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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Your customer runs production 24 x 7 x 365 and wants to track Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) online.

Which key setup can they use to achieve this?

- A. Enable IoT Fleet Monitoring and enable synchronization to IoT Production Monitoring in Plant Parameters.
- B. Enable IoT Asset Monitoring and turn on "Enable synchronization to IoT Asset Monitoring" In Plant Parameters.
- C. Enable IoT Production Monitoring and turn on "Enable synchronization to IoT Production Monitoring" In Inventory Organization.
- D. Enable IoT Asset Monitoring and turn on "Enable synchronization to IoT Asset Monitoring" in Resources.
- E. Enable IoT Production Monitoring and turn on "Enable synchronization to IoT Production

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Enable IoT Production Monitoring and turn on "Enable synchronization to IoT Production Monitoring" In Inventory Organization is the required setup because Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing uses the inventory organization as the manufacturing organization context for synchronizing production data with Oracle IoT Production Monitoring Cloud. After the IoT Production Monitoring integration is enabled and synchronization is selected for the applicable inventory organization, relevant manufacturing setup and execution information can be shared with the monitoring application. This supports online production visibility for continuously operating plants, including equipment and production-event information used to calculate and monitor OEE measures such as availability, performance, and quality. The setup must be made for each inventory organization whose shop-floor operations are to be represented in the IoT Production Monitoring environment. This organization-level synchronization is important because it establishes the scope of manufacturing data available to the connected monitoring service and enables the operational dashboards used for near-real-time analysis. Oracle documents this integration in its [Manufacturing implementation guide](#); additional product information is available in the [Oracle IoT Production Monitoring documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

During a Manufacturing Cloud implementation, a Production Supervisor wants to close the work orders for the previous month and make sure that they include the correct cost.

What must they do to achieve this?

- A. Exclude cost variances while closing last month's work orders because those can be applied directly In Subledger Accounting.
- B. Make sure that all costs are Included while closing last month's work orders; however, variances can be Included after closing the work orders.
- C. Include all costs and variances in last month's work orders and close them; however, the work orders where updates are expected must not be closed.
- D. Update work order costs at any time; they can be updated regardless of the status of the workorder

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Include all costs and variances in last month's work orders and close them; however, the work orders where updates are expected must not be closed. is correct because closing a work order is a financial as well as an operational control point. Before closure, Oracle Manufacturing must have received and costed the relevant material issues and returns, resource and overhead charges, outside processing charges where applicable, and completion or scrap transactions. The resulting difference between accumulated actual costs and the cost relieved by completed quantities is accounted for as the work-order variance. Closing only after these transactions and their costing are complete ensures the period's manufacturing cost and variance are represented accurately.

A work order that is still expected to receive corrections, late production transactions, supplier charges, or other cost-affecting updates should remain open. This allows the expected transactions to be recorded and processed through Cost Management before the work order is closed. The supervisor should therefore review transaction completeness and costing status as part of the month-end close process, then close only those work orders for which no further updates are anticipated. Oracle's work-order closure guidance is available in the [Oracle Manufacturing documentation on closing work orders](#); related cost processing concepts are covered in the [Oracle Cost Accounting overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statement is NOT true about using a Quick Complete action for an operation transaction?

- A. You can use it for simultaneous reporting of one or more transactions.
- B. It is used on serial tracked operations and non-serial tracked operations with or without inspections.
- C. You can use it to transact one or more serial numbers.
- D. You can use it to collect Inspection results.
- E. You can use it to transact only one serial number at a time.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

You can use it to transact only one serial number at a time. is the statement that is not true. In Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing, Quick Complete is designed to streamline operation reporting by allowing related transactions to be reported together from the operation. When the operation is serial tracked, the Quick Complete flow supports entry and processing of one or more serial numbers for the transaction; it is not restricted to a single serial number per action. This capability is important when operators complete quantities containing multiple serialized units, because the transaction can capture the applicable serial-number details as part of the streamlined operation completion process. Quick Complete also supports the broader reporting process for eligible operations, including associated transaction details that must be recorded during completion. Oracle documents the Quick Complete process and its use for serial- and nonserial-tracked operation transactions in the [Quick Complete an Operation](#) topic. Additional information about executing and reporting production transactions is available in the [Overview of Production Execution](#) documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A Production Operator is executing a work order at your plant. After completing move transactions, they notice that they have performed some incorrect move operations, including incorrect scrap and reject transactions.

They must perform a reverse transaction to correct the errors. The operations are not count point-enabled and not auto-charged.

Which four transactions are required to correct this situation?

- A. Reverse material issued to a work order.
- B. Reverse at an operation.
- C. Reverse from Scrap to Ready.
- D. Reverse from Reject to Ready.
- E. Reverse the product at the last operation.
- F. Reverse resources charged to a work order.

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

For non-count-point operations that are not auto-charged, correcting erroneous work order movement requires reversing the applicable material, operation, scrap, and reject activity so that both the operation quantity and its disposition are restored accurately. **Reverse material issued to a work order.** restores component inventory and reverses the material issue associated with the work order activity. **Reverse at an operation.** reverses an incorrect movement at the operation and puts the assembly quantity back into the appropriate prior operation status. **Reverse from Scrap to Ready.** is required when quantity was incorrectly moved to scrap, restoring the quantity to a usable Ready status at the operation. Similarly, **Reverse from Reject to Ready.** restores quantity that was incorrectly rejected to Ready so it can continue through manufacturing processing. Together, these reversals correct the physical and transactional state of the work order without relying on count-point or automatic resource-charge processing. Oracle's Manufacturing documentation describes work-order operation transactions and the available reversal actions, including reversals for operation movement, scrap, reject, and material activity. See the [Oracle Fusion Cloud Manufacturing documentation](#) and the [Oracle Supply Chain and Manufacturing Help Center](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A manufacturer has configured user-defined work order statuses such as Awaiting Quality Review and Engineering Hold. The Production Supervisor wants to use these values for operational tracking without changing the system-controlled work order lifecycle.

Which three statements are true?

Select three.

- A. User-defined statuses can be used as search criteria for work orders.
- B. User-defined statuses replace the predefined Released and Completed work order statuses.
- C. Authorized users must update a user-defined status when the business condition changes.
- D. The application automatically changes a user-defined status when an operation is completed.
- E. User-defined statuses can be displayed on work order reports.

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

User-defined statuses are informational values maintained by authorized users to reflect business-specific work order conditions. They can be used in searches and reports to help users locate and monitor work orders. They do not replace predefined lifecycle statuses such as Released, Completed, Closed, or Canceled, and Oracle Manufacturing does not automatically update them as work order transactions occur.

Consequently, the supervisor must establish operating procedures for users to update the custom status when the business condition changes.

QUESTION NO: 6

In a Manufacturing Cloud implementation, users are finding it difficult to track information about work orders executed across various work centers.

Which three information types in the Work Order Traveler can help users in this situation?

- A. Reservation against sales orders
- B. Hard pegging of items
- C. Item on-hand quantity
- D. Work definition details
- E. Product serial Information

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

The Work Order Traveler provides a printable, execution-focused view of a manufacturing work order, bringing together information needed by personnel as the order moves through its operations and work centers. **Work definition details** are useful because they identify the manufacturing structure and operational context used for the order, enabling users to relate execution activities to the defined routing, operations, components, and resources. **Product serial Information** supports traceability for serialized production: users can associate the traveler with the specific serial-controlled product output and maintain visibility of the individual units being produced or processed. **Reservation against sales orders** provides demand context by showing the sales-order reservation associated with the work order output. This helps production and fulfillment teams identify the customer demand that the manufactured supply is intended to satisfy. Together, these details connect the work order's manufacturing definition, its serialized product traceability, and its downstream sales-order commitment, which makes the traveler valuable for tracking execution across work centers. Oracle's Manufacturing documentation describes work-order execution and traveler capabilities in the [Using Manufacturing guide](#); related reservation behavior is covered in the [Using Inventory Management guide](#).