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Oracle 1z0-1066-24

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Demand Management	22
Topic 2, Supply Planning	73
Topic 3, Planning Central	36
Topic 4, Sales and Operations Planning	5
Topic 5, Supply Chain Collaboration	10
Topic 6, Mix Questions	3
Total	149

QUESTION NO: 1

You are in Implementation project and your customer is a global company with a complex supply chain network. Planners work across different geographies and different line of products. Each planner works with their own set of data and analysis and dashboards.

How do you configure the application so each planner can have their own custom dashboard view-able only to themselves?

- A. Create public page layouts that are tailored to specific business needs.
- B. You cannot create custom dashboards by user.
- C. Enable layout security checkbox in the Administer Planning Security.
- D. Create private page layouts that are tailored to specific business needs.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Create private page layouts that are tailored to specific business needs. A private page layout is owned by the individual user who creates it, allowing that planner to arrange the tables, graphs, filters, and other dashboard content around the products, regions, measures, and exceptions relevant to their own responsibilities. Because the layout is private, it is available only to its owner and does not become a common view for other planners. This is particularly appropriate for a global supply chain organization, where different planners need to analyze different product lines and geographies without changing the working views of colleagues. The planner can use the layout as a personal dashboard and adjust it as their analysis needs evolve, while the underlying data access remains governed by the application's security configuration. Oracle's planning documentation describes page layouts as the mechanism for organizing planning-table and graph content, and distinguishes layouts intended for personal use from those shared more broadly. See Oracle's [Overview of Planning Page Layouts](#) and the [Manage Planning Page Layouts](#) documentation for the supported layout-management process.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the maximum number of levels permitted in backlog management's allocation rules hierarchy?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 10
- D. 5

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

3 is correct. In Oracle Fusion Cloud Supply Chain & Manufacturing Backlog Management, an allocation rule can use a hierarchy to segment demand and assign allocation percentages according to business priorities. The hierarchy supports up to three levels of allocation criteria. This allows an organization to apply progressively more specific allocation decisions—for example, first by a broad demand attribute, then by a more detailed attribute, and finally by a further subdivision—while retaining a manageable configuration structure for supply allocation. The three-level limit is a product design constraint for the allocation rules hierarchy, so implementations should model prioritization and segmentation requirements within those available levels. When defining allocation rules, implementation teams should select the hierarchy attributes and allocation percentages carefully to reflect the intended customer, product, geographic, channel, or other business priorities used during backlog processing. Oracle's Backlog Management documentation describes allocation rules and their hierarchy-based allocation capabilities in its implementation and usage guidance. See Oracle's [Overview of Backlog Management](#) and the [Manage Allocation Rules](#) documentation for details.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which release recommendation parameter can you utilize to govern the behavior of the auto-release process?

- A. Release Only by User
- B. Auto-Release Interval in Days
- C. Auto-Release Planned Order Time Fence
- D. Quick Release Time Fence
- E. Compression Days Tolerance for Automatic Release

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Auto-Release Planned Order Time Fence is the release recommendation parameter used to control automatic release behavior for planned orders. The time fence establishes the planning horizon, measured in days, within which eligible planned orders can be automatically released. This gives the organization a practical control over how far ahead the planning process is permitted to create executable supply documents, such as purchase requisitions, transfer orders, or work orders, from its recommendations. By setting an appropriate value, planners can automate near-term execution while retaining review and control over recommendations farther in the future, where demand, supply, and capacity assumptions are more likely to change. The parameter therefore directly governs the scope of the auto-release process rather than merely displaying recommendations or supporting a manual release action. Oracle Supply Planning uses time-fence controls to help align planning recommendations with operational execution policies and to prevent unintended releases outside the approved near-term horizon. See Oracle's [Supply Planning overview](#) and [Manage Plan Options](#) documentation for planning and release-option configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

During Implementation of Planning Central, your client has discovered that no Material Planners have been defined in Manage Material Planners in Planning Central.

In this situation, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Your client has not been assigned the Material Planner role.
- B. You have not been assigned the Materials Planner role.
- C. The Planner field will be null for all items.
- D. Collect Planning Data has not been run for Material Planners.
- E. Planned Orders will not release successfully.

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Material planners are essential Planning Central setup records. They identify the individuals responsible for reviewing planning results and performing material-planning activities. Therefore, when no records exist in Manage Material Planners, the client has not completed the required Material Planner role assignment in the application setup. Because items are associated with planners through the planner setup and assignment process, the Planner attribute cannot resolve to a defined planner and is consequently null for the affected items. This also affects operational execution: Planning Central uses planner information when processing planned-order release activities, so planned orders cannot be released successfully until appropriate material planners are defined and available for assignment. Defining the material planners, associating them with the appropriate users and organizations, and ensuring items have valid planner assignments establishes both planning accountability and successful release processing. Oracle's Planning Central implementation guidance describes material planner administration and its role in planning operations in the [Manage Material Planners documentation](#). For the related setup and planning workflow context, see the [Oracle Planning Central overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

When running the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process, what is the minimum set of parameters needed to publish additional measures such as requisition and purchase order data?

- A. Publish order details
- B. Include requisitions in the order forecast, "Include purchase orders in the order forecast", and "Publish order details"
- C. Include purchase orders in the order forecast
- D. Include requisitions in the order forecast, "Include purchase orders in the order forecast", and "Publish purchasing details"

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Include requisitions in the order forecast, "Include purchase orders in the order forecast", and "Publish order details" is the required minimum combination because each setting controls a distinct part of the data that is made available in the published supplier-facing forecast. The requisitions setting includes eligible requisition quantities and dates as order-forecast measures. The purchase-orders setting similarly includes eligible purchase-order information. Selecting Publish order details causes the process to publish the associated order-detail records, allowing suppliers to access the transactional detail that supports the forecast measures rather than receiving only aggregate forecast information. Together, these parameters ensure that both requested supplemental order sources are included and that their details are released as part of the publication run. This is especially important when suppliers need visibility into demand that is represented by requisitions as well as committed purchasing activity represented by purchase orders. Oracle Supply Chain Collaboration documentation describes publishing forecast and order information for supplier collaboration; see the [Oracle Supply Chain Collaboration documentation](#) and Oracle's [Supply Chain Management Cloud documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Your customer wants to be able to manually change the input values in purchase orders and transfer orders for the suggested plan recommendations. Which two recommendations are released by supply chain planning to Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud? (Choose two.)

- A. Schedule planned orders for make, buy, and transfer of supplies
- B. New planned orders for make, buy, and transfer of supplies
- C. Reschedules of existing make, buy, and transfer supplies
- D. Reschedules of sales orders, make, and buy

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

New planned orders for make, buy, and transfer of supplies is correct because Supply Chain Planning can release newly created supply recommendations for execution. These recommendations represent the plan's proposed supply actions, including manufacturing supply, externally purchased supply, and inventory movements between organizations. When released, the relevant execution flow is initiated through Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration, while the business can review and maintain applicable purchasing or transfer-order details in the downstream process.

Reschedules of existing make, buy, and transfer supplies is also correct because planning recommendations can communicate required date changes for supply that already exists. Releasing reschedule recommendations enables execution to react to changed demand, supply availability, lead times, or priority conditions while retaining the relationship to the existing supply document or supply order. This supports the customer's requirement to act on plan suggestions while allowing controlled manual adjustment of operational values where the receiving business process permits it. Oracle describes the release of supply planning recommendations and their orchestration into fulfillment processes in its [Supply Planning documentation](#) and [Supply Chain Orchestration documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Your buyers are very attentive in maintaining the approved supplier lists as needed. One of your planners regularly uses the portal to communicate with some of their key suppliers and has noticed that the publication process is taking a lot longer to complete because the business has grown. The planner is also complaining that the collaboration candidates' list is cluttered with items that are not yet required.

Which two steps should you take to address the planner's complaint?

- A. Activate a Supply Chain Collaboration setting to ignore zero forecast combinations.
- B. Activate the "Ignore for Supplier Collaboration" item attribute.
- C. Activate a profile option called "Publish Order Forecast Using Sourcing Rules".
- D. Disable the decomposition and generate candidates' parameters in the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Activate a Supply Chain Collaboration setting to ignore zero forecast combinations. This setting restricts candidate generation and forecast publication processing to combinations that have meaningful forecast demand, rather than including combinations with zero quantities. As the planning data volume grows, excluding zero-forecast combinations reduces unnecessary processing and keeps the collaboration candidates list focused on supplier-item combinations that may actually require collaboration. This directly improves the usefulness of the planner's worklist while helping control the amount of data evaluated during publication.

Activate the "Ignore for Supplier Collaboration" item attribute. This item-level control is appropriate when particular items are not intended to be shared or managed through supplier collaboration, including items that are not yet required for the planner's collaboration process. Marking those items to be ignored prevents them from becoming collaboration candidates, without requiring buyers to alter the approved supplier list solely to manage portal visibility. Together, these controls apply both broad forecast-volume filtering and targeted item exclusion, supporting a cleaner candidate list and more efficient publication process. Oracle's Supply Chain and Manufacturing documentation is available at [Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM 24D Documentation](#); see also the [Oracle SCM Documentation Library](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer would like to account for the production loss in the supply planning process using the item shrinkage rate planning specification.

Which statement reflects the system behavior to meet this requirement?

- A. Planning process reduces the demand based on shrinkage factor and keeps the supply quantity as is.
- B. Planning calculation does not support shrinkage functionality.
- C. Planning calculates no additional demand but creates the additional required supply based on shrinkage factor.
- D. Planning calculation creates scrap demand to compensate for loss and maintains supply.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Planning calculates no additional demand but creates the additional required supply based on shrinkage factor. The item shrinkage rate represents the expected percentage of material or output lost during production, handling, or other supply fulfillment activity. Supply Planning preserves the actual independent and dependent demand requirement; it does not introduce a separate demand line to represent the anticipated loss. Instead, it adjusts the quantity of supply that must be planned so that, after the expected shrinkage occurs, the remaining usable quantity satisfies the original requirement.

For example, if the required usable quantity is 100 units and the item has a 10% shrinkage rate, planning must recommend more than 100 units of supply. The supply quantity is grossed up to account for the expected loss, typically using the usable yield relationship: required supply equals required usable quantity divided by one minus the shrinkage rate. This behavior allows planned orders and other supply recommendations to cover production loss without changing the underlying customer, forecast, or component demand quantity. Oracle documents shrinkage rate as an item planning attribute used by Supply Planning when calculating supply requirements. See the [Oracle Supply Chain and Manufacturing documentation](#) and Oracle's [documentation search for Supply Planning item shrinkage rate](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true regarding Planning Business Flows? (Choose two.)

- A. Inventory Planning cannot run in the Planning Business Flows.
- B. You can analyze and adjust data at any stage of the process.
- C. In automated plans, all release rules must be automatic.
- D. Demand and Supply Planning have to be run in separate business flows.
- E. Planners can set up automatic release rules or release orders manually as part of the plan execution.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Planning Business Flows provide an integrated framework for orchestrating a sequence of supply-chain planning activities, while retaining the ability for planners to review results and intervene throughout the process. Consequently, *You can analyze and adjust data at any stage of the process*. is true: users can review plan outputs, analyze exceptions and key measures, make required changes, and then continue the planning workflow using the updated information. This supports iterative planning rather than treating the flow as an inaccessible, fixed sequence.

Planners can set up automatic release rules or release orders manually as part of the plan execution. is also true. Release management can be configured to release eligible planned orders automatically according to defined release rules, or planners can evaluate recommendations and release orders themselves. This flexibility lets an organization balance automation with planner control, governance, and business-specific approval practices. Oracle documents the configuration and execution of planning processes, including automated orchestration and release-related planning actions, in its Supply Chain Planning documentation. See the [Oracle overview of Planning Business Flows](#) and the [Oracle guidance for managing release rules](#).

QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

Which option outlines changes you can make a simulation plan when evaluating demand and supply?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Answer: Use a simulation plan to model **changes to demand and supply** without changing the underlying operational data. Typical simulated changes include:

Adding, changing, or removing demand, such as forecasts, sales orders, or dependent demand.

Adding, changing, delaying, expediting, or canceling supply, such as purchase orders, transfer orders, work orders, and planned orders.

Evaluating the resulting exceptions, shortages, excess, and the supply plan's recommended actions after the plan is rerun.

Simulation-plan changes are isolated from the original plan, allowing the planner to compare the what-if demand/supply scenario before deciding whether to implement it.

QUESTION NO: 11

A demand planner is forecasting a newly introduced item at the item-organization level. The item has only a few periods of shipment history, so conventional time-series methods cannot establish a reliable level, trend, or seasonal pattern.

Which forecasting method is most appropriate?

- A. Holt exponential smoothing
- B. Regression for Sparse Demand
- C. Seasonal exponential smoothing
- D. Moving average forecasting

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Regression for Sparse Demand is designed for products with limited demand history, which is common for new-product introductions. It supports generating a forecast when the available item-organization history is insufficient for conventional methods to identify stable time-series patterns.

Holt exponential smoothing is useful when an established demand pattern contains trend, but it is not specifically intended to address sparse history for newly introduced products.

QUESTION NO: 12

What happens when a demand planner approves a demand plan and then adjusts shipment history and runs demand plan again?

- A. The approve action takes the data from the two final forecast measures and copies to Approved Final Shipments Forecast and Approved Final Bookings Forecast, respectively. After a forecast is approved, the approved values remain unchanged until the forecast is approved again.
- B. The approve action makes the Adjusted Shipments Forecast and Adjusted Bookings Forecast measures "not editable." After a forecast is approved, the Final Shipments Forecast and Final Bookings Forecast measures remain unchanged until the forecast is approved again.
- C. The approve action makes the Adjusted Shipments Forecast and Adjusted Bookings Forecast measures "not editable." But any subsequent demand plan run can change Final Shipments Forecast and Final Bookings Forecast values.
- D. The approve action takes the data from the two final forecast measures and copies to Approved Final Shipments Forecast and Approved Final Bookings Forecast, respectively. Any subsequent demand plan run can change final shipments or bookings forecast values that will automatically update the approved forecast measures.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The approve action takes the data from the two final forecast measures and copies to Approved Final Shipments Forecast and Approved Final Bookings Forecast, respectively. After a forecast is approved, the approved values remain unchanged until the forecast is approved again. Approval creates a preserved snapshot of the demand planner's final forecast: Final Shipments Forecast is copied to Approved Final Shipments Forecast, and Final Bookings Forecast is copied to Approved Final Bookings Forecast. Those approved measures represent the forecast version formally accepted for downstream planning and review purposes.

If the planner subsequently changes shipment history and reruns the demand plan, the run can recalculate the working forecast measures, including the final forecast values. However, it does not overwrite the stored approved forecast snapshot. This separation lets planners continue refining demand while retaining an auditable approved baseline for comparison. To replace that baseline with the newly calculated or adjusted final forecast, the planner must perform the approval action again; at that time, the approved forecast measures are refreshed from the current final forecast measures. Oracle describes

demand-plan approval and approved forecast measures in its [Approve a Demand Plan](#) documentation and related [Demand Management overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 13

Which four actions does Demand Management enable you to do? (Choose four.)

- A. Run an unlimited number of forecast simulations to see impacts of changes in the price, running a marketing campaign, shift in weather, demand upside request, and so on.
- B. Simulate changes to the dependent options forecast for build to stock items.
- C. Perform side-by-side analysis on a multiple number of scenarios, and see the impact on operational and financial objectives.
- D. Simulate how changes to forecasting models and parameters have an immediate impact on the statistical forecast.
- E. Simulate the impact of introducing new products in particular geographic areas.

ANSWER: A C D E

Explanation:

Oracle Fusion Cloud Demand Management supports demand planners in evaluating alternate demand assumptions before those assumptions are incorporated into an operational plan. It enables planners to run an unlimited number of forecast simulations to assess the effect of demand drivers such as price changes, marketing campaigns, weather shifts, and upside requests. This lets the organization compare potential demand outcomes without overwriting the baseline forecast.

It also supports side-by-side analysis across multiple scenarios, including the resulting effects on operational and financial objectives. Forecast simulation is designed to provide immediate feedback when forecasting models or parameter settings are adjusted, allowing planners to evaluate the statistical forecast generated by those changes. In addition, planners can model new-product introductions and assess their demand impact in selected geographic areas, which is important when launch timing, regions, and adoption patterns vary. Together, these capabilities support collaborative, what-if demand planning and informed selection of a plan that best meets business goals. Oracle describes demand planning simulations and scenario comparison in its Demand Management documentation and product materials: [Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation](#) and [Oracle Demand Management](#).

QUESTION NO: 14

A company wants a supply plan to calculate safety stock using different service-level percentages for high-value, volatile, and standard item groupings. The safety stock policies have already been defined.

Which three additional actions are required? (Choose three.)

- A. Create segment groups.
- B. Execute segmentation.
- C. Create a supply planning policy assignment set.
- D. Enter the service-level percentage on the Safety Stock tab of plan options.
- E. Create a separate demand plan for each item grouping.
- F. Create a safety stock policy assignment set.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Segment groups define the item classifications used to differentiate planning treatment. Execute Segmentation evaluates the segment criteria and assigns eligible items to the resulting segments. A supply planning policy assignment set then associates the applicable policies, including their safety stock service levels, with those segments.

Entering one percentage in plan options would apply a common setting rather than differentiated policy treatment. Creating policies alone is insufficient unless the policies are assigned through the policy assignment set.