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# Oracle SCM Business Process Foundations Associate Rel 2

## Oracle 1z0-1125-2

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 6**

**Total Premium Questions: 61**

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# Topic Break Down

| Topic | No. of Questions |
|---|---|
| Topic 1, Product Management | 2 |
| Topic 2, Supply Chain Planning | 22 |
| Topic 3, Procurement | 2 |
| Topic 4, Manufacturing | 22 |
| Topic 5, Maintenance | 1 |
| Topic 6, Inventory and Cost Management | 10 |
| Topic 7, Order Management | 2 |
| Total | 61 |

QUESTION NO: 1

A Manufacturing Engineer includes a phantom assembly in the structure of a finished product. The organization does not want to build, stock, or manually issue the phantom assembly itself. How does Oracle Manufacturing use the phantom in the work definition?

**A.** It creates a separate work order for the phantom assembly

**B.** It explodes the phantom and uses its lower-level components

**C.** It treats the phantom as bulk material with no structure

**D.** It automatically transfers the phantom from another organization

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**It explodes the phantom and uses its lower-level components** is correct. A phantom is a logical grouping in the product structure rather than an assembly that is separately manufactured or issued to the work order. Oracle uses the components beneath the phantom to establish the material requirements for production.

## QUESTION NO: 2

Which three forecasting profiles are pre-seeded in the system?

**A.** Forecast sales

**B.** Promotional Forecast

**C.** Forecast Consumption

**D.** Forecast Bookings

**E.** Forecast Shipments

**ANSWER: C D E**

**Explanation:**

The pre-seeded forecasting profiles are **Forecast Consumption**, **Forecast Bookings**, and **Forecast Shipments**. Oracle Demand Management supplies these profiles as ready-to-use configurations for common demand-planning forecasting scenarios. Forecast Consumption supports a forecast that is consumed as actual demand is recognized, allowing planners to compare the forecast with demand signals and manage the remaining forecast quantity. Forecast Bookings supports forecasting based on booked sales demand, which is useful when customer commitments provide the demand signal used for planning. Forecast Shipments supports forecasting from shipment history, aligning the forecast with fulfilled demand and the quantities that have actually shipped. These seeded profiles provide standardized starting points that can be used directly or copied and adapted to an organization's planning requirements. Oracle's Demand Management documentation describes the use of forecasting and demand signals within demand plans, while Oracle Supply Chain Management documentation provides the broader product context for demand planning capabilities. See Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation and Oracle Demand Management.

## QUESTION NO: 3

After OEM completes tracking a work order and the supply is available, who sends the shipping req and to whom?

**A.** OEM to CM

**B.** Production Supervisor to CM

**C.** Production Supervisor to OEM

**D.** CM to OEM

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**OEM to CM** is correct. In an outsourced manufacturing flow, the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) manages demand and the supply relationship with the contract manufacturer (CM). Once the OEM has tracked the work order and confirms that supply is available, the OEM initiates fulfillment by creating and sending a shipping request to the CM. This request communicates the shipment instructions the CM needs to execute, including the item and quantity to ship, the requested destination, and potentially carrier or delivery details. The CM, as the party holding or producing the finished supply, uses the request to perform the physical shipment and report the associated shipping activity back through the collaboration process. This separation of responsibilities lets the OEM retain control of customer demand and delivery direction while the CM performs manufacturing and shipping operations. Oracle's Supply Chain Collaboration documentation describes how order and supply collaboration support communication between a buying organization and its suppliers, including fulfillment-related requests and acknowledgments. See Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation and Oracle Supply Chain Collaboration.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

A quality team identifies a suspect lot of a purchased component after it has been used in several production orders. The team needs to identify all finished goods that contain material from that lot. Which product genealogy direction should be used?

**A.** Backward trace

**B.** Forward trace

**C.** Cycle-count analysis

**D.** Cost variance analysis

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**Forward trace** is correct because it follows a component lot through production to identify the assemblies, lots, or serial numbers in which the component was used. This supports impact analysis and recall activities. Backward trace is used when starting with a finished product and investigating the material and production sources that contributed to it. Transaction history provides supporting events but does not by itself identify the full downstream product relationship.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which three settings do NOT allow the Contract Manufacturer to report the completion of an operation to the OEM?

**A.** Count Point

**B.** Backflush

**C.** Auto Transact

**D.** Auto Charge

**ANSWER: B C D**

**Explanation:**

**Backflush**, **Auto Transact**, and **Auto Charge** are the applicable settings because they automate transaction processing associated with a manufacturing operation rather than designating the operation as a reporting point for the contract manufacturer. Backflush supports automatic component issue based on the reported production quantity. This removes the

need for the contract manufacturer to manually report material consumption for that operation. Auto Transact supports automatic transaction processing as production progresses through the defined operation flow, reducing the need for an explicit completion transaction at that operation. Auto Charge supports automatic application of resource or overhead charges, so the applicable costs are recorded without the contract manufacturer manually reporting them as part of an operation-completion event. Together, these settings support streamlined execution and accounting in the outsourced manufacturing process. Oracle Manufacturing uses operation transaction controls to determine how production, materials, and charges are processed; manual reporting to the OEM is enabled through the appropriate reporting/count-point configuration rather than through these automated controls. See Oracle's Supply Chain & Manufacturing documentation and the Oracle Manufacturing documentation for work-definition and production-transaction guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the three statements are true While planning, the administrator defining the supply plan has the option to setup items included in the supply chain.

**A.** Manufacturing Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items

**B.** Production Plan to include items that are MPS Planned items

**C.** Production Plan to include both items that are MPS and MRP Planned items

**D.** Manufacturing Plan to include items that are MRP Planned items

## ANSWER: B C D

**Explanation:**

Oracle manufacturing planning distinguishes items by their planning method: master production schedule (MPS) planned items are typically the higher-level items whose planned supply drives the detailed plan, while material requirements planning (MRP) planned items are planned from dependent demand. A production plan can be defined to include MPS-planned items only, which supports master scheduling at the selected product level. It can also be defined to include both MPS- and MRP-planned items when the organization needs the production plan to cover master-scheduled products together with the MRP-planned material structure relevant to those products. A manufacturing plan can be defined to include MRP-planned items, supporting detailed material planning for components and lower-level manufacturing requirements. These setup choices let the administrator control the planning scope and align the plan with the organization's chosen MPS/MRP planning strategy. Oracle's planning documentation describes MPS as planning selected master-scheduled items and MRP as the detailed calculation of material requirements from planned demand and supply. See Oracle's Supply Chain & Manufacturing documentation and the Oracle Supply Chain Planning overview.