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QUESTION NO: 1

ABC company closed the accounting period for the month of October. Their current inventory accounting period is November and all their day-to-day transactions fall under the November period.

The goods were physically received on Oct 26th, but the details were not entered into the system. On Nov 5th, they found a missing receipt transaction for Oct 26th.

The business user tried to enter the missing receipt on Nov 5th with the transaction date of Oct 26th.

How would the system respond?

A. The system would post the transaction with the date of Oct 26th.

B. If they adjust the closed period tolerances, the system would allow them to post the transaction.

C. The system would not allow the transaction to be posted because Oct 26th is in a closed period.

D. If they reopen the inventory accounting period, the system would allow them to post the transaction.

E. A warning message would appear because the period is closed. They can override it and post the transaction.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The system would not allow the transaction to be posted because Oct 26th is in a closed period. Oracle Inventory validates the transaction date against the inventory accounting-period status when it processes a material transaction. Because the requested receipt date belongs to October and that inventory accounting period has already been closed, the receipt cannot be processed using October 26 as its transaction date. The fact that the receipt was physically made in October does not bypass this system control; the entered transaction date determines the accounting period to which the material and accounting effects belong.

This validation protects period integrity by preventing new inventory activity from being introduced into a period whose inventory accounting has been closed. The user must resolve the timing issue through the organization's approved period-close and accounting procedures before the receipt can be accounted for with an October transaction date. Oracle's Inventory documentation describes inventory accounting periods and the controls applied during period close in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide. Oracle also documents the relationship between inventory transactions and accounting-period processing in its Cost Management User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two parameters facilitate cross organization reports in a Multi-Org environment? (Choose two.)

A. Ledger

B. Legal Entity

C. Operating Unit

D. Reporting Level

E. Reporting Context

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Reporting Level and **Reporting Context** are the parameters used to make Oracle Inventory reporting work across organizations in a Multi-Org environment. Reporting Level establishes the organizational scope at which the report should be produced, enabling the report to be requested at an appropriate consolidated level rather than being limited to a single inventory organization. Reporting Context supplies the specific organizational context for that selected level, so Oracle

Applications can resolve the relevant organizations and apply Multi-Org security and data-access rules while retrieving the report data.

Together, these parameters let a user request reporting for an organizational hierarchy or group of organizations while retaining the context Oracle E-Business Suite needs to identify the applicable operating structure. This is particularly important where inventory activity is maintained separately by inventory organization but management reporting needs a broader organizational view. Oracle E-Business Suite Inventory documentation is available in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide, Release 12.1, and the Release 12.1 documentation library provides the related Multi-Org implementation guidance at Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 3

Identify the two benefits of using Multi-Org Access Control. (Choose two.)

A. View asset information across multiple asset books.

B. Restrict access to users based on their Organization assignments.

C. Submit and view data across different Ledgers using a single responsibility.

D. Enter Payables invoices for different Operating Units using a single responsibility.

E. View Consolidated requisitions across Operating Units using a single responsibility.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Multi-Org Access Control allows a responsibility to access and process data for more than one operating unit without requiring the user to switch responsibilities. Access is governed by an assigned security profile, which defines the operating units available to that responsibility. This supports centralized processing while preserving operating-unit-level data security.

Accordingly, *Enter Payables invoices for different Operating Units using a single responsibility.* is a direct operational benefit. A Payables user can select and process transactions in any operating unit included in the responsibility's Multi-Org security profile, rather than changing responsibility for each operating unit.

View Consolidated requisitions across Operating Units using a single responsibility. is also a benefit because Multi-Org Access Control supports cross-operating-unit inquiry and reporting for enabled operating units. This gives authorized procurement users a consolidated operational view while retaining the appropriate organizational context for each requisition.

Oracle describes Multi-Org Access Control as enabling users to access data from multiple operating units through one responsibility and security profile. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations documentation and the Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 4

Identify three correct statements about the Operating Unit in a Multi-Org model of oracle EBusiness Suite Release 12. (Choose three.)

A. It is the highest level in the Multi-Org structure.

B. it is an organization type that secures transaction data.

C. An Operating Unit can be assigned to multiple Legal Entities.

D. An Operating Unit can be associated with a single Legal Entity.

E. Multiple Operating Units can be assigned to a single responsibility.

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

An Operating Unit is a core organization type in the Oracle E-Business Suite Multi-Org model. It represents the level at which many operational transactions, such as payables, receivables, purchasing, order management, and inventory-related business activity, are processed and secured. Therefore, it functions as an organization type that secures transaction data. In Release 12, an Operating Unit is associated with one Legal Entity; a Legal Entity may, however, support multiple Operating Units when separate operational divisions or transaction-processing contexts are required.

Release 12 Multi-Org Access Control also enables a responsibility to access more than one Operating Unit through its assigned security profile. This provides controlled access to transaction data across the Operating Units needed by a user's job role, without requiring a separate responsibility for every individual Operating Unit. These relationships support both legal reporting requirements and operational data security. Oracle describes the Multi-Org architecture and its organization relationships in the Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide. The Oracle E-Business Suite documentation library is also available at Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Your customer has two manufacturing plants. Plant1 reuses serial numbers across all items. Plant2 requires unique serial numbers across all items in the Plant2 enterprise.

Which type of serial control setup meets the requirement?

A. Plant1: within an organization, Plant2: across organization

B. Plant1: within inventory items, Plant2: across organization

C. Plant1: across organization, Plant 2: within an organization

D. Plant1: across organization, Plant 2: within inventory items

E. Plant1: within an organization, Plant2: within inventory items

F. Plant1: within inventory items, Plant2: within an organization

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Plant1: within inventory items, Plant2: within an organization is correct. Oracle Inventory provides serial-number uniqueness controls that determine the scope in which a serial number must be unique. With *Within inventory items*, the same serial number can be used for different inventory items, while a given item's serial numbers remain controlled independently. This meets Plant1's stated need to reuse serial numbers across its item catalog.

With *Within an organization*, Oracle requires serial numbers to be unique across all items in that inventory organization. Therefore, a serial number assigned to any item in Plant2 cannot also be assigned to another item in Plant2's organization. This is the appropriate scope for a plant whose enterprise requirement is uniqueness across all items at that plant. The serial-number control setting is defined for the inventory organization and establishes the validation scope used when serial numbers are generated, received, issued, and transacted. Oracle documents the available uniqueness scopes, including within inventory items and within an organization, in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide: Serial Number Control. See also the Oracle Inventory setup documentation for organization-level inventory controls.

QUESTION NO: 6

The client uses an external application as the source for cycle counts.

What value should be used for the profile option INV: CCEOI Commit Point to ensure successful processing of the Import Cycle Count Entries from Open Interface concurrent program consistently?

A. Create

B. Process

C. Simulate

D. A number

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A number is the appropriate value for the *INV: CCEOI Commit Point* profile option. This profile controls the commit interval used by the Import Cycle Count Entries from Open Interface concurrent program. The numerical value specifies how many open-interface cycle count entry records the process handles before it commits the transaction. For example, a value of 100 directs the import to commit after each group of 100 processed entries.

Using a numeric commit point is particularly important when an external application supplies a substantial volume of cycle-count information. Periodic commits create manageable transaction units and allow completed groups to remain committed if a later group encounters an issue. The appropriate number should be selected with the expected interface volume, database performance, rollback capacity, and operational recovery requirements in mind. Oracle Inventory's cycle-count open interface is designed for loading count entries from external systems and then importing those records into Inventory through the concurrent program. Oracle documents the cycle-count import process in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide; additional Inventory setup and processing documentation is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements are true about locator control in a subinventory? (Choose two.)

A. A locator-controlled subinventory can require users to specify a locator for material transactions.

B. Locators can be used to identify the physical storage locations of on-hand material.

C. A locator is shared automatically by all inventory organizations.

D. Locator control can be enabled only for expense subinventories.

E. A locator replaces the requirement to define a subinventory.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A locator-controlled subinventory can require users to specify a locator for material transactions and **locators can be used to identify the physical storage locations of on-hand material** are correct. Locator control provides detailed tracking of inventory within a subinventory. When locator control is enabled, transactions can record the specific source and destination locator, giving the organization locator-level on-hand visibility.

Locators are defined within subinventories and do not replace subinventories or inventory organizations. Locator control can also support picking, put away, cycle counting, and material movement processes. See the Oracle Inventory User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 8

At which level can costing methods, such as Standard Costing or Average Costing (Moving Average costing), be controlled in an inventory organization?

1. individual item level

2. subinventory level

3. inventory organization level

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. 3 only

D. 1 and 3

E. 1 and 2

F. 2 and 3

G. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

3 only is correct because Oracle E-Business Suite Cost Management establishes the costing method at the inventory organization level. When an inventory organization is set up, its costing method determines the fundamental approach used to value inventory and account for inventory transactions in that organization. An organization can use Standard Costing, where predefined standard costs are maintained, or Average Costing, where item costs are updated from transaction activity according to the average-cost rules.

This organization-level setting provides a consistent valuation and accounting basis for inventory transactions processed within that organization. The costing method is therefore an organizational control rather than a setting selected separately for individual items or subinventories. Although item cost records and transaction details are maintained for specific items, those records operate under the costing method defined for the inventory organization. Oracle's implementation documentation describes costing as part of inventory-organization setup and Cost Management processing. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library and Oracle's Cost Management product information.

QUESTION NO: 9

Your client uses automatic cycle counting. The cycle count definition and item assignments have already been completed.

Which concurrent program generates the count requests that warehouse personnel use to enter cycle count quantities?

A. Generate Cycle Count Requests

B. Generate Physical Inventory Tags

C. Cycle Count Hit/Miss Analysis

D. Import Cycle Count Entries from Open Interface

E. Process Pending Transactions

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Generate Cycle Count Requests is correct. This concurrent program evaluates the cycle count definition, item assignments, count frequency, and scheduling criteria to create the cycle count requests that are due for counting.

After requests are generated, users enter the counted quantities through the Cycle Count Entries window or through the cycle count open interface. The generation program does not itself create inventory adjustments; adjustments are created only after count entries are processed and approved as required. Oracle documents cycle count request generation and count-entry processing in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 10

Identify three modules that can be secured using the Operating Unit in Oracle E-Business Suite

Release 12. (Choose three.)

A. Oracle Assets

B. Oracle Payables

C. Oracle Receivables

D. Oracle General Ledger

E. Oracle Cash Management

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, and Oracle Cash Management are correct because they are operating-unit-aware applications in the Oracle E-Business Suite Financials family. In Release 12, Multi-Org Access Control uses operating-unit security profiles to determine the operating units whose transaction data a responsibility or user can access. This allows a single responsibility to work with one or more authorized operating units while retaining data segregation between them. Payables transactions, such as invoices and payments, are entered and processed within an operating-unit context. Receivables transactions, including customer invoices, receipts, and related customer-account activities, likewise use the operating unit to establish organizational ownership and access. Cash Management also uses operating-unit access when users work with bank-account-related and cash-management transaction information associated with authorized operating units. The operating unit is therefore a key security boundary for these subledger applications, complementing responsibility, ledger, and other application security controls. Oracle's Release 12 documentation describes Multi-Org Access Control and operating-unit access in its Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide; the broader Release 12 documentation library is available from the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 11

A user enters a miscellaneous issue transaction for an item. The client wants the source subinventory and locator to default automatically whenever this item is selected.

Which setup should be used?

A. Item transaction defaults

B. Item catalog descriptive elements

C. Category set defaults

D. ABC assignment group

E. Material status control

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Item transaction defaults is correct. Item transaction defaults allow Oracle Inventory to default transaction attributes for an item in an inventory organization. Depending on the transaction context, defaults can include values such as subinventory, locator, transaction source, and account-related information.

Defining the required defaults for the item and transaction type reduces manual data entry and helps users select the intended inventory location consistently. A subinventory definition alone controls the storage location, but it does not establish transaction defaults for a particular item. Oracle Inventory setup documentation describes item transaction defaults in the Oracle Inventory User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 12

Company ABC is using serialization in all organizations that manage inventory. It wants each organization to determine the proper levels of serial control. The products in each organization are completely different, so having the same serial numbers

on different products is acceptable. The only global requirement is that serial numbers be generated in advance, to prevent incorrect serial number types from being created.

Using the table below, choose the cell that represents the correct parameter and attribute combination to meet Company ABC's needs.

Item Attribute INV ORG Parameter	Not control	Predefine d	At inventory receipt	At sales order issue
Within Inventory Items:	A	B	C	D
Within an organization:	E	F	G	H
Across Organizations:	I	J	K	L

A. B

B. C

C. F

D. H

E. K

F. L

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The cell represented by **B** is correct because it combines serial-number uniqueness *within inventory items* with the *Predefined* serial-generation setting. Serial-number uniqueness is an inventory-organization parameter, so each organization can establish its own serial-control policy. Selecting uniqueness within inventory items permits the same serial number to be used for different item numbers, while retaining control over serial-number duplication for a given item. This suits an environment in which the products managed by an organization are distinct and reuse of a serial value across different products is acceptable.

The Predefined item serial-generation control satisfies the requirement that serial numbers be created before transactions occur. Under predefined control, serial numbers are generated and maintained in Oracle Inventory before they are assigned during receipt, issue, or other inventory transactions. This gives the company control over the serial-number values and types that users can select, rather than allowing unplanned serial values to be entered dynamically at transaction time. Oracle describes organization-level serial uniqueness and item-level serial generation in its Inventory implementation guidance: Oracle E-Business Suite Inventory User's Guide: Serial Number Control and Oracle E-Business Suite Inventory User's Guide: Defining Items.

QUESTION NO: 13

ABC Corp. uses Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12 and wants to design an Order Status Web inquiry screen to make order statuses visible to its customers online.

How can ABC Corp. ensure that customers view only their individual order statuses?

A. By securing attributes for each customer

B. By excluding attributes for individual customers

C. By assigning a separate attribute value for INTERNAL_CONTACT_ID

D. By assigning the same attribute value for CUSTOMER_CONTACT_ID

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

By securing attributes for each customer is correct. Oracle E-Business Suite uses its data-security architecture to control the data a user can access in addition to controlling access to functions and menus. For a customer-facing Order Status Web inquiry, the implementation should define and apply a security attribute that identifies the authenticated customer context. The order-status query is then constrained by that secured attribute, so the application returns only order records associated with that customer rather than every order accessible through the underlying inquiry function.

This approach provides row-level protection: even though multiple customers use the same web page and business function, each session receives a distinct permitted data scope. The security rule is enforced by the application's authorization and data-security configuration, rather than relying on the customer to enter or select an identifier correctly. It also supports a maintainable design because customer access can be administered through the relevant security attributes and grants as customer relationships change. Oracle's security documentation describes the separation of functional access from data access and the use of grants and security contexts to limit accessible business-object data. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Security Guide and the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 14

Company X has three Operating Units: A, B, and C. Each Operating Unit has the MO: Security Access profile option called ABC Security assigned. Operating Unit a has froth the MO: Operating Unit profile option and the MO; Default Operating U nit profile option assigned to it.

Which statement is true?

A. Paul can create transactions for the A, B, and C Operating Units.

B. All transactions created by Pau l are automatically assigned to the Operating Unit A.

C. Paul can report on data across A, B, and C Operating Units, but enter transactions only against A.

D. The profile option did not include Operating Unit B and Operating Unit C due to an error by the s ystem administrator.

E. The Payables responsibility is linked to the Operating Unit A by the MO: Operating Unit profile option and can create transactions for that Operating Unit alone.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Paul can create transactions for the A, B, and C Operating Units because the MO: Security Access Profile is the key profile option for Multiple Organization Access Control (MOAC). A security access profile defines the operating units to which a responsibility or user has access. When ABC Security includes the three operating units, Paul may select and transact in any of those authorized operating units, subject to the normal functional security and transaction rules of the application.

The MO: Default Operating Unit value of A establishes the initial operating-unit context when Paul enters an MOAC-enabled responsibility; it does not restrict the security profile's authorized operating-unit list. This default improves usability by opening the most commonly used organization first, while Paul can change the operating-unit context to B or C when creating applicable transactions. Oracle documents that MOAC permits users to access data and process transactions for multiple operating units from a single responsibility, with the MO: Security Access Profile controlling that access. See Oracle's Multiple Organization Access Control documentation and the Oracle E-Business Suite profile option guidance.

QUESTION NO: 15

Your customer is Interested In Implementing revision control for the finished goods model Items. Which two requirements can be met by implementing revision control? (Choose two.)

A. Changing model functionality when on-hand quantity is available

B. Tracking design changes in other modules (BOM, Work In Process) with a different model number

C. Scrapping the ol d model and introducing a new model which has changes in functionality and features

D. Accommodating a slight design change in the model, where functionality and features remain the same

E. Tracking design changes in all other functions, such as Bill of Ma terials, Routings, Work in Process, and so on, using the same model number

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Revision control is intended to manage controlled engineering or design changes to an existing inventory item while retaining the same item number. It is especially appropriate when a finished-goods model has a minor design modification but continues to provide the same essential functionality and features. A new item revision establishes the effective point at which the updated design is used, while preserving the item's identity and revision history for manufacturing and inventory control.

Revision control also supports coordinated design-change tracking across manufacturing functions that use the same item. Oracle E-Business Suite can associate revision-effective component structures, routings, and work-in-process definitions with the item revision, allowing the organization to identify which design definition applies at a particular effective date. This lets Bills of Material, Routings, and production execution remain aligned to the same finished-goods model number as its controlled design evolves. Oracle's Inventory documentation describes item revisions as a mechanism for tracking changes to an item and integrating those revisions with related manufacturing definitions. See the Oracle Inventory User's Guide and the Oracle Bills of Material User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 16

Identify three true statements about defining actions In Oracle Alert. (Choose three.)

A. An alert can contain only one Action Set.

B. An alert can contain any number of Action Sets.

C. When multiple actions are defined they must be included In a n Action Set.

D. Oracle Alert waits for user response before executing next action in an Action Set.

E. When multiple actions are defined, they do not need to be included in an Action Set.

F. Oracle Alert does not wait for user response before executing next action in an Action Set

ANSWER: B C F

Explanation:

Oracle Alert organizes the work performed after an alert is triggered through action sets. An alert can be associated with any number of action sets, allowing its designer to group distinct follow-up processes for the same alert condition. Each action set can hold the actions that Oracle Alert is to perform, such as sending notifications, executing operating-system commands, running concurrent programs, or performing other configured alert actions. Consequently, when an alert requires multiple actions, those actions are defined as members of an action set rather than as an ungrouped list directly attached to the alert.

When Oracle Alert processes an action set, it proceeds with the actions in that set without pausing for a recipient's response to a preceding action. A response may be captured and used according to the response-processing setup, but it does not block execution of the subsequent actions in the action set. This behavior supports reliable automated alert processing: notifications and operational follow-up can continue even when recipients have not yet acted on a message. These rules are described in the Oracle Alert documentation available through the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library and the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 17

What are the three elements involved in submitting a concurrent request? (Choose three.)

A. selecting Operating Unit

B. selecting report language

C. providing completion option

D. defining a submission schedule

E. selecting the request or request set to be submitted

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Submitting work through the Oracle E-Business Suite Submit Request window involves first selecting the request or request set to be submitted. A single request runs one concurrent program, whereas a request set can submit a defined collection of requests, potentially with dependencies and stages. After choosing what to run, the requester can define a submission schedule. This determines whether the work is submitted immediately, at a specified future date and time, or on a recurring basis; the Concurrent Manager uses that schedule to determine when processing should begin. The third submission element is providing completion options. Completion options control follow-up behavior after processing, such as sending a notification to a specified user or submitting another request when the current request completes. Together, request selection, scheduling, and completion handling define what will execute, when it will execute, and what Oracle E-Business Suite should do after execution finishes. These are standard controls available in the request-submission flow described in the Oracle E-Business Suite documentation. See the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 Documentation Library and Oracle's Applications documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

Identify two features of an "Independent" value set.(Choose two.)

A. There is a predefined list of values for a segment.

B. The values are stored in a product applications table.

C. The values are stored in an Oracle Application Object Library table.

D. You can enter a value other than those in the predefined list of values.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

An independent value set provides validation from a defined, centrally maintained list of permitted values. Therefore, "There is a predefined list of values for a segment." is correct: when a flexfield segment uses this validation type, users select or enter a value that has been explicitly defined for that value set. This supports consistent data entry and lets administrators associate attributes such as descriptions, enablement dates, and summary indicators with individual flexfield values.

"The values are stored in an Oracle Application Object Library table." is also correct. Oracle E-Business Suite maintains independent value-set definitions and their individual values in the Application Object Library (AOL) flexfield tables, including the `FND_FLEX_VALUES` family of tables. This distinguishes independent validation from table-validated value sets, for which the permitted values are obtained from a specified application table and column at runtime. Oracle's flexfield documentation describes independent validation as validation against a list of values that is defined and maintained within Oracle Applications, rather than free-form entry.

See the Oracle E-Business Suite Flexfields Guide: Value Sets and the Oracle E-Business Suite Flexfields Guide.