is completed, the

respective section is completed and signed off by a production worker.

- The completed paper is used in the put-away process by the warehouse workers.

Current environment. Financials -

- The standard model and limited-edition bicycle teams are separate operating units within the manufacturing division. Financials are tracked

and reported separately even though they are produced and sold in the same sales channels.

- Updates to the standard model bicycle models are created when a part for a bicycle becomes unavailable. This can change the cost of the

product.

- An updated model of a bicycle with new parts will be maintained as a new item and have a new price. However, it will look like the exact

same product to retailers and distributors.

Current environment. Manufacturing process

The bicycle manufacturing process is shown in the following graphic:



Current environment. Limited-edition bicycle process

The limited-edition bicycles are made up of an Adventure Works custom frame with all other parts created by local artists and manufacturers.

- Each bicycle has a unique set of new items that make up the bill of materials (BOM) because all parts are created to specification.
- A single pilot limited-edition bicycle is created as a proof of concept.
- Adventure Works occasionally reuses components from existing bicycles, but most limited-edition bicycles are made of handcrafted

components designed to specifications.

- Each limited-edition bicycle is built, and hand signed by a single Adventure Works artisan.
- Sales price must be auto calculated after the cost price is derived.
- Before creating the proof of concept limited-edition bicycle, the approximate sales price needs to be determined through a cost-plus 20

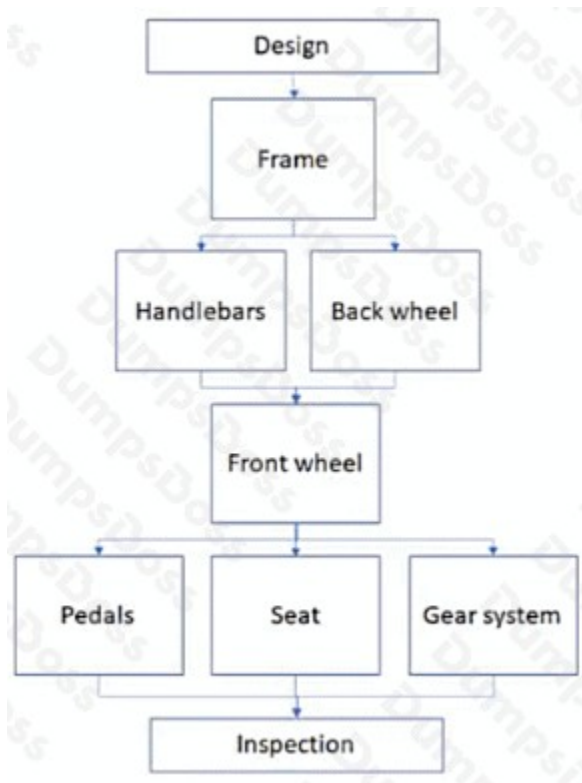
percent calculation.

- All items except for the frame in the prototype process are considered finished items and can be sold individually.
- The frame items require modifications in accordance with the manufacturing process as well as painting.
- Each Adventure Works limited-edition bicycle artisan is scheduled to create a specific number of bicycles in a production run that must be completed by a certain date.

• Limited-edition bicycle artisans work exclusively on a given run of limited-edition bicycles and are not able to work on other tasks.

Current environment. Limited-edition bicycle BOM assembly process

The prototype process for the limited-edition bicycles is shown in the following graphic:



Requirements. General -

- Adventure Works will consist of three legal entities: the primary legal entity of the United States (AWUS), sales in Canada (AWCA), and an international expansion (AWIN).
- AWIN must be able to sell only standard model bicycles.
- AWUS and AWCA must be able to sell both standard model and limited-edition bicycles.
- Warehouse workers must use the Warehouse Management mobile application to manage all inventory inbound and outbound from the warehouse.

Requirements. Bicycle manufacturing

- The handlebars, back wheels, and front wheels must not change for any of the bicycle model configurations.
- Standard model bicycle production scheduling must be configured to start as soon as possible.
- Bicycle components must be automatically reserved when the item is released to the production floor.
- Standard model bicycle production must be automatically created on a predefined schedule.

- As soon as bicycles are completed, they must be available to fulfill the backlog of orders.
- Limited-edition bicycle production must be configured to meet the end date for when the bicycles must be completed.
- Production orders need to track financials by standard model or limited-edition bicycle manufacturing teams.
- The system must log the immediate consumption of BOMs for traceability.
- All inventory is warehouse enabled.
- Finished goods are reported as finished by the warehouse worker who picks up the finished product from the packaging area.
- Finished products must automatically have put-away work completed for them.

Requirements. New limited-edition bicycle process

Adventure Works is creating a new, limited-edition bicycle to commemorate the company's tenth anniversary. The limited-edition bicycle will

be designed for charity events and be produced for the summer season.

- The bicycle must be available in men's, women's, and unisex frame styles. It will be painted in one of 50 hand-painted designs representing

the charity of the customer's choosing.

- A limited run of 100 bicycles must be created.
- The limited-edition bicycles must use the same production process as the standard model bicycles.
- The limited-edition bicycles must use the same parts used for previous limited-edition bicycles, except for the unique paint colors.
- Frames must be painted in-house.
- Five painting options are available only in the unisex frame style.

Requirements. New limited-edition bicycle orders

- Customers must be able to place sales orders for the item in the chosen frame configuration, including style and color.
- When an order for the new limited-edition bicycle is created, payment must be provided.
- An approval for an order must exist for the order to be processed
- Upon approval of an order, production must start immediately and not require re-entry of data.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

QUESTION NO: 33

You need to create the constraint for the ML seat selection.

Which expression constraint should you use?

- Implies[Trim==Legend,Seat==ML]
- Seat!=ML
- [Trim==Legend|Seat==ML]
- Implies[Seat==ML,Trim==Legend]

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Implies[Seat==ML,Trim==Legend] is the correct expression constraint because it models the dependency from the selected seat value to the required trim value. In a constraint-based product configuration model in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, an implication expression means that when the condition before the comma is true, the condition after the comma must also be true. Therefore, when the user selects the ML seat, the model enforces that the trim must be Legend. This is the appropriate direction for a rule that controls whether the ML seat selection is allowed only under a specific trim selection. Microsoft's documentation for expression constraints explains that these constraints are used to define logical relationships among attributes in a product configuration model, including implication-style rules such as Implies[condition, consequence]. See [Expression constraints and table constraints in product configuration models](#) and the broader product configuration modeling guidance at [Build a product configuration model](#).

QUESTION NO: 34

A manufacturing company is implementing production in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

The production scheduler requires that machines not be scheduled to run concurrently when planning production. The scheduler also must be

able to see the scheduling in a graphical view.

You need to configure the system to meet the requirements.

Which three options should you configure? Each answer presents a partial solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. bottleneck resource
- B. finite capacity
- C. operations scheduling
- D. job scheduling
- E. Capable to Promise

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The correct configuration is the combination of bottleneck resource, finite capacity, and job scheduling. Marking the applicable machine resources as bottleneck resources identifies the constrained or critical machines whose capacity must be respected during planning. Finite capacity is then used so that planning and scheduling consider the available capacity of those resources and avoid placing multiple production jobs on the same machine at the same time. This is the key control that prevents concurrent scheduling beyond the machine's available capacity. Job scheduling is also required because it creates a detailed schedule at the job and resource level, which is the level needed for machine-based scheduling and for reviewing scheduled work visually. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, production schedules can be reviewed and adjusted through graphical scheduling tools such as the Gantt chart, which supports planners in viewing resource assignments and timing. Microsoft documents finite capacity planning, including bottleneck-related capacity behavior, in [finite capacity planning](#), and describes graphical production scheduling in [visual scheduling for production](#).

QUESTION NO: 35

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution

that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct

solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review

screen.

A manufacturing company produces electronic components and devices.

The company has scheduling issues related to using working time calendars in manufacturing.

You need to ensure that the working time calendar is used when manufacturing jobs are scheduled.

Solution: Enable route groups for a capacity job type.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct because enabling the capacity setting for a job type in a route group does not, by itself, make job scheduling use the working time calendar. In Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, route groups control how different production job types are handled during scheduling. The setting that determines whether scheduling respects the resource or resource group working time calendar is the working time setting for the relevant job type. Capacity is related to whether capacity is considered or reserved for that job type during scheduling, but the calendar-based timing behavior is controlled separately. Therefore, if the requirement is specifically to ensure that manufacturing jobs are scheduled according to working time calendars, the configuration must enable working time for the applicable route group job types, not merely enable capacity. Microsoft describes route groups as controlling scheduling parameters for production routes and explains how working time calendars define available working periods for resources. See [Production routes and operations](#) and [Create a working time calendar](#).