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Kinaxis KX3-003

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QUESTION NO: 1

You want to control how available dates are calculated for your vendor managed parts' supplies and demands.

In this situation, which control table would you need to configure?

A. AvailableRule

B. DemandType

C. OrderPolicy

D. SupplyType

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

AvailableRule is the appropriate control table because it governs the rules RapidResponse uses to derive availability dates for supply and demand records. For vendor-managed parts, planning must account for the date on which a supply can genuinely be treated as usable and the date on which demand should be considered for availability calculations. Configuring availability rules provides the planning model with the required logic for those date determinations, allowing the system to apply the intended timing behavior consistently when matching supply with demand.

This is especially important in vendor-managed inventory processes, where the operational availability of material may differ from a simple order, promise, or receipt date. The availability-rule configuration establishes the calculation behavior used by the planning data model, so it is the relevant place to control how the available dates for the applicable supplies and demands are evaluated. Kinaxis describes RapidResponse as a concurrent planning platform that uses shared planning data and configurable business logic across supply-chain processes; see the Kinaxis Concurrent Planning platform overview and the Kinaxis Knowledge Center for product documentation and learning resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are developing a worksheet from which planners open a form to run a script that changes selected orders. The script requires the selected order number and the requested due date as arguments.

Which two actions are required to pass these worksheet values to the script? (Choose two.)

A. Select the order number and requested due date columns when configuring the Open Form command.

B. Map the form controls for order number and requested due date to the corresponding script arguments.

C. Create drill links from both worksheet columns to the form.

D. Make the form control IDs identical to the script argument names.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Select the required worksheet columns when configuring the Open Form command. This makes the values from the selected worksheet context available to the form when it is opened.

Map the form controls to the script arguments. The form controls receive the passed values and the mappings supply those values to the script when it is run. Drill links do not configure command input, and matching a control ID to an argument name does not replace explicit argument mapping.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are creating a workbook for planners to manage demand by product, customer region, and distribution site. Users must be able to select several distribution sites within the same regional structure while keeping the workbook controls simple.

Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

Choose 2 answers

A. Enable the Include hierarchy columns option.

B. Ensure that a hierarchy is available for users to select regional distribution sites.

C. Create a separate workbook variable for every distribution site.

D. Disable the default Site filter and use only a Product filter.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Including hierarchy columns makes the hierarchy-based attributes available for workbook analysis and selection. A hierarchy that contains the regional distribution sites provides the structure through which users can select related sites, including multiple sites within the same region.

A separate workbook variable for each site would increase control complexity and does not provide the hierarchy-based selection behavior required.

QUESTION NO: 4

You are asked to transform PlannedOrder data into new ScheduledReceipt records, assuming just one PartSource per part and no maximum quantity. You need to filter the PlannedOrder records to ensure you do not try to create any ScheduledReceipt records which already exist. The workbook includes a worksheet, LKPScheduledReceipt, on existing converted ScheduledReceipts and follows Kinaxis best practices.

In this situation, which filter expression will follow KInaixs best practices and provide the best performance to include PlannedOrder records that do not match existing ScheduledReceipt records?

A. (Lookup({Part.Name,Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, “N”, LKPScheduledReceipt!Exists) = “N”)

B. NOT {Part, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!

C. NOT IsNull (Lookup ({Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, Null(Mfg::ScheduledReceipt), Exact, LKPScheduledReceipt!Self))

D. NOT {Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`( Lookup({Part.Name,Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, "N", LKPScheduledReceipt!Exists) = "N" )` is the appropriate filter because it uses a dedicated lookup worksheet and an explicit default value to identify PlannedOrder rows for which no corresponding converted ScheduledReceipt is present. The composite lookup key includes the part name, site, and due date, which supplies the attributes needed to distinguish a planned order’s target receipt in this scenario. When a matching row is found in `LKPScheduledReceipt`, the lookup returns that row’s `Exists` value. When no matching row is found, it returns the supplied default value, `"N"`. Filtering for that default therefore includes only records that have not already been converted.

This approach is aligned with workbook design practices that materialize reusable matching data in a lookup worksheet and use a direct keyed lookup rather than repeatedly evaluating a broader cross-worksheet membership test. It also makes the intended no-match behavior explicit and stable: the default is returned only when the lookup key is absent. Kinaxis describes RapidResponse as a concurrent-planning platform with configurable workbook-based analysis and automation capabilities; see Kinaxis RapidResponse and the Kinaxis Help Center for product documentation access.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are developing a worksheet that will be used to run a script through a form. For the script to work properly, you will need to pass information from two columns as script arguments.

Which two actions will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Choose 2 answers

A. Select the columns when mapping drill links to forms.

B. Map the Form controls to Script arguments.

C. Select the columns when setting an Open Form Command.

D. Match the script arguments names with the Form controls ID.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Select the columns when setting an Open Form Command. is required because the worksheet is the source of the two values. Configuring the Open Form command identifies the worksheet columns whose values should be supplied when a user opens the form from a worksheet row or selection. This creates the connection from the worksheet context to the form controls, so the relevant values are available in the form at run time.

Map the Form controls to Script arguments. is also required because the script receives values through its defined arguments. The form's script configuration maps each control that holds a passed worksheet value to the corresponding script argument. When the form runs the script, RapidResponse resolves those mappings and supplies the selected column values as the script inputs. Together, these configurations provide the full flow: worksheet columns populate the form, and form controls provide those values to the script arguments.

This follows RapidResponse's configurable worksheet, form, and automation model, in which commands provide user-context values and forms supply inputs to actions such as scripts. See Kinaxis's RapidResponse product information and Kinaxis resources for official product and learning-resource entry points.

QUESTION NO: 6

You have defined a new namespace, TRM. You now want to define a new table that has a key reference field to the Mfg::ABCCode table. However, in the Add Input Field dialog, ABCCode does not appear.

What should you do to create the ABCCode key reference?

A. Add the TRM namespace as a dependency for the Mfg namespace.

B. Enable the Allow null reference checkbox.

C. Enable the Allow automatic record creation checkbox.

D. Add the Mfg namespace as a dependency for the TRM namespace.

ANSWER: D

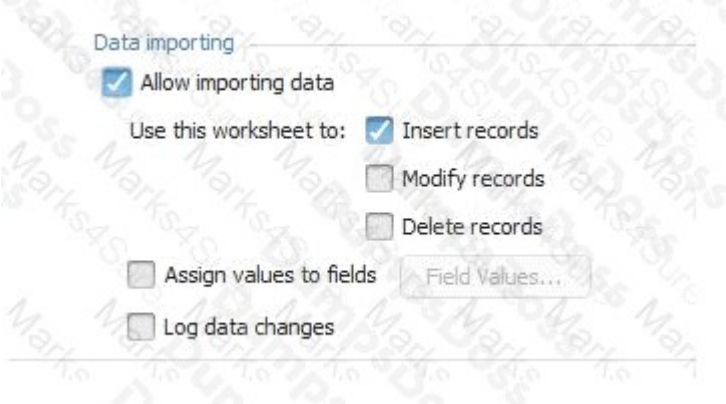
Explanation:

Add the Mfg namespace as a dependency for the TRM namespace. In RapidResponse, a namespace defines the scope in which its data-model objects, including tables and fields, are available. A table created in TRM can use a key reference to a table in Mfg only when TRM declares Mfg as a namespace dependency. This dependency makes the Mfg namespace's published model objects visible while authoring objects in TRM, allowing `Mfg::ABCCode` to be selected in the Add Input Field dialog as the referenced table.

The dependency direction is important: the namespace containing the new table, TRM, must depend on the namespace containing the referenced table, Mfg. After saving the namespace dependency, return to the table's input-field definition and

create the key reference using ABCCode. This establishes the intended relationship while retaining clear ownership of the ABCCode master data in Mfg and the new table in TRM. Namespace dependencies are therefore a core data-model design mechanism for controlled reuse of tables across functional namespaces. Kinaxis provides RapidResponse product and learning resources at Kinaxis RapidResponse and Kinaxis Resources.

QUESTION NO: 7



Given the worksheet properties shown in the exhibit, which console output would exist for the following script?

var dataForInsert = [['1','BBy-LCD37','DC-Europe','DCRequest','LCD-3735','DC-Europe','06-01-20',147]];

var wbOrderChng = rapidResponse.workbooks.get({name:'Change Orders',scope:'Private'}, {scenarios: [scenario], filter: {name: 'All Parts', scope: 'Public'}, siteGroup: {name: site, scope: 'Public'}});

var wsOrderChng = wbOrderChng.worksheets.get('ChangeOrders');

var importResult = wsOrderChng.importData(dataForInsert);
rapidResponse.console.writeLine(JSON.stringify(importResult));

A. {"deleted":0,"modified":0,"inserted":1}

B. 1 record(s) inserted

C. error 455: "importData failed. Delete modify not permitted"

D. {"deleted":-1,"modified":-1,"inserted":1}

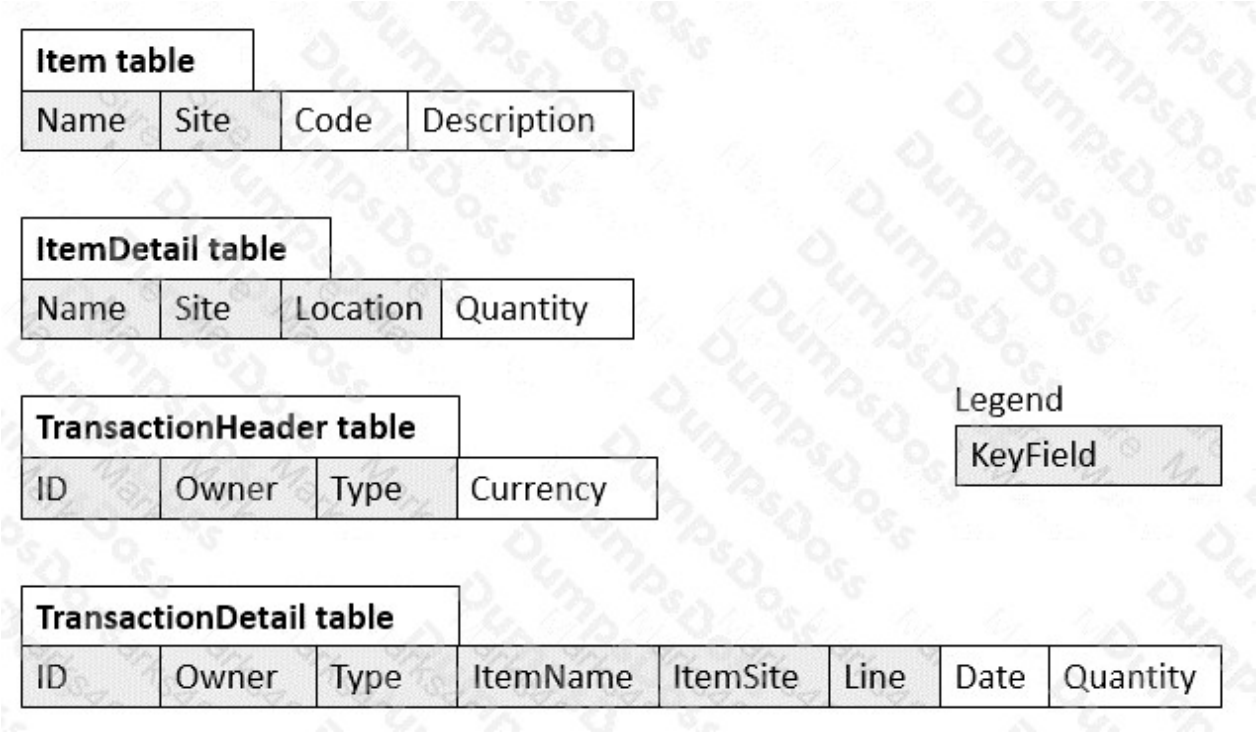
ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`{"deleted":0,"modified":0,"inserted":1}` is the expected console output. The script obtains the private `Change Orders` workbook in the specified scenario context, retrieves its `ChangeOrders` worksheet, and passes one row in a two-dimensional array to `importData()`. The worksheet properties shown permit the relevant import behavior: the supplied row is accepted as a new record. Consequently, one record is inserted.

The value assigned to `importResult` is an import-result object that reports the number of records affected by each supported operation. No input row requests a deletion, and no existing record is modified by this insert operation, so the deleted and modified totals are both zero. The script then uses `JSON.stringify(importResult)`, which converts that result object into the JSON text written to the RapidResponse console. Therefore, the console displays the three operation counts rather than a descriptive status sentence. Kinaxis RapidResponse supports workbook and worksheet-based authoring and automation workflows; see Kinaxis RapidResponse and the RapidResponse Help resources.

QUESTION NO: 8



The tables shown in the graphic are from an SQL database. Shaded fields indicate key fields in SQL.

Which three actions should you take to design this data model in RapidResponse? (Choose three.)

Choose 3 answers

A. In the ItemDetail table, make Name plus Site into a reference to the Item table.

B. In the TransactionHeader table, make ID, Owner, and Type into a reference to the TransactionDetail table.

C. In the TransactionDetail table make ID, Owner, and Type into a reference to the TransactionHeader table.

D. In the Item table, make Name plus Site into a reference to the ItemDetail table.

E. In the TransactionDetail table, make ItemName plus ItemSite into a reference to the Item table.

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

In RapidResponse, a reference is modeled on the table that contains the foreign-key values and points to the table whose key uniquely identifies the related record. Therefore, making Name plus Site in ItemDetail a reference to Item correctly represents the relationship from each item-detail record to its parent item. The paired fields form the identifying business key for the item relationship, so both values are needed to resolve the referenced Item record.

Making ID, Owner, and Type in TransactionDetail a reference to TransactionHeader correctly models the header-to-detail relationship. Together, these fields identify the applicable transaction header, allowing every detail row to be associated with the intended header record through a compound reference. Likewise, making ItemName plus ItemSite in TransactionDetail a reference to Item establishes the detail row's relationship to the item involved in that transaction. This provides navigable, consistent relationships for workbook authoring and dependency-aware calculations.

These mappings preserve the source model's key-based relationships while using RapidResponse references to express them directly in the data model. Kinaxis describes RapidResponse as a connected concurrent-planning platform; its platform overview is available at Kinaxis RapidResponse. Additional official product and learning resources are available through Kinaxis Resources.