



# MB-335<sup>Q&As</sup>

Microsoft Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management Functional  
Consultant Expert

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**QUESTION 1**

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 the material routing process is independent of the services procurement process.

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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**QUESTION 2**

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>

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### QUESTION 3

You need to configure lot number control for inventory.

Which option should you use?

- A. Blank issue allowed
- B. Primary stocking
- C. Blank receipt allowed
- D. Physical inventory

Correct Answer: C

Blank receipt allowed: If the Primary stocking check box is not selected, then you can select the Blank receipt allowed check box to prevent specification of the dimension when physical receipts are updated. This functionality is useful if, for example, you do not want to specify the serial/lot number upon input but you do for picking and output. Scenario: Inventory control

Scenario: You must not be required to track the lot number for items when you enter inventory information into the system. Lot numbers for items must be entered when items are picked from inventory.

Reference: <http://dynamicbusinesssolutions.ru/axshared.en/html/a9d2f7cc-a4e7-464b-880d-ee448fb46921.htm>

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### QUESTION 4

You need to track the cost of donating leftover flour and sugar to local food banks. Which production option should you configure?

- A. by-product
- B. scrap percentage
- C. batch attribute
- D. catch weight

Correct Answer: A

Leftover flour and sugar from production runs are collected, packaged, and donated to local food banks if the amount is too small to use in other runs.



By-products are materials of value that are produced as a residual of, or incidental to, the production process. By-products can be recycled, sold as is, or used for other purposes. You can set up by-products to contribute costs, burden, to the overall production process. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamicsax-2012/appuser-itpro/about-co-products-and-by-products>

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## QUESTION 5

A company uses production orders to assist with timely inventory delivery to the shop floor.

Inventory items for production orders are not being delivered from the warehouse in time for the production runs.

You need to ensure that the inventory items are available when needed.

Which option should you select?

- A. Route card
- B. Job scheduling
- C. Job card
- D. Batch job

Correct Answer: B

You can schedule a production order with operations and job scheduling.

Note: You can use job scheduling to schedule individual jobs or shop orders, and to control the manufacturing environment. Job scheduling breaks down each operation into its individual tasks or jobs. These jobs are then assigned to the

operations resources that will perform them. Job scheduling also lets you synchronize all jobs that are referenced by the selected job. You can specify a start date and time or end date and time for the job, and then run scheduling. The time

that you specify can be the start time or the end time, depending on the scheduling direction. This functionality is useful when, for example, a job can be run only on one machine at a time, or when you want to optimize the job that is run for

each resource.

Incorrect:

Not A: The time that workers spend on production jobs is recorded in the Route card journal or the Job card journal. When these journals are posted, ledger posting to a dedicated account for resources that are in progress (WIP) is processed.

This posting represents the value of the time that is spent on the production order. After the production order is registered as ended, the WIP accounts are settled.

Not C: The job card device is used by the shop floor workers to register their daily work, such as when jobs are started, reporting feedback on jobs, registering indirect activities, and reporting absence. These registrations are the basis for

tracking progress and cost on production orders and for calculating the basis for the workers' pay.

Not D: A batch job is a group of tasks that are submitted to an Application Object Server (AOS) instance for automatic processing



Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/tasks/schedule-production-order-operations-job-scheduling>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/cost-management/production-posting>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/config-job-card-device>

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## QUESTION 6

A manufacturing plant uses Lean process. You plan to outsource a painting operation to a subcontracting vendor. You create a service item named SP-01 to represent the painting service.

You need to create a subcontracting activity for the painting service.

Solution:

- 1.) Create a purchase agreement for the subcontracting vendor that contains the pricing information for SP-01
- 2.) Create a vendor resource and a work cell for outsourced painting, then add the resource to the work cell
- 3.) Create a production flow process activity using the painting work cell and the service item as the picking activity
- 4.) Create a service term on the activity to tie the purchase agreement to the activity

Does this solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/unified-operations/supply-chain/production-control/activity-based-subcontracting>

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## QUESTION 7

You are using the manufacturing execution module in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

License plate labels must be printed for products in the Report as finished step.

You need to use the manufacturing execution functionality that meets this requirement.

What should you use?

- A. Job card device
- B. Production waves
- C. License plates
- D. Operations schedules



Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/production-control/report-finished-job-device>

### QUESTION 8

You have a product that can be manufactured on two different production lines in the same warehouse. You create resources and then create individual input locations for the resources. You create two routes.

Each route uses different resources.

Materials are staged for consumption in different locations based on the resources being utilized for production.

You need to set up the formula to consume the goods from the correct line-side location.

What should you do?

- A. Select a warehouse and consumption operation for each line.
- B. Select resource consumption and the operation for each line.
- C. Select the plan group and consumption operation for each line.
- D. Specify a site in the formula header.

Correct Answer: B

### QUESTION 9

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>

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## QUESTION 10

A vendor plans to supply replacements for a product that they manufactured.

The cost associated with manufacturing most components of the replacement product differ from costs associated with the original product.

You need to plan for the new cost of the item in determining the sales price.

Which costing version explosion mode should you use?

A. According to BOM line type

B. Multilevel

C. Single level

D. Make to Order

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/cost-management/simulate-cost-changes-costing-version-planned-costs>

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## QUESTION 11





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.

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This method uses backflush costing.

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

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## QUESTION 12

A manufacturing company uses master planning in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

Purchase orders for a raw material are created more frequently than needed. This results in missed discounts with the vendor who sells the raw material.

The raw material items have a 30-day lead time. The company is willing to delay sales and production order demand that may consume the raw material for up to 15 days to consolidate purchase orders.

You need to configure the setup to include lead time and consolidate purchase orders.

What should you configure?



- A. positive days
- B. dynamic negative days and negative days
- C. negative days only
- D. dynamic negative days only

Correct Answer: B

\* Dynamic negative days

Dynamic negative days consider the item's lead time and the negative days that you specified. The system will create a new planned purchase order, based on the negative days time fence that is calculated by using the following formula:

Lead time + Negative days + Current date ? Requirement date

The system uses only the planned supply orders that are within this time fence, and it creates a new planned order outside it. The advantage of dynamic negative days is that it will include the individual product lead time, to reuse existing orders and avoid creating new planned orders that will end up with a later day, due to delays caused by lead time.

Incorrect:

\*

Negative days Negative days indicate how late item receipts will be allowed. They represent the number of days that you're willing to wait before you order new replenishment when you have negative inventory or don't have enough inventory. Negative days answer the question, Should we create a new purchase order for the item, or should we use an existing purchase, even though we know that the item will be late?

\*

Positive days Positive days indicate how far in the future master planning considers the current inventory or receipts to fulfill a future demand. For example, if the positive days are set to 100, the current inventory can be used to fulfill demand in the next 100 days. If there is an order 150 days from the current date, master planning will create a planned order to satisfy that demand, even though the on-hand inventory for the item can satisfy the order. For fast-moving items that have a short lead time, you might not want to use the on-hand inventory for an order that is far in the future. In this fast-moving case, the current on-hand inventory will be gone quickly, and more orders could be placed in the future to fulfill a future demand on time, which would be possible due to the short lead time of the item.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/master-planning/master-planning-setup>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/master-planning/more-about-dynamic-negative-days>

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### QUESTION 13

You work for a gem wholesaler that sells raw diamonds. Diamonds are purchased and sold in individual boxes but weighed and inventoried in carats.

You are setting up a catch weight item for diamonds. Each box of diamonds must be tracked by its individual container weight.

You need to set up this item as a full visibility catch weight item. Which two steps must you perform? Each correct



answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Assign it a Serial number group with per qty. defined as 1.
- B. Assign the item a Tracking dimension group with active serial number control.
- C. Create an inter-class unit of measure conversion between boxes and carats.
- D. Assign a Tracking dimension group with batch number as the only active tracking dimension.

Correct Answer: BC

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamicsax-2012/appuser-itpro/create-a-catch-weight-item-with-full-visibility>

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#### QUESTION 14

A manufacturing company uses master planning in Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management.

The production planner increases the lead time of an item. On the next master planning output, the planner receives a cancel action message on existing purchase orders. The message includes a suggested earlier date for the planned purchase orders.

The demand for the item has not changed since the original purchase order was placed. Dynamic negative days is not used.

You need to resolve the issue.

What should you do?

- A. Increase positive days.
- B. Decrease negative days to be less than the item lead time.
- C. Decrease positive days.
- D. Increase negative days to be greater than the item lead time.

Correct Answer: A

The production planner increases the lead time of an item.

As a rule, the positive days are set to a number that is between the longest lead time of the items and the coverage time fence. We recommend that you assign items that are regularly procured or produced to a coverage group where the

positive days equal the item's lead time.

Incorrect:

Not B: The lead time was increased, we should not decrease the negative days. Not D: We recommend that you set the negative days to a number that is less than the lead time of the item.

Note:



### Negative days

Negative days indicate how late item receipts will be allowed. They represent the number of days that you're willing to wait before you order new replenishment when you have negative inventory or don't have enough inventory. Negative days

answer the question, Should we create a new purchase order for the item, or should we use an existing purchase, even though we know that the item will be late?

### Positive days

Positive days indicate how far in the future master planning considers the current inventory or receipts to fulfill a future demand. For example, if the positive days are set to 100, the current inventory can be used to fulfill demand in the next

100 days. If there is an order 150 days from the current date, master planning will create a planned order to satisfy that demand, even though the on-hand inventory for the item can satisfy the order. For fast-moving items that have a short

lead time, you might not want to use the on-hand inventory for an order that is far in the future. In this fast-moving case, the current on-hand inventory will be gone quickly, and more orders could be placed in the future to fulfill a future demand

on time, which would be possible due to the short lead time of the item.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/supply-chain/master-planning/master-planning-setup>

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## QUESTION 15

A company implements Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management and configures the system to support process manufacturing.

The company manufactures pain-relieving lotions. Several of the primary ingredients are delivered at different concentrations depending on the ingredient and vendor. Ingredient A is the primary active ingredient In the lotion. Ingredients is

used as a compensating ingredient.

You need to ensure that the system is set up to support the manufacturing process.

Solution: Set up the batch attributes for a minimum value, a maximum value, and a target level for the filler ingredients.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A