



MB-335^{Q&As}

Microsoft Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management Functional
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QUESTION 1

You need to plan scheduling for Customer1s\\ order of unscented solution.

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. Schedule productions based on the capacity of the resources.
- B. Schedule production based on the availability of raw material.
- C. Split and plan operations in detail for each of the resources.
- D. Plan scheduling of the production at the resource group level.
- E. Run master planning with a specific time fence.

Correct Answer: AD

A: Finite and infinite capacity

When you consider capacity in production scheduling, you can select from two different methods:

Infinite - Unlimited capacity Finite - Limited capacity

When finite capacity is used, scheduling is influenced by the fact that the total load on the resource must not be greater than the capacity of the resource. Available time is defined as an interval when the resource, according to its calendar, is open and no other reservations are on capacity.

D: Operations or job scheduling that is based on finite (limited) capacity depends on the actual capacity that is available in the resource group or resource. If finite capacity is not defined on the resource or resource group, it is of no relevance if it is selected during scheduling because the resource or group setup overrides the scheduling setup. In other words, selecting finite capacity on the resources and resource groups is a prerequisite for them being considered as having finite capacity.

The strategy behind this functionality is that only bottleneck resources and groups are set up to operate with finite capacity, whereas scheduling of the other resources and groups reflects the possibility of increasing the capacity, for example, with overtime.

Note: Customer1 orders 20 barrels of unscented solution. The order is confirmed. Production must be scheduled to start on December 21 to meet the customers delivery deadline.

The production quantity for the finished unscented liquid cleaning solution is 40 liters. IngredientC for unscented liquid cleaning solution is stored in inventory in 50-liter barrels and allocated in 50-liter increments. Two barrels of IngredientC

are uses to produce a barrel of unscented liquid cleaning solution.

Incorrect:

Not E: Coverage time fences

Planners can define the planning horizon (the coverage time fence in days), and exclude supply and demand that falls beyond that horizon. Therefore, coverage time fences help prevent "noise" that is caused by supply suggestions that you

don\\t have to react to for months. Examples include next year\\s forecast and customer orders that are placed far



beyond the normal lead time.

A coverage time fence is the number of days after today's date (or, more precisely, the date when you do the planning run) that supply and demand is excluded. To help avoid delays, you must ensure that the coverage time fence is longer than the total lead time. The default system value is 100 days.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/work-capacity-planning-scheduling-discrete-dyn365-supply-chain-mgmt/2-scheduling-options>

QUESTION 2

A company configures master planning to order large and expensive aluminum sheets that are only available at certain times of the year.

The warehouse manager reports that replenishment levels are too high, causing inventory value to be over budget. In addition, the aluminum sheets take up too much space on the shop floor.

You need to configure the appropriate replenishment method.

Which coverage dimension should you use?

- A. Min/Max
- B. Per period
- C. Per requirement
- D. Manual

Correct Answer: B

Period ?The replenishment method combines all the demand for a period into one order for the product. The order will be planned for the first day of the period, and its quantity will fulfill the net requirements during the established period. The period starts with the first demand of the product and covers the defined length of time. The next period will start with the next requirements of the product. The Period coverage code is often used for non-predictable inventory draw, season-influenced products, or high-cost products.

Incorrect:

*

Min./Max. ?The replenishment method is based on the inventory level. It defines the replenishment of inventory up to a specific level when the predicted on-hand level is below a specific threshold. The replenishment quantity will be the difference between the maximum level and the predicted on-hand level. The Min./Max. coverage code is often used for predictable inventory draw, high runners, or less expensive products.

*

Manual ?In the replenishment method, the system doesn't suggest purchase, transfer, or production orders for the product. Instead, the planner for the product is responsible for creating the required orders for the replenishment of the



product. The Manual coverage code is often used for products that system-generated planned orders aren't wanted for.

*

Requirement ?In the replenishment method, the system creates a planned purchase, transfer, or production order per requirement for the product. This method is used for expensive products that have intermittent demand. The Requirement

coverage code is often used for configurable products or make-to-order scenarios.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/master-planning/planning-optimization/replenishment-methods-quantity-modification>

QUESTION 3

A manufacturing company uses time and attendance in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

An employee discovers an error after a time and attendance record is approved and transferred. The payroll transfer has not been run. However, the time has been posted against the production order.

You need to reverse the transferred registrations.

What happens to the production order time posting?

- A. The Production Report as Finished journal is posted.
- B. Transactions are offset and neutralized.
- C. Negative values are offset through manual posting.
- D. The production order is ended.

Correct Answer: B

Time and attendance, reversing transferred registrations The task of reversing transactions ?rolling them back ?can be done until the time when the payroll period's pay transfer is run. This means that payroll data has been transferred to an external file. When reversed, all registrations are withdrawn, and any transactions posted on production orders or projects are offset and neutralized.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/time-attendance-registrations>

QUESTION 4

A company has three jobs in a job queue. JobB and JobC start while JobA is in progress. The following table shows the estimated production time for each job.



Job	Production time
JobA	1 hour
JobB	4 hours
JobC	3 hours
Total	8 hours

The actual work hours and total bundle time are shown in the following table.

Start time	End time	Total bundle time
09:00	15:00	6 hours

You need to calculate the allocated time for JobA by using a job allocation key. What is the total allocated time for JobA?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 2 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 6 hours
- E. 8 hours

Correct Answer: B

Jobs allocation key

The formula for calculating allocated time. Here is the formula: Time per job = Total bundle time / Number of jobs

Time per job = 6 hours / 3 = 2 hours

Note:

Estimation allocation key

Formula for calculating allocated time. Here is the formula: Time per job = Total bundle time / (Estimated job time / Total estimated time)

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/allocate-time-jobs-job-bundleq>

QUESTION 5

You need to create the production orders for standard model bicycles. Which method should you use?

- A. Sales order line
- B. Master planning execution



- C. Supply schedule form
- D. Released item
- E. All production orders form

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/master-planning/supply-schedule>

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