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Oracle Manufacturing Cloud 2026 Implementation Professional

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

You are defining a standard operation for visual inspection. You want the completion of this standard operation to be reported in all work orders that reference it.

Which setup task must you perform to achieve this?

A. Deselect the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.

B. Select the Automatically Transact check box while defining the standard operation.

C. Select the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.

D. Ensure that the Charge Type of the resource is Automatic.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Select the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation. A count point identifies an operation at which production progress must be explicitly reported. When a standard operation is configured as a count point, that setting is carried into work definitions and work orders that use the operation. Users can then report the quantity completed at the visual-inspection step, providing the required operational visibility and progress tracking for every applicable work order.

This is particularly appropriate for visual inspection because the inspection step represents a meaningful production control point: recording completion establishes that units reached and completed that operation. Count-point reporting supports accurate work order operation status, quantity progression, and traceability of manufacturing execution. The setting belongs on the standard operation because it defines the reusable behavior that should apply wherever the operation is referenced, rather than requiring separate reporting configuration for each individual work order.

Oracle Manufacturing documentation describes count points as operation-level points used to report production progress and transactions. See the Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation and the Oracle Supply Chain and Manufacturing documentation library for Manufacturing setup and work-execution guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three are Cost accounting methods '

A. Perpetual Average Cost

B. Layer Cost, also known as " LIFO "

C. Frozen Standard Cost

D. Actual Cost, using FIFO cost layers

E. Periodic Actual Cost

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Oracle Fusion Cloud Cost Management provides three primary inventory cost-accounting methods: perpetual average, standard, and actual cost. **Perpetual Average Cost** continuously recalculates an item’s inventory value and unit cost as qualifying receipt and cost transactions are processed. This provides a moving average valuation without waiting for an accounting period to close.

Frozen Standard Cost represents the standard-cost approach. Organizations define and maintain standard costs for items, then use those established costs to value inventory and issue transactions. The “frozen” terminology reflects that a published

standard is held constant until a controlled cost update is made, allowing variances between standard and incurred costs to be measured.

Actual Cost, using FIFO cost layers is the actual-cost approach. It values inventory through receipt layers at the costs actually incurred; when material is depleted, the applicable first-received layer is relieved first under FIFO. Oracle documents actual cost, standard cost, and average cost as the supported costing methods, and describes FIFO as the cost-flow behavior used for actual-cost layers. See Oracle's Overview of Cost Accounting and Overview of Cost Profiles.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statement is NOT true about cumulative lead time?

A. It calculates cumulative manufacturing lead times by rolling up manufacturing lead times of make Items.

B. It updates the item ' s lead time attributes at the end of the calculation process: cumulative manufacturing and cumulative total lead times.

C. It calculates cumulative total lead times by rolling up lead times of make items and adding up lead time values of buy items.

D. It updates lead time percent at the operation level in the work definition.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"It calculates cumulative total lead times by rolling up lead times of make items and adding up lead time values of buy items." is not true because cumulative total lead time is not calculated by simply adding the lead-time values for every purchased component. The calculation is path-based: it identifies the component or subassembly path that drives the longest overall time to obtain and manufacture the parent item. For manufactured components, the calculation uses their cumulative lead-time results; for purchased components, the applicable purchased-item lead time contributes only when it is on the controlling path. This reflects the fact that component supply and manufacturing activities can occur in parallel, so summing every component's lead time would overstate the time needed to produce the parent item.

Oracle's Calculate Manufacturing Lead Times process derives cumulative lead-time values through the item structure and work definitions, using the longest relevant component path together with the parent's manufacturing lead time. The resulting cumulative total lead time therefore represents a realistic planning horizon for obtaining purchased material and completing all required manufacturing, rather than an arithmetic total of all component lead times. Oracle documents this process and its lead-time calculations in Calculate Manufacturing Lead Times and describes the associated item lead-time attributes in the Manage Item Lead Times documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

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 work order

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 work-order close processing must occur only after the production and cost activity that belongs to the work order has been accounted for. The final work-order cost comprises applicable material, resource, overhead, and outside-processing costs, along with the variances generated when actual execution differs from the standard or expected cost. Closing after those entries are complete ensures that the work order carries the appropriate final cost and that the related accounting is complete for the period.

A work order for which further material issues or returns, resource transactions, operation completions, corrections, receipts, or cost-related updates are still anticipated should remain open. Keeping it open allows the expected transactions to be processed and costed before the work order is closed. This is particularly important at period end: the supervisor should review the work orders, ensure all relevant transactions and resulting variances have been captured, and close only the orders whose activity is complete. Oracle's Supply Chain Management documentation describes the work-order execution and costing processes that support this sequence; see the Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation library and Oracle Supply Chain Management.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three types of item quantities are displayed on the Work Order History tab?

A. In Process

B. Scrapped

C. Completed

D. Remaining

E. Total

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The Work Order History tab presents quantity measures that let a production user understand the disposition and current state of material associated with a work order. **In Process** identifies the quantity still moving through manufacturing activity, providing visibility into units that have not yet reached a final production outcome. **Scrapped** records the quantity removed from usable production because it was reported as scrap during work execution. This supports accurate yield, loss, and work-order performance review. **Completed** records the quantity successfully produced and reported complete for the work order, making it the key measure of completed output. Together, these measures provide a concise operational history: material currently under execution, material lost to scrap, and material finished successfully. Oracle Manufacturing work execution uses quantity reporting to track work-order progress and outcomes, and the history view exposes these production-relevant quantity categories for review. See the Oracle Manufacturing documentation landing page at Oracle Fusion Cloud SCM documentation and Oracle's Manufacturing product overview at Oracle Manufacturing.

QUESTION NO: 6

A manufacturing plant uses an outside processing operation for a project-specific work order. Supply Chain Orchestration creates the purchasing request for the supplier service.

Which three statements are true about the project details applied to the requisition flow? Select three.

A. It initiates creation of a requisition with the project details.

B. It sets the expenditure item date to the requested need-by date.

C. It sets the expenditure organization to the manufacturing plant.

D. It sets the expenditure item date to the supplier receipt date.

E. It creates a purchase order directly without first creating a requisition.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

For outside processing of a project-specific work order, Supply Chain Orchestration initiates a requisition with the project details from the supply request. It sets the expenditure item date from the requested need-by date and uses the manufacturing plant as the expenditure organization. The expenditure type is derived from the expenditure type associated with the outside processing item.

The process creates a requisition rather than directly creating an unreferenced purchase order. The receipt date is not used as the source for the expenditure item date in this supply-request enrichment.