



MB-335^{Q&As}

Microsoft Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management Functional
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**QUESTION 1**

You are responsible for product and formula maintenance for a paint manufacturer.

You create a formula for white paint and add its lines. When the formula size increases or an ingredient changes, the quantity of the pigment ingredient must be adjusted proportionately.

You need to set up the formula line for the pigment.

Which formula feature should you use?

- A. Pegged supply
- B. Step consumption
- C. Scalable
- D. Variable

Correct Answer: C

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/unified-operations/supply-chain/production-control/formulas-versions#use-the-scalable-feature>

QUESTION 2

A company produces pipe at certain fixed lengths.

The company must be able to schedule cutting machines. You set up the cutting machines as resources. All cutting resources can produce many of the products. There are some products that require cutting machines that can produce longer lengths of product. Only some of the machines can do this.

You need to configure the resources to account for these different products.

What should you do?

- A. Build capability related to length and assign to the appropriate resources.
- B. Configure the Data/Hour option on the Capacity unit field on the resource.
- C. Create a resource for each length.
- D. Create a resource group for each length.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3



You need to resolve the issue for UserB.

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

- A. Set up configuration and weight for partial visibility.
- B. Set up configuration and weight for full visibility.
- C. Create a product master with predefined variants for ounces and boxes.
- D. Create a catch weight item.

Correct Answer: BD

Mixes are generally stored and sold in 16-ounce bags. Some quantities are sold and distributed in 5, 10, and 20-gallon containers to large restaurants.

B: Catch weight items that use full visibility require that the inventory quantity is known for each catch weight unit. For example, assume shrimps are sold in boxes and the customer requires that each box must have a unique identification and a known weight. In this example, the item number for the boxes of shrimps should be created as a catch weight item that uses full visibility. You create catch weight items that use full visibility if you assign a unique serial number to each catch weight unit.

D: You often use catch weight products in industries where products can vary slightly by weight or size, or both, such as the food industry. Catch weight products use two units of measure ?an inventory unit and a catch weight unit. The inventory unit is the unit of measure in which the product is weighed and invoiced. The catch weight unit is the unit in which the inventory transactions are performed, such as sold, received, transferred, picked, and shipped. The nominal quantity represents the conversion between the catch weight unit and the inventory unit. Minimum and maximum quantities represent the allowed interval in which the inventory quantity can vary

Incorrect:

Not A: Catch weight items that use partial visibility require that the inventory quantity is known for batches of items that use a catch weight unit. For example, assume that a company receives a batch of 100 boxes of shrimps with a nominal weight of 10 kilograms. Because all of the boxes belong to the same batch, they all use the same batch number. As each box can vary in weight, the whole batch of boxes is weighed. The number of boxes and their total weight can be registered in a single transaction.

Not C: Product masters and product variants

In an agile world, where products must be quickly adapted to customer requirements, product definitions specify a set of products instead of distinct products. In Supply Chain Management, those generic products are known as product

masters. Product masters hold the definition and rules that specify how distinct products are described and behave in business processes. Based on these definitions, distinct products can be generated. These distinct products are known as

product variants.

A product master is associated with a product dimension group and a configuration technology to specify the business rules. The product dimensions (Color, Size, Style, and Configuration) are a specific set of attributes that can be used

throughout the application to define and track specific behaviors of the related products. These dimensions also help users search for and identify the products.



Configuration technologies

You can choose among three configuration technologies:

*

The predefined variants are defined by predefined product dimensions. The variant definition includes the definition of a specific valid combination of dimensions, such as Color, Style, and Size. Each combination produces a distinct product variant.

*

Etc.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/pim/product-information>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamicsax-2012/appuser-itpro/about-catch-weight-items>

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

A discrete manufacturer uses the time and attendance registration for production operations.

All employees register daily clock in and clock out times during a 40-hour. Monday through Friday workweek.

Pay periods are every two weeks. Workers are paid hourly.

The production manager will create work schedules with the following windows:

Mandatory work hours

Work hours during which employees can leave early without accruing absences

Work hours during which employees can work extra time

If a junior production worker works over 90 hours in a pay period, the worker will receive time and a half over 80 hours. If a senior production worker works over 90 hours in a pay period, the worker will receive double time over 80 hours.

You need to configure the system for these requirements.

Where should you configure this functionality? To answer, drag the appropriate forms to the correct requirements. Each form may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view

content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Forms	Requirement	Form
Workers	Configure the overtime calculations.	
Flex groups	Configure the periods of time that a worker can choose whether to work.	
Worker groups		
Calendar working times		

Correct Answer:

Forms	Requirement	Form
	Configure the overtime calculations.	Workers
	Configure the periods of time that a worker can choose whether to work.	Flex groups
Worker groups		
Calendar working times		

QUESTION 5

A client subcontracts production work to a vendor for production operations.

You need to model subcontracting of route operations in production orders.

Solution: Ensure that subcontracting of route operations supports back-flush costing.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

There are two methods for modeling subcontracting work for production operations. These methods differ in the way that the subcontracting process can be modeled, the way that semi-finished products are represented in the process, and the way that cost control is managed.

*

Subcontracting of route operations in production orders or batch orders The service product must be a stocked product,



and it must be part of the BOM. This method supports first in, first out (FIFO) or standard cost. Semi-finished products are represented by the service product in the process. Cost control allocates the costs that are associated with subcontracted work to the material costs.

*

Subcontracting of production flow activities in a lean production flow The service is a non-stocked service product, and it isn't part of the BOM. This method uses purchase agreements as service agreements.

This method uses backflush costing.

This method allows for aggregated and asynchronous procurement. (Material flow is independent of the procurement process.)

Cost control allocates subcontracted work in its own cost breakdown block.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/manage-subcontract-work-production>

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