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QUESTION 1

A customer needs to enable all employees to enter timecards through the web against projects and tasks. What needs to be implemented to allow time to be recorded in Projects?

A. Project CostingOracleTime andLaborHuman Resources

B. OracleTime andLaborPayrollPurchasing

C. Project CostingProject ManufacturingHuman Resources

D. Projects Resource ManagementOracleTime and LaborHuman Resources

E. Project CostingOracle Time and LaborHuman ResourcesPayroll

Correct Answer: E

Note:

* Payroll

*Time and Labor.

There are many reports within Oracle Time and Labor to gather data about timecards entered through self-service and to gather data about timecards that you have transferred to the professional forms timecard window.

QUESTION 2

Which types of rate schedules should be defined to allow rates to be used to generate financial plans?

A. Job Labor Rates ScheduleNon Labor Rate Schedule

B. Resource Class SchedulePlanning Rate ScheduleLabor Rates Schedule

C. Resource Class ScheduleLabor Rates ScheduleNon Labor Rate Schedule

D. ResourceClass SchedulePlanning Rate ScheduleNon LaborRates Schedule

Correct Answer: C

Defining Rate Schedules

You can define four types of rate schedules. The following table lists the four types of rate schedules and indicates how you can use each rate schedule type in Oracle Projects.

Rate Schedule Types	Use to Determine...
Employee	Cost Rates - Labor Dill Rates - Labor Planning Rates - Labor
Job	Cost Rates - Labor Bill Rates - Labor Planning Rates - Labor
Non-Labor	Bill Rates - Non-Labor Planning Rates - Non-Labor
Resource Class	Planning Rates - Labor Planning Rates - Non-Labor

Note:

*If you select the option to use planning rates, then you can choose the cost and revenue rate schedules to use to generate amounts. If you do not select the option to use planning rates, then Oracle Projects automatically chooses the rate

schedules that are used to calculate actual cost and revenue (bill) amounts.

QUESTION 3

You have set up a capital projects "Building Construction" with task "Block A." Which method should be used to capitalize the transactions charged to "Block A" with the expenditure type "Construction Costs" and expense the transactions charged to "Block A" with the expenditure type "Overheads"?

A. In the Expenditure type setup, mark"Overheads"as Non-capitalizable.

B. Set up transaction controls at the"Block A"task to make"Overheads"Non-capitalizabale.

C. Define the"Block A"task as Non-capitalizable.

D. Exclude"Overheads"from Capitalization in Asset assignments.

E. Use Asset Lines Processing Extension.

Correct Answer: B

Capitalizable to Non-Capitalizable or Non-Capitalizable to Capitalizable

You can mark a capitalizable expenditure item as non-capitalizable, or vice versa. A capitalizable item can be grouped into an asset line you send to Oracle Assets. A non-capitalizable item cannot become an asset cost in Oracle Assets. You can define tasks as capitalizable or non-capitalizable; you can further specify which items are non- capitalizable using transaction controls.

QUESTION 4

The Profile option "PA: Cross Project User-Update" is set to "Yes" for a Projects module user. Which two statements

apply?

A. The use must be named as a Key Member on a project to be able to see Summary Labor Costs.

B. The userwill be able to update projects across all Operating Units.

C. The userwill be able to update only the projects belonging to the same Operating Unit to which theuser belongs.

D. Theuserview SummaryLaborCosts forall projects.

E. The user must alsohave Organization Authority forall Operating Units to updateall projects.

Correct Answer: BE

PA: Cross Project User - Update: Enables users to update all project information. This applies only to the operating units the responsibility has access to through the MO: Operating Unit profile option or the MO: Security Profile profile option.

Note: Users whose responsibilities are associated with a cross business group access security profile can view and update project and resource information across all business groups in your enterprise.

QUESTION 5

Which three types of People Resources does Oracle Projects support?

A. Team Roles

B. Straight Time

C. Jobs

D. Item

E. Named Person

Correct Answer: ACE

Note:

*People resources represent named persons or any grouping of named persons(E)by attributes such as job(C), organization, or role(A), whose time (effort) capacity is consumed to complete the project work. Example: Amy Marlin

QUESTION 6

Which three Project foundation setups are shared across Operating Units in a multi-organization setup?

A. Project Classifications categories

B. ProjectTypes

C. Project Templates

D. Project numbers

E. ExpenditureTypes

Correct Answer: ABE

A:Project Classifications (Class Categories and Class Codes)

You define project classifications to group your projects according to categories you define. A project classification includes a class category and a class code. The category is a broad subject within which you can classify projects. The code is a specific value of the category.

B:In a multi-organization environment, you must set up project types for each operating unit. It is possible to have the same project type names in multiple operating units. However, each project type has it own attributes to control project processing by operating unit.

E:In a multi-organization environment, expenditure types are set up once and are shared across all operating units.

QUESTION 7

In a manufacturing company, there is a need to define 50 different jobs for engineers in Human Resources. For those 50 jobs, Oracle Projects has only 20 equivalent jobs for Billing. What functionality do you use to link these Human Resources and Projects jobs?

A. Job Groups

B. Job Families

C. Job Mapping

D. JobLevels

E. Job Hierarchy

Correct Answer: A

Organizations within your enterprise are not required to use the same job definitions. You can define job groups for specific purposes and define unique jobs for each group. You can then map a job from one group to a job in another group. For example, the job titles you need for your European operating units may be different from the job titles you need for your U.S. operating units. For global projects you can define a global job set and map your European and U.S. jobs to the appropriate global jobs. These global jobs can then be used by your global projects to provide accurate and consistent billing and reporting.

QUESTION 8

A project manager would like to find out how much event revenue was accrued against a project up to and including a specific date. Where would this information be available?

A. Events form within Project Status Inquiry

B. Accrued revenue withinExpenditure Inquiry Form

C. Revenue ReviewForm

D. ReviewProjectFundingForm

Correct Answer: A

Project Status Inquiry

You can quickly and easily review the current status of a project, and then drill down for a more detailed review of the project and its tasks. It enables you to search for a project using search criteria. You can review project, task, and resource summary amounts, and actual and commitment amounts using a different resource list.

Oracle Projects maintains various levels of project summary amounts for cost, commitment, revenue, and budget amounts by project, task, and resource. You can review project summary amounts to quickly determine the status of a project, such as reviewing the current and originalbudgeted amounts and compare them to actual and commitment amounts. You can drill down to see summary amounts for the resources of the project or the selected task. You can select a resource list by which you want to view actuals and budgets. In addition, you can export project status inquiry data into an Excel spreadsheet for further analysis.

QUESTION 9

After receiving supplier costs from the Oracle Payables Supplier Invoices transaction source vow customer wants to perform adjustments in Oracle Projects. Which three setups should exist?

A. AutoAccounting for Supplier Cost Credit Account

B. TransactionSource enabled for Adjustments

C. Default Supplier Cost Credit Account under project implementation options

D. Project/Task level Transaction Controls

E. AutoAccountingfor Supplier Invoice Cost Account

Correct Answer: BCE

C:If you enable the Allow Adjustments option for a predefined transaction source for supplier costs, you must complete at least one of the following setup steps:

/(C)Specify the default supplier cost credit account for supplier cost adjustments in Oracle Projects implementation options for each operating unit.

/Define a rule in Oracle Subledger Accounting to determine the supplier cost credit account.

This setup is required for the process PRC: Create Accounting to successfully create accounting for supplier cost adjustments. Oracle Projects displays a message asking you to validate the setup each time that you enable the Allow

Adjustments option for a predefined transaction source for supplier costs.(B)

E:You can adjust the supplier cost expenditure items in Oracle Projects to transfer or split the items. Oracle Projects processes these supplier invoice adjustments using the Supplier Invoice Cost Account AutoAccounting function.

QUESTION 10

A project has been mistakenly set up as a capital project, instead of a contract project. The project has already incurred expenditure. How can this be remedied?

A. Change the project type to Contract

B. Leave the project as capital and accruefor revenueasis.

C. Move all the costs toan contract task within the capital project.

D. A new project should be set up and costs transferred.

E. Delete all the expenditure Items and change the project type.

Correct Answer: D

Note: *Project Type

The project type determines how Oracle Projects processes costs (expenditure items) for a project. The type you choose provides many defaults and controls for project entry and processing. You must choose a type from one of the following project type classes:

/Use an Indirect project type to collect and track expenditure item costs and labor hours for overhead activities, such as administrative and overhead work, marketing, and bid and proposal preparation. You can also define indirect projects to track time off including sick leave, vacation, and holidays

/Use a Capital project type to collect and track costs and labor hours for asset development activities which you plan to capitalize as one or more assets.

/Use a Contract project type to collect and track costs, labor hours, revenue, and billing for services performed for and reimbursed by a client

QUESTION 11

A customer enables transaction controls at the Project level. Oracle Project Costing checks the control when the customer _____.

A. transfers an expenditure item to another task of the same project

B. runs the PRC: Distribute Labor Costs concurrent program

C. runsthe PRC: Transaction Import concurrent program

D. entersaproject-related invoice distributionin Oracle Payables

E. enters an online or preapproved expenditureitem

Correct Answer: E

Expenditure Item Validation

When you enter expenditure items, you are charging cost to a project and a task. Oracle Projects validates expenditure items against predefined criteria and any transaction controls and transaction control client extensions that you set up during the implementation.

QUESTION 12

A customer wants to make a new classification mandatory on all their new projects. Select the three options that could help them accomplish this.

A. Define the classification as Mandatory in theClassification configuration.

B. Define the classification as Mandatory in the Project Type configuration.

C. Define the classification category to allow one code only.

D. Define project status controls to disallow project status changes where classificationcategory codesare missing.

E. Define theclassificationas Required on the appropriate project templates in the QuickEntry screen.

Correct Answer: A

Note:

*You define project classifications to group your projects according to categories you define. A project classification includes a class category and a class code. The category is a broad subject within which you can classify projects. The code

is a specific value of the category.

*(see step 3 below)Defining class categories and class codes

To define class categories and class codes:

1.Navigate to the Class Categories and Codes window.

2.Enter a unique Class Category name and a Description. 3.Specify whether the class category is mandatory for every project you define. Enable if all projects must have a code assigned to this class category. Do not enable if this class

category is optional. If you do not enable this option, you cannot use this class category in your AutoAccounting rules.

4.Specify whether you want to use the class category in your AutoAccounting rules. Suggestion: For each project, you can use only one code with one class category for use with AutoAccounting rules. If an AutoAccounting category already

exists within a particular date range, assign an end date to the existing AutoAccounting category and then create a new one. 5.Specify whether you want to allow entry of only one class code with this class category for a project. Note:

Defining multiple class codes for one category for a project may affect reporting by class category; defining multiple class codes may cause your numbers to be included more than once. 6.Enter the Name, Description, and Effective Dates for

each class code.

7.Save your work.

QUESTION 13

A customer requires budgetary Integration with General Ledger for what will function as an "Approved Cost" budget. The customer also wants project managers to maintain cost budgets derived from the Staffing Plan maintained in the workplan. Which budgeting approach will support this requirement?

A. Forms based "Approved Cost" budget and Forms based "Staffing Plan" budget.

B. FinancialPlan-based "Approved Cost" budget and Financial Plan-based "Staffing Plan" budget

C. Forms-based "Approved Cost" budget and financial Plan-based "Staffing Plan" budget

D. FinancialPlan-based "Approved Cost" budget and Forms-based "Staffing Plan" budget

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Which project class type can include revenue budgets?

A. Capital

B. Indirect

C. Contract

D. Capital and Indirect

E. Capital and Contract

Correct Answer: C

Note:

*Allow Revenue Budget Entry. Indicates if you allow entry of revenue budget types. You may choose to not allow entry of revenue budgets for indirect or capital projects. You must enter a revenue budget for a contract project before it can

accrue revenue and be billed.

QUESTION 15

You have defined a Non-Labor resource "Mini Truck" with an expenditure type "Vehicle" that has a rate of $100. This resource is attached to three Non-Labor resource organizations: "Construction-East," "Construction-West," and "Construction-Central."

How do you set up a rate of $150 for usage charges when the "Mini Truck" owned by "Construction- Central" is charged to a project?

A. In the Project setup, enter a rate of $150 for"Construction-Central"in the organization overrides.

B. In the Non-Labor resources setup, select the"Construction-Central"organization and enter a rate of $150.

C. Create a new rate schedule with a rate of $150 for"Mini Truck"and attach it to the project.

D. Create a new rate schedule with a rate of $150 for"Mini Truck"and attach it to"Construction- Central."

E. Write custom code in Non-Labor cost override extension.

Correct Answer: D