

# T estpassport Q&A



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**Exam** : **KX3-003**

**Title** : Certified RapidResponse  
Author Level 3 Exam

**Version** : DEMO

1. You are asked to restrict a worksheet so that users can only see data for the demand of the countries that they should have permission to see. A field has been added to the IndependentDemand table, which is a reference to a custom table called Country. Each user may have permission to see the demands from one or more countries, and each country can be seen by one or more users. They should be able to see data from multiple countries in the worksheet at the same time.

In this scenario, what should you do to enable this capability?

- A. Create a \$DmdCountry list workbook variable with a query generated list of values based on the Country table. Add the expression UserInGroup (\$User, 'DemandPlanners') to the variable filter and then in the column properties conditionally hide the column using the \$DmdCountry = False expression.
- B. Create a \$DmdCountry text workbook variable with the expression UserInGroup (\$User, 'DemandPlanners'). Add the \$DmdPlanners = TRUE expression to the worksheet.
- C. Build a Responsibility definition based on the Country table and assign the users to all of the countries that they should have permission to see. Add a responsibility column to the worksheet so users can select their country.
- D. Create a \$DmdCountry profile variable and assign the country names to each user. Add the expression IF (\$DmdCountry = "\*", TRUE, User::DmdCountry IN eval(\$DmdCountry)) to the worksheet filter.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

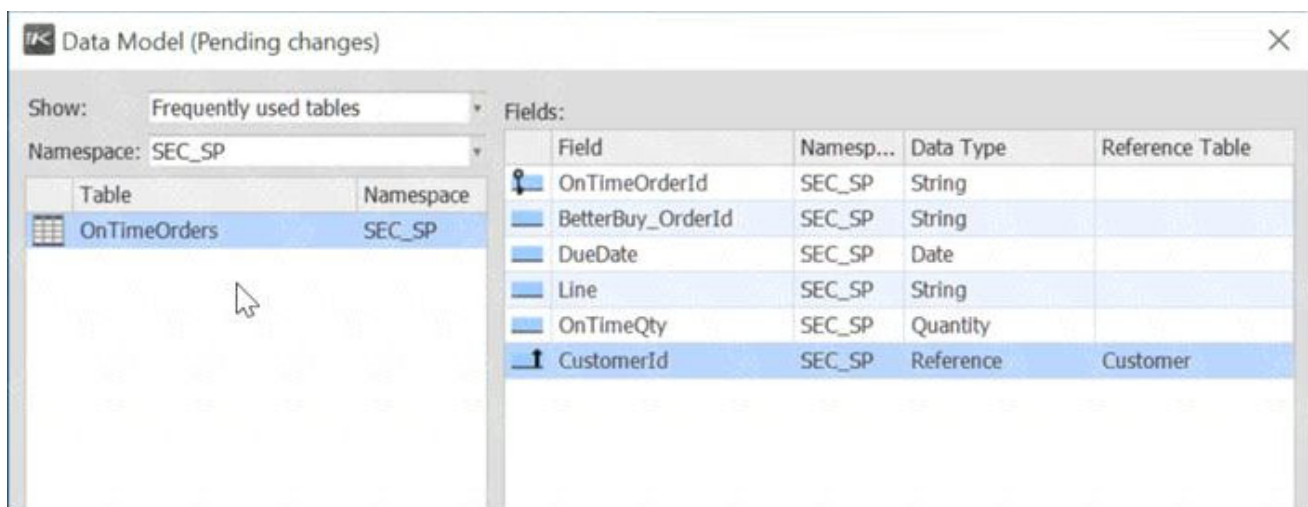
This setup allows for flexible data visibility based on user permissions. By creating a profile variable that contains the allowed countries for each user, you can then apply a filter expression to the worksheet that evaluates this variable. If a user is permitted to see all countries (indicated by an asterisk '\*'), the expression returns TRUE, otherwise, it checks if the demand's country is in the user's permitted list.

References:

Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on configuring data visibility through profile variables and worksheet filters.

Kinaxis training materials on setting up user permissions and responsibility definitions.

2. Which two violations of Kinaxis best practice are shown in the graphic? (Choose two.)



- A. The key field contains the table name.
- B. The Line should be a number field.

- C. The deployment name prefix is included in the OrderId field.
- D. OnTimeQty should specify the data type in the field name.

**Answer:** A C

**Explanation:**

The two violations shown in the graphic are:

- A. The key field contains the table name: Best practices suggest that the name of a key field should not repeat the table name. It should be succinct and only include the necessary distinguishing characteristic to remain clear and avoid redundancy.
- C. The deployment name prefix is included in the OrderId field: Including a deployment name prefix in the field name can create issues when moving between environments, as the deployment name typically changes between development, testing, and production. It's better to use generic field names that are not environment-specific.

References This is based on Kinaxis best practices for data model design, which recommend avoiding redundancy in field naming and ensuring that field names are environment-agnostic to facilitate easier migration and understanding of the data model across different stages of the deployment process.

3. You need to create a workbook to allow users to manage their demand forecast by product, customer region, and distribution site. You also want to simplify user controls and use hierarchies to allow each user to make several selections in the same hierarchy.

In this situation, which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Select Part as the basis for workbook filtering.
- B. Disable the default Site filter.
- C. Enable the Include hierarchy columns option.
- D. Ensure a Hierarchy is available for users to select regional distribution sites.

**Answer:** C D

**Explanation:**

To manage the demand forecast effectively while simplifying user controls, enabling hierarchy columns would allow users to make selections across different levels of the data hierarchy in one go. For instance, if a user wanted to select a particular product for a specific customer region and distribution site, they could do so without navigating through multiple filters. Additionally, having a hierarchy available for users to select regional distribution sites will allow them to filter data based on their particular region, which aligns with the management of demand forecast by customer region and distribution site.

Disabling default filters that are not relevant to the users' needs can also simplify the user experience but is not specifically mentioned in the given options.

References The guidance is based on Kinaxis RapidResponse workbooks best practices, which suggest using hierarchies for filtering to simplify user experience and enable efficient data navigation, as documented in the RapidResponse Author Level 3 training resources.

References:

Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation highlights the importance of using hierarchies to simplify user controls and enhance data management within workbooks<sup>1</sup>.

The Certified RapidResponse Author Level 3 badge details the skills required to create and edit various types of complex workbooks, which includes managing hierarchies effectively<sup>2</sup>.

4. You have a new demand for 800 units of a product. SourceRule.AllotmentRule for this part is set to

OnGoing.

| Supplier   | Target | Running Total + ToDateQty | Multiple Qty |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Supplier 1 | 7      | 5800                      | 250          |
| Supplier 2 | 3      | 1100                      | 250          |

Referring to the graphic, which planned order results will be created to satisfy this demand?

- A. Supplier1: quantity 250  
Supplier2: quantity 750
- B. Supplier1: quantity 750  
Supplier2: quantity 250
- C. Supplier1: quantity 1000
- D. Supplier2: quantity 1000

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Referring to the graphic, it appears that there is a target allocation ratio between Supplier 1 and Supplier 2 (not visible in the image, but this can be inferred from the allocation quantities). When a new demand for 800 units is introduced, the SourceRule.AllotmentRule set to OnGoing will distribute the demand based on the ongoing target ratio. Since Supplier 1 has a running total that far exceeds Supplier 2, and both have a 'Multiple Qty' of 250, the next allotment will attempt to balance the ongoing total closer to the target ratio. It's likely that the new demand will be allocated by filling up to the nearest multiple of 250 that does not exceed the demand. Therefore, Supplier 1 gets 250, and the remaining 550 units would go to Supplier 2. Since Supplier 2 also must supply in multiples of 250, it rounds up to 750 units.

ReferencesThis understanding is derived from the Kinaxis RapidResponse concepts for managing supply allocations and the behavior of ongoing rules as described in the Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation.

References:

The Kinaxis RapidResponse documentation on SourceRule.AllotmentRule indicates that ongoing allotment is based on the target ratios set for suppliers1.

The Certified RapidResponse Author Level 3 materials cover the configuration and implications of SourceRule.AllotmentRule settings2.

5.You are creating a resource that is designed to evaluate the impact of converting planned orders to scheduled receipts. After the evaluation is complete, you want to provide users the opportunity to push their changes to the parent scenario. Users will be using their scenarios to consider changes to lead time, constraint available, and other planning parameters. The company policy stipulates that lead times cannot be adjusted in any shared scenarios.

What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Restrict the user to view only access to the parent scenario.
- B. Develop a cross scenario data change.
- C. Apply a perspective when creating your scenario.
- D. Export your changes to a .tab file and import to a scenario.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Developing a cross scenario data change allows for controlled updates from child to parent scenarios, aligning with company policy on not adjusting lead times in shared scenarios.

To evaluate the impact of converting planned orders to scheduled receipts and then push changes to the parent scenario, while adhering to company policy that prohibits adjustments to lead times in shared scenarios:

Statement B: Develop a cross scenario data change. This will allow users to make their changes in their scenarios and then push these changes to the parent scenario. This method ensures that changes are captured and transferred correctly while adhering to the company's policy regarding lead times.

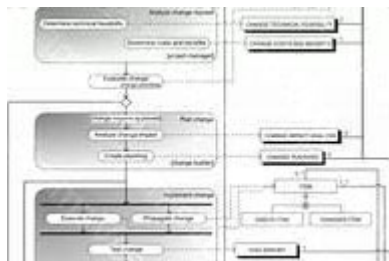
References:

**Scenario planning**



Scenario planning capabilities in Kinaxis RapidResponse allow for testing changes in private scenarios before pushing them to shared ones<sup>1</sup>.

**Change management**



The Engineering Change Management application in RapidResponse supports evaluating the effect of changes and determining the optimal time for implementation, which can be adapted for evaluating the impact of converting planned orders<sup>2</sup>.

Kinaxis documentation suggests using scenarios to track changes and push them to parent scenarios without affecting system performance<sup>3</sup>.

Best practices in Kinaxis RapidResponse include maintaining the integrity of shared scenarios by not

altering critical parameters like lead times<sup>45</sup>.