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Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) R12 Project Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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-capitalizable.
- 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 2

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

- A. Job Labor Rates Schedule Non Labor Rate Schedule
- B. Resource Class Schedule Planning Rate Schedule Labor Rates Schedule
- C. Resource Class Schedule Labor Rates Schedule Non Labor Rate Schedule
- D. Resource Class Schedule Planning Rate Schedule Non Labor Rates 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 Bill 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 implement Project Manufacturing along with Project Costing for manufacturing company. You define various expenditure types in which few are specific to Project Manufacturing. Identify the three setups that are required to have an expenditure type specific to Project Manufacturing.

- A. Rate Required is enabled for the Expenditure Type.
- B. "Work In Process" class is associated with the Expenditure Type.
- C. "Miscellaneous transactions" class is associated with the Expenditure Type.
- D. "Inventory" class is associated with the Expenditure Type.
- E. Rate Required is not enabled for the Expenditure Type.

Correct Answer: ABD

B: Work In Process - This expenditure type class is used for Project Manufacturing WIP transactions that are interfaced from Manufacturing to Oracle Projects. You can also use this expenditure type class when you import other manufacturing

costs via Transaction Import or when you enter transactions via pre-approved batch entry.

D: Inventory - This expenditure type class is used for the following transactions:

Project Manufacturing transactions that are interfaced from Manufacturing or Inventory to Oracle Projects. Oracle Inventory Issues and Receipts that are interfaced from Oracle Inventory to Oracle Projects in a manufacturing or non-

manufacturing installation. You can also use this expenditure type class when you import other manufacturing costs via Transaction Import or when you enter transactions via pre-approved batch entry.



Note:

*If the Rate Required option for the selected expenditure type is enabled in Oracle Projects, then you must enter a quantity. When you interface the invoice distribution to Oracle Projects, Oracle Projects copies the quantity and amount to the

expenditure item and calculates the rate. If Rate Required option for the selected expenditure type is disabled, then the quantity of the expenditure item is set to the amount you enter in Oracle Payables.

QUESTION 4

A customer has provided a purchase order for \$100k. The customer issues an additional \$20k to the original purchase order. How would you invoice the total amount of \$120k on only one invoice as per the terms of the contract?

- A. Create a separate agreement and funding for \$20k.
- B. Update the existing agreement value to \$120k and add an additional funding line against the project for \$20k.
- C. Update the cost budget to \$120k.
- D. Create a manual invoice in Accounts Receivable for the additional value.
- E. Update any existing transactions to allow billing to the new amount.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Your company wants to define all its equipments as Non-Labor resources to track the cost incurred on the usage of these equipments, when defining the equipment. When defining the equipment as a Non-Labor resource in the system, you

need to assign an expenditure type to it. What kind of expenditure type to it.

What kind of expenditure type can be assigned to a Non-Labor resource?

- A. expenditure type defined with Expenditure Type Class as Work in Process
- B. expenditure type defined with Expenditure Type Class as Burden transactions
- C. expenditure type defined with Expenditure Type Class as Supplier Invoices
- D. expenditure type defined with Expenditure Type Class as Miscellaneous Transactions
- E. expenditure type defined with Expenditure Type Class as Usages

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Projects uses the following expenditure type classes to process non-labor project costs: *Usages - Asset usage costs are interfaced to Oracle General Ledger. *Supplier Invoices - Oracle Payables supplier invoices are interfaced from Oracle Payables to Oracle Projects. *Miscellaneous Transaction - Miscellaneous Transactions are used to track miscellaneous project costs. This expenditure type class is similar to usages. The difference is that, for miscellaneous transactions expenditure items, you are not required to specify a non-labor resource or a non-labor resource



organization, as you are for usage expenditure items. Miscellaneous transactions may be used for the following costs: Fixed assets depreciation Allocations Interest charges *Burden Transaction - Burden transactions track burden costs that are calculated in an external system or calculated as separate, summarized transactions. These costs are created as a separate expenditure item that has a burdened cost amount, but has a quantity and raw cost value of zero. Burden transactions are interfaced to Oracle General Ledger. As with any other transaction in Oracle Projects, you can adjust and capitalize burden transactions, or accrue revenue or generate invoices for these transactions. *Work In Process - This expenditure type class is used for Project Manufacturing WIP transactions that are interfaced from Manufacturing to Oracle Projects. You can also use this expenditure type class when you import other manufacturing costs via Transaction Import or when you enter transactions via pre-approved batch entry.

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