

[May-2024 Kinaxis KX3-003 Exam Basic Questions With Answers [Q28-Q42]



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[May-2024] Kinaxis KX3-003 Exam: Basic Questions With Answers
New 2024 Realistic Free Kinaxis KX3-003 Exam Dump Questions and Answer

NO.28 Your suppliers need to receive a report listing their outstanding purchase orders. Each supplier should receive the report in the same format but it should only display the purchase orders associated with their supplier ID.

Based on this situation, which two actions will be required to support this requirement? (Choose two.) Choose 2 answers

- * Define a profile variable to assign the supplier ID to the supplier's user group. Add the profile variable to the filter expression in the workbook.
- * Define a list workbook variable to provide a selector for the supplier list. Add the workbook variable to the filter expression in the workbook.
- * Assign a master Supplier group in the Advanced properties of the Alert properties window.
- * Add the supplier's user group in the Notify tab of the Alert properties window.

To ensure that suppliers only receive reports relevant to their purchase orders, a profile variable tied to the supplier's user group is used to filter the report data. The Notify tab in the Alert properties window is used to configure the report distribution to the appropriate supplier's user group, ensuring that each supplier gets the tailored report.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on creating user groups, profile variables, and configuring alerts for report distribution.
- * Kinaxis training materials on workbook filter expressions and alert notification settings.

NO.29 You want to provide a worksheet based on the CRPOperation table to report destination location. There is only one valid stock location per operation. A secondary requirement is to view all valid work centers that feed a given stock location.

Which approach should you use to optimize performance?

- * Create a reference field on the Location table to the CRPOperation table.
- * Create a reference field on the CRPOperation table to the Location table.
- * Create a lookup worksheet based on the OnHand table that returns a set of locations.
- * Create a new table with references to the Location and CRPOperation tables.

To provide a worksheet based on the CRPOperation table that reports the destination location and to view all valid work centers that feed a given stock location:

- * **Statement B:** Create a reference field on the CRPOperation table to the Location table. This approach establishes a direct relationship between operations and their respective locations, enabling efficient reporting and querying capabilities for the secondary requirement of viewing work centers related to a stock location.

Creating a reference field on the CRPOperation table to the Location table (B) is the most efficient way to report destination location while allowing visibility of all valid work centers that feed a given stock location.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse Author Level 3 training emphasizes the importance of efficient data modeling and reference creation for performance optimization1.
- * The Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation suggests that creating direct references between tables ensures better performance than creating additional lookup tables or worksheets23.

NO.30 You want to control how available dates are calculated for your vendor managed parts; supplies and demands.

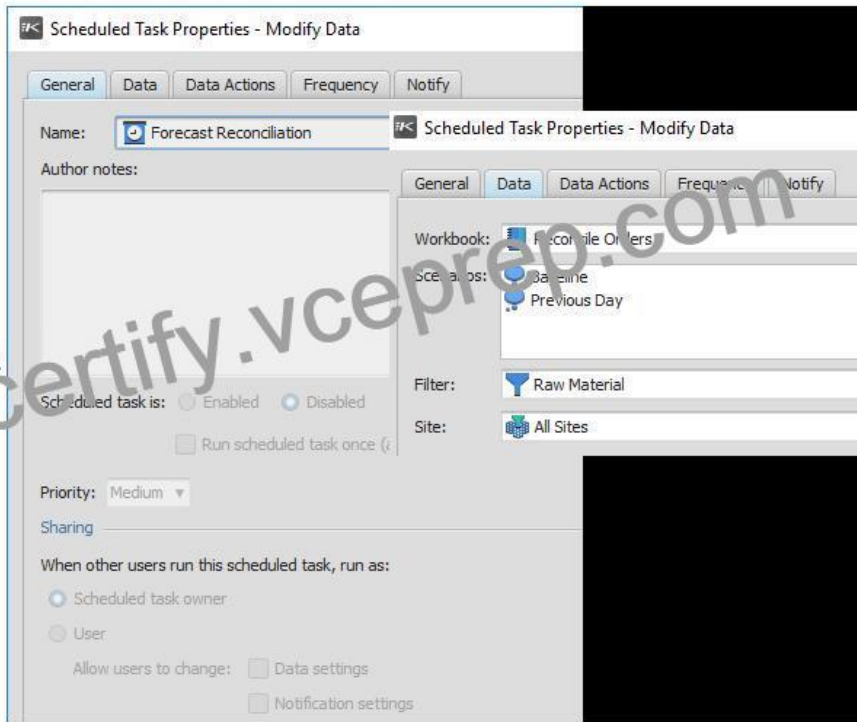
In this situation, which control table would you need to configure?

- * AvailableRule
- * DemandType
- * OrderPolicy
- * SupplyType

The AvailableRule control table is used to define how available dates for supply and demand are calculated in Kinaxis RapidResponse. This includes the rules for when supplies are considered available for meeting demand and vice versa, such as lead times, transit times, and other considerations that might affect when a part can realistically be expected to be available.

ReferencesThe function of the AvailableRule control table and its impact on the calculation of available dates for supplies and demands is outlined in Kinaxis RapidResponse configuration settings for supply chain planning processes.

NO.31



You shared your scheduled task, shown in the graphic, with a set of users who do not have access to all the resources used in the task.

In this situation, which statement is true?

- * The users can run the task using your resource access.
- * The users cannot run or schedule the task.
- * The required resources are shared along with the task.
- * The users can specify their own resources for the task.

When you share a scheduled task with other users in Kinaxis RapidResponse and the option "When other users run this scheduled task, run as: Scheduled task owner" is selected, those users will be able to run the task using the resource access rights of the task owner. This means that even if the users do not have access to all the resources used in the task, they can still run it because the task will execute with the owner's permissions.

ReferencesThe Kinaxis RapidResponse help documentation explains how sharing and permissions work, including details on what happens when scheduled tasks are shared with users who might not have access to all the necessary resources.

NO.32

The screenshot displays two tables from a software interface. The top table, titled 'Forecast', is a 'Quantity by Due Date' table. It has columns for 'Part' and 'Week' (with weekly date ranges from 06-01-15 to 08-17-15). The row for part '89-Prod0966' shows a forecast of 6,000 units in the 07-06-15 bucket. The bottom table, titled 'Spreading', has columns for 'Name' and 'Site'. It lists three records for part '89-Prod0966' at sites 'Global', 'SADist', and 'SAProd'.

You want to enter a forecast for 6000 units of part 89-Prod0966 in the June 8 bucket. You expect that three records will be inserted into the IndependentDemand table (equal quantities of 2000 at each of the three sites); however, you get an error.

Which action would solve the error?

- * Change the table that the spreading worksheet is based on, from Part to IndependentDemand.
- * Map the column id Name to Part.Name in the Forecast worksheet.
- * Map the column id Site to Part.Site in the Forecast worksheet.
- * Add a Date column to the spreading worksheet.

To ensure that a forecast entry is spread correctly across multiple sites, the Site column in the spreading worksheet must be mapped to the Part.Site field. This way, the system knows how to allocate the entered forecast quantity among the different sites associated with the part.

A is incorrect because changing the base table from Part to IndependentDemand would not directly address the issue of distributing the forecast across sites. B is not relevant to the error because mapping the Name to Part.Name does not affect the distribution of forecast quantities across sites. D is not correct because adding a Date column to the spreading worksheet is not related to solving the error associated with distributing forecast quantities across sites.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on forecast entry and spreading across sites.
- * Kinaxis support articles on troubleshooting forecast entry errors and worksheet configurations.

NO.33 You have a worksheet based on the Part table. You want to know the total number of unique customers that have orders for each part.

Which expression accomplishes this task?

- * COUNT IndependentDemands {Order.Customer:Sum}
- * COUNT IndependentDemands {Order.Customer:By}
- * COUNT IndependentDemands {Order.Customer<>”}
- * SUM IndependentDemands{Order.Customer:Sum}

To determine the total number of unique customers that have orders for each part, the COUNT function with a By qualifier is used. This counts the number of unique instances of a field within a set, which in this case is the Customer field within the IndependentDemands.

ReferencesThe COUNT function with a By qualifier is detailed in the Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation regarding aggregation functions, which specifies how to count unique occurrences of a field within a data set.

NO.34

```
I var callScript = rapidResponse.scripts.exists({name:"Commit Child", scope:"Public"});
var scriptOutput = callScript.call(scenario: myScenario);

II var callScript = rapidResponse.scripts.call({name:"Commit Child", scope:"Public"});
var scriptOutput = callScript.get(scenario: myScenario);

III var callScript = rapidResponse.scripts.get({name:"Commit Child", scope:"Public"});
var scriptOutput = callScript(scenario: myScenario);

IV var callScript = rapidResponse.scripts.get({name:"Commit Child", scope:"Public"});
var scriptOutput = callScript.call(scenario: myScenario);
```

You are creating a new script that must insert a new customer record, archive that record weekly in a new scenario, and then commit the child scenario to a parent scenario. You already have a script that commits child scenarios.

Referring to the graphic, which code will call the script that commits child scenarios in your new script?

- * I
- * II
- * III
- * IV

The code block IV is correctly using the script execution pattern in RapidResponse. It first gets the script using rapidResponse.scripts.get()method with the correct parameters for the name and scope, and then calls the script with.call()method, passing the necessary scenario argument. This is how you would invoke another script from within a script.

ReferencesThe use ofrapidResponse.scripts.get()andcall()methods is standard practice in Kinaxis RapidResponse for executing one script from within another, as detailed in the Kinaxis RapidResponse scripting documentation.

NO.35 You are building a worksheet for supplier collaboration and you want to assign a profile variable, Suppliers, so each user can see data for their own list of suppliers.

You include an expression in your sheet reporting the ScheduledReceipt table:

Order.Supplier IN ListAsSet(\$Suppliers)

Which string would you enter for the Suppliers profile variable for a user that should see data for suppliers A, B and C?

- * ‘A’,‘B’,‘C’
- * ‘A, B, C’

* A, B, C

* A, B, C

The ListAsSet function in Kinaxis RapidResponse expects a set of elements as input, typically in the format of a string with elements enclosed in single quotes and separated by commas. For a user that should see data for suppliers A, B, and C, you need to format the string to match this expected input format.

References:

* Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on the ListAsSet function and profile variables.

* Kinaxis community discussions or support articles on configuring profile variables for user-specific views.

References: The information is based on the Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation and learning resources, which provide guidelines on how to properly format expressions and variables for worksheets.

NO.36 You are asked to report data based on the ScheduledReceipt table that also displays information from a custom table, WorkOrderInfo. There will be at most one WorkOrderInfo record for any ScheduledReceipt record and WorkOrderInfo will be used often in worksheets reporting ScheduledReceipt data.

Following Kinaxis best practices, what should you do to accomplish this task?

* 1. Create two worksheets: one based on ScheduledReceipts and one based on WorkOrderInfo.

2. Create a column in the ScheduledReceipts worksheet to lookup values in the WorkOrderInfo worksheet.

* 1. Create a composite worksheet using two component worksheets, ScheduledReceipt and WorkOrderInfo.

2. Use left join and grouping to align the two sets of data.

* 1. Create a reference field on the WorkOrderInfo table to the ScheduledReceipt table.

2. Display relevant work order data in worksheets based on the WorkOrderInfo table and the referenced ScheduledReceipt table.

* 1. Create a reference field on the ScheduledReceipt table to the WorkOrderInfo table.

2. Display relevant work order data in worksheets based on the ScheduledReceipt table and the referenced WorkOrderInfo table.

* Create a reference field on the ScheduledReceipt table to the WorkOrderInfo table.

* Display relevant work order data in worksheets based on the ScheduledReceipt table and the referenced WorkOrderInfo table.

Very Detailed ExplanationThe best practice in this scenario, according to Kinaxis, is to create a reference from the ScheduledReceipt table to the WorkOrderInfo table. This allows for direct linking of records between these tables. The worksheets based on the ScheduledReceipt data can then leverage this reference to display related information from the WorkOrderInfo table, ensuring that the data is accurately aligned and easily accessible for reporting and analysis.

ReferencesThis recommendation aligns with Kinaxis's guidance for structuring worksheets and data models to efficiently report and analyze data from multiple related tables without the need for redundant worksheets or complex lookup structures.

NO.37

Field	Namespace	Data Type	Reference Table
Value	Mfg	String	
DefaultTransitTime	Mfg	Quantity	
Description	Mfg	String	
DefaultTransportationMode	Mfg	Reference	TransportationMode
TransitCalendar	Mfg	Reference	Calendar
DeliveryRoutes	Mfg	Set	DeliveryRoute
Shipments	Mfg	Set	Shipment
Sources	Solutions	Set	Source

The graphic shows the Carrier table view in the data model dialog.

Which three statements about this table are true? (Choose three.)

Choose 3 answers

- * Multiple Delivery Routes can reference a carrier.
- * Each carrier can have multiple Transit Calendars.
- * Multiple Shipments can reference a carrier.
- * Several carriers can share the same Default Transportation Mode.
- * A carrier must only have one Source.

A: The DeliveryRoutes being a Set data type indicates that there can be multiple Delivery Routes referencing a carrier, allowing for one-to-many relationships between a carrier and delivery routes.

C: The Shipments being a Set data type as well indicates that multiple shipments can reference a single carrier, also suggesting a one-to-many relationship.

D: The DefaultTransportationMode being a Reference data type allows for the possibility that several carriers can share the same transportation mode, as references do not enforce uniqueness.

B is not correct because the TransitCalendar being a Reference data type indicates a one-to-one relationship; each carrier can reference only one Transit Calendar. E is also incorrect because the Sources field being a Set data type implies that a carrier can be associated with multiple sources.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on data modeling and table relationships.
- * Kinaxis learning resources on understanding data types and their implications on table relationships.

NO.38 You are asked to transform PlannedOrder data into new ScheduledReceipt records, assuming just one PartSource per part and no maximum quantity. You need to filter the PlannedOrder records to ensure you do not try to create any ScheduledReceipt records which already exist. The workbook includes a worksheet, LKPScheduledReceipt, on existing converted ScheduledReceipts and follows Kinaxis best practices.

In this situation, which filter expression will follow Kinaxis best practices and provide the best performance to include PlannedOrder records that do not match existing ScheduledReceipt records?

- * (Lookup({Part.Name,Part.Site.Value, DueDate }, LKPScheduledReceipt!, “N”, LKPScheduledReceipt!Exists) = “N”)

- * NOT {Part, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!
- * NOT IsNull (Lookup ({Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, Null(Mfg::ScheduledReceipt), Exact, LKPScheduledReceipt!Self))
- * NOT {Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!

Using the NOT IN operator with the key fields from the PlannedOrder table in the LKPScheduledReceipt worksheet is the most direct and efficient way to excluderecords that already exist. This filter checks if the combination of Part and DueDate from PlannedOrder records does not exist in the LKPScheduledReceipt worksheet, ensuring that only new ScheduledReceipt records will be created.

ReferencesThe best practices for filter expressions in Kinaxis RapidResponse workbooks, as described in the documentation, recommend using simple and direct expressions that efficiently exclude existing records to improve performance.

NO.39 You are creating an insert definition to insert records using a crosstab worksheet, which contains weekly buckets that begin on Monday. You want the inserted records to be due on Friday of that week but if Friday is a non-workday, you want the inserted record to be due on Thursday.

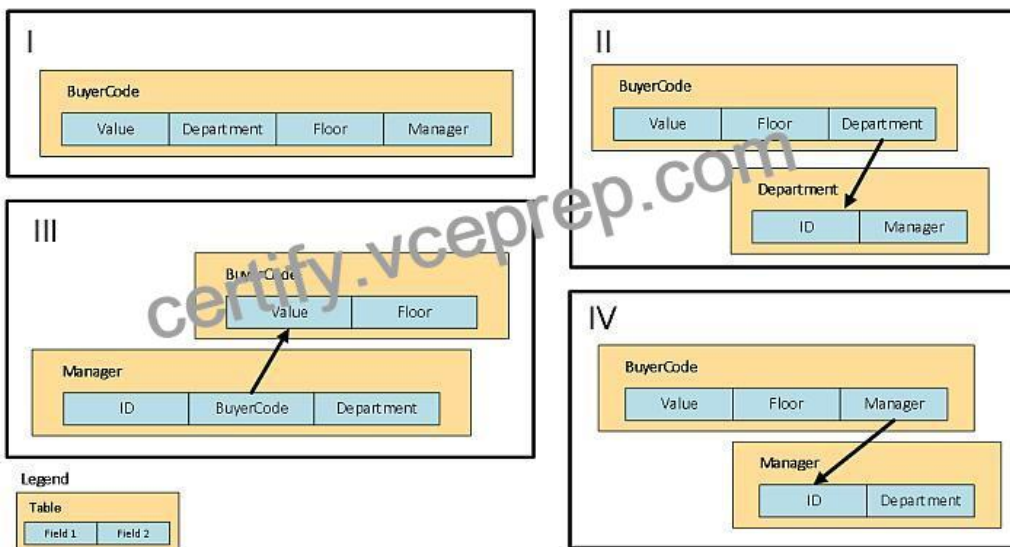
In this situation, how would you set the bucket date in the insert definition?

- * Use the first date in the bucket.
- * Use the first date in the bucket adjusted by three workdays.
- * Use the last workday in the bucket.
- * Use the MRPDate.

When setting the bucket date in an insert definition, if the requirement is to have the record due on the last workday of the week (which is Friday or Thursday if Friday is a non-workday), then the correct approach is to configure the insert definition to use the last workday in the bucket. This will ensure that the due date falls on the correct day according to the specified requirement.

ReferencesThe Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation details how to use bucket dates and adjust them according to workdays in the insert definition setup for crosstab worksheets.

NO.40



You want to define a custom data structure connecting BuyerCode to additional information: Manager, Department, and Floor. A

manager might be responsible for more than one department. You expect that users will want to filter this information on combinations of each of those data elements.

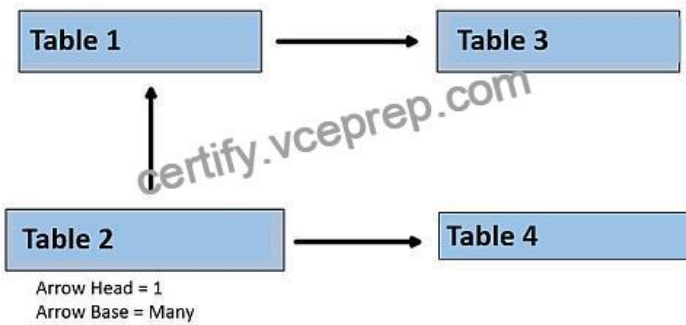
Referring to the graphic, which data model structure should you use?

- * I
- * II
- * III
- * IV

Structure II shows BuyerCode connected to Department and Department connected to Manager. This setup supports multiple departments per manager while allowing for each department to be on a specific floor. Since users may want to filter on combinations of BuyerCode, Manager, Department, and Floor, this design accommodates such queries efficiently by structuring the Department as a central entity that relates to the others. In Structure II, Department is linked to BuyerCode and Manager, enabling a query to traverse from BuyerCode to Manager through Department, making it optimal for the desired filters.

References Best practices for database design suggest structuring your data model to reflect the relationships between entities in a way that supports the expected queries and filters. In Kinaxis RapidResponse, this often means creating a logical structure that minimizes join complexity and optimizes the data model for typical user operations.

NO.41



You are asked to create a worksheet that contains fields from four tables.

Referring to the graphic, which table should your worksheet be based on to optimize performance?

- * Table 1
- * Table 2
- * Table 3
- * Table 4

To optimize performance when creating a worksheet that contains fields from four tables, the worksheet should be based on:

- * Table 1

Table 1 is connected to Table 3 with a one-way arrow, indicating a one-to-many relationship where Table 1 is the primary table. This setup typically allows for more efficient data retrieval and better performance.

- * References

The decision is supported by the diagram showing the relationships between the tables, where \rightarrow Arrow Head =

and Arrow Base = Many; indicates the direction of the relationship and the primary table.

To optimize performance, the worksheet should be based on the top-level table from which you can access related data via references. This is because starting from the top level allows you to utilize indexed lookups, which are faster than traversing from many-to-one relationships. Given the data model design, Table 1 is the topmost table with one-to-many relationships to Table 3, which in turn links to Table 4, and it can also indirectly access data from Table 2 through the many-to-one relationship back to Table 1.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on worksheet creation and data model traversal.
- * Kinaxis guidelines on optimizing worksheets for better performance.

NO.42 You have a hierarchy called PartFamily that is based on the PartCustomer table. There is a second hierarchy in use, also based on the PartCustomer table called PartPlanner. When the PartFamily hierarchy is used, performance is noticeably worse than when the PartPlanner hierarchy is used.

In this situation, which design issue would contribute most to poor performance?

- * A level in the PartFamily hierarchy uses the Part.Solutions::PartClass.Value expression.
- * A level in the PartFamily hierarchy uses the Part.ProductFamily.Value expression.
- * A level in the PartFamily hierarchy uses the expression Part.AGCP::NameAndDescription.

NameAndDescription is a calculated field in the AGCP namespace. The calculation is Name + ; (; + Description + ;);

- * A level in the PartFamily hierarchy uses the Part.Name + ; (; + Part.Description + ;); expression. Performance issues often stem from the complexity of calculations and the size of the data sets they are applied to. In this case, the use of a calculated field (NameAndDescription) in the hierarchy definition is the most likely cause of performance degradation. This field is calculated on the fly using a concatenation of the Name and Description, which is a more resource-intensive process compared to using static fields.

Calculated fields, especially those involving string operations like concatenation, can be significantly slower because they require runtime computation. This contrasts with static fields that are indexed and retrieved directly from the database without additional computational overhead.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on hierarchy design and performance considerations.
- * Kinaxis best practices for creating efficient hierarchies and using calculated fields.

Using a calculated field, especially one that concatenates strings like in option C, can significantly impact performance because it requires additional computation for each record. This is more resource-intensive than using a direct field value, which would explain the poorer performance when using the PartFamily hierarchy compared to the PartPlanner hierarchy.

References:

- * Kinaxis RapidResponse Author Level 3 training materials 1.

* Web search results and Kinaxis best practices2.

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