

# Kinaxis KX3-003

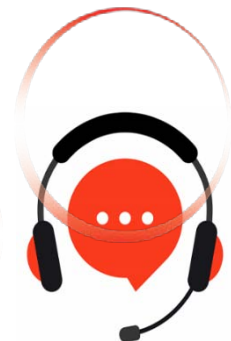
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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

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?

- A. Use the first date in the bucket.
- B. Use the first date in the bucket adjusted by three workdays.
- C. Use the last workday in the bucket.
- D. Use the MRPDate.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

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

## Question: 2

You need to create a new custom field to be used for record filtering that will be populated with the salesperson's name. Each order will have a single associated salesperson's name. Following database design principles and Kinaxis best practices, which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Create a new Salesperson table referenced by the Customer table.
- B. Add a Salesperson string field on the DemandOrder table.
- C. Create a new Salesperson table referenced by the IndependentDemand table.
- D. Create a new Salesperson table referenced by the DemandOrder table.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

If each order is associated with a single salesperson and the goal is to filter records by the salesperson's name, the most straightforward solution is to add a field directly to the DemandOrder table where orders are recorded. This avoids unnecessary joins to another table and simplifies the data model.

According to database normalization principles, if the field is non-repetitive and directly related to the entity (in this case, the order), it should be placed on the same table.

References The addition of a single attribute that is not multi-valued, non-repeating, and directly related to the primary key in the table aligns with the first normal form (1NF) in database normalization. This approach is also supported by Kinaxis best practices for efficient data retrieval.

### Question: 3

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?

- A. ( Lookup({Part.Name,Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, "N", LKPScheduledReceipt!Exists) = "N" )
- B. NOT {Part, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!
- C. NOT IsNull ( Lookup ({Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate}, LKPScheduledReceipt!, Null(Mfg::ScheduledReceipt), Exact, LKPScheduledReceipt!Self ))
- D. NOT {Part.Name, Part.Site.Value, DueDate} IN LKPScheduledReceipt!

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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 exclude records 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.

References The 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.

### Question: 4

You want to compare the performance of two similar worksheets in a private scenario, but you need to ensure that neither worksheet takes advantage of cached results.

In this situation, before capturing the performance results, how would you accomplish this task?

- A. Close the workbook and reopen it.
- B. Close the workbook and also close any library workbooks it uses, then reopen the workbook.
- C. Edit the Description field for OnHandType.
- D. Edit the Description field for the selected parts.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To ensure that neither worksheet is taking advantage of cached results, which could skew performance comparisons, you should close the workbook and any library workbooks it depends on. By reopening the workbook after this, you force RapidResponse to reload the data and recalculate the worksheets from scratch, ensuring that you are capturing performance results without the influence of previously cached data.

References Kinaxis RapidResponse performance tuning guidance suggests that to accurately test the performance impact of changes, all cached data should be cleared. This can be achieved by closing and reopening the workbooks, as indicated in the Kinaxis RapidResponse resources on performance management.

## Question: 5

You have defined a new namespace, TRM. You now want to define a new table that has a key reference field to the Mfg::ABCCode table. However, in the Add Input Field dialog, ABCCode does not appear. What should you do to create the ABCCode key reference?

- A. Add the TRM namespace as a dependency for the Mfg namespace.
- B. Enable the Allow null reference checkbox.
- C. Enable the Allow automatic record creation checkbox.
- D. Add the Mfg namespace as a dependency for the TRM namespace.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When defining a new table in the TRM namespace that requires a key reference to a table in another namespace (in this case, the Mfg namespace), you must add the namespace containing the referenced table as a dependency to the namespace where the new table will be created. By doing this, the new namespace acknowledges the existence of the other namespace and its tables, allowing for proper reference linking. This is why the correct action to take is to add the Mfg namespace as a dependency for the TRM namespace.

References This information is in line with the principles of data modeling in Kinaxis RapidResponse, where namespaces serve as containers for data model components such as tables and fields, and dependencies between namespaces must be defined to create cross-references between tables located in different namespaces.

References:

Kinaxis RapidResponse Author Level 3 training materials emphasize the importance of setting dependencies between namespaces to ensure proper reference and functionality within the data model 1 2 .

The Kinaxis documentation on data modeling and table creation within RapidResponse provides guidelines on how to manage namespaces and their dependencies 3 4 .

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