

Oracle NetSuite Business Intelligence & Saved Searches Professional - Practice Exam

About this Practice Exam

The practice exam is a helpful resource that provides an example of the format and types of questions that could appear on a NetSuite certification exam. The same authors who created exam questions wrote most of the practice questions. The practice questions illustrate a similar level of difficulty as exam questions. You can refer to the answer key for all practice questions at the end.

Remember, the practice exam might not provide a comprehensive preview of all topics presented on the certification exam. It is recommended that you review all content available in the **Certification Preparation – BI & Saved Searched Professional** learning path in NetSuite MyLearn before attempting the practice or certification exams.

No practice exam questions will appear on the actual certification exam. Additionally, being able to answer all practice questions correctly does not guarantee a passing score on the certification exam.

Practice Questions

1. Create a saved search to display customer names in uppercase. Which NetSuite formula function would you use?
 - A. LOWER({customername})
 - B. UPPER({customername})
 - C. UPPER({customername})
 - D. CONCAT({customername})

2. To create a search that lists the first three letters of each product name, which function should you use?
 - A. INITCAP
 - B. INSTR
 - C. SUBSTR
 - D. LOWER

3. When using LENGTH to validate input data, what trade-offs should be considered in terms of performance and accuracy?
 - A. LENGTH improves accuracy but may impact performance if overused.
 - B. LENGTH simplifies text formatting but reduces flexibility.
 - C. LENGTH enhances speed but complicates formula creation.
 - D. LENGTH increases complexity but decreases data integrity.

4. In a budgeting saved search, why might a finance team choose TRUNC over ROUND for displaying projected expenses?
 - A. To ensure expenses are not overestimated by rounding up.
 - B. To simplify calculations by removing decimals.
 - C. To enhance precision by rounding to the nearest whole number.
 - D. To format expenses with two decimal places.

5. You want to create a saved search that shows the total number of weeks until a project deadline, rounding up to include partial weeks. Which function could you use?
 - A. FLOOR
 - B. ROUND
 - C. CEIL
 - D. TRUNCATE

6. You want to calculate the discount percentage, ensuring no errors occur when the original price is zero. Which function would you incorporate?
 - A. ROUND
 - B. FLOOR
 - C. NULLIF
 - D. CEIL

7. Develop a saved search that calculates the average order value, ensuring that any null order amounts are treated as zero in the calculation. Which approach ensures accurate calculations?
 - A. `AVG(NVL({order_amount}, 0))`
 - B. `AVG({order_amount})`
 - C. `AVG(COALESCE(NULL, {order_amount}))`
 - D. `AVG(CASE WHEN {order_amount} IS NOT NULL THEN {order_amount} END)`

8. Create a formula to categorize inventory items based on stock levels, displaying "Low Stock" for quantities below a threshold and "Sufficient" otherwise. How would you structure this using conditional logic?
 - A. `CASE WHEN {quantityonhand} < 10 THEN 'Low Stock' ELSE 'Sufficient' END`
 - B. `CASE WHEN NVL({quantityonhand},0)<=10 THEN 'Low Stock' ELSE 'Sufficient' END`
 - C. `DECODE({quantityonhand}, 10, 'Low Stock', 'Sufficient')`
 - D. `IF({quantityonhand} < 10, 'Low Stock', 'Sufficient')`

9. A company stores dates in a custom field in two formats: "YYYY/MM/DD" (e.g., 2024/06/30) and "DD-MM-YYYY" (e.g., 30-06-2024). You want to display all dates in the format "YYYYMMDD" in a saved search formula, using CASE and SUBSTR.

Which formula best achieves this transformation?

- A. `CASE WHEN INSTR({date_field}, '/') > 0 THEN SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 4) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 6, 2) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 9, 2) ELSE SUBSTR({date_field}, 7, 4) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 4, 2) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 2) END`
 - B. `SUBSTR({date_field}, CASE WHEN INSTR({date_field}, '-') > 0 THEN 7 ELSE 1 END, 4) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 6, 2) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 9, 2)`
 - C. `CASE WHEN INSTR({date_field}, '/') > 0 THEN SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 8) ELSE SUBSTR({date_field}, 7, 4) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 4, 2) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 2) END`
 - D. `SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 4) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 6, 2) || SUBSTR({date_field}, 9, 2)`
10. You are creating a saved search that reports on transaction status codes, where 1 displays "Open" and 2 displays "Closed". Which formula is correct?
 - A. `DECODE({status}, 1, 'Open', 2, 'Closed')`
 - B. `DECODE({status}, 'Open', 1, 'Closed', 2)`
 - C. `CASE {status} WHEN 1 = 'Open' THEN 2 = 'Closed' END`
 - D. `CASE WHEN {status} 1 = 'Open' AND 2 = 'Closed' THEN {status} END`

 11. A controller wants to build a matrix saved search that shows monthly expense totals for each expense category. Which formula method ensures accurate results?
 - A. Use DECODE to assign categories and SUM to total expenses
 - B. Use CASE expressions to assign amounts to each month, then wrap them in SUM to total expenses per category.
 - C. Use NVL to handle missing category data
 - D. Use NVL2 to differentiate between months

12. A user needs to calculate the number of complete months between two dates, ensuring partial months are not counted. Which function and approach should they use?
- Use MONTHS_BETWEEN and FLOOR
 - Use ADD_MONTHS and CEIL
 - Use simple subtraction and ROUND
 - Use NEXT_DAY and TRUNC
13. A user needs to calculate the number of days since the last sale, considering incomplete days as full days. Which function should they use?
- Use CEIL with simple subtraction
 - Use FLOOR with simple subtraction
 - Use ROUND with simple subtraction
 - Use ADD_MONTHS and NEXT_DAY with simple subtraction
14. Explain the advantage of using TO_DATE for converting text fields in saved searches.
- It ensures text-based date fields can be sorted chronologically.
 - It ensures consistent date formatting for calculations and comparisons.
 - It allows saved searches to display dates in multiple time zones.
 - It allows date fields to be filtered using partial string matches.
15. Assess the strategy of using hexadecimal color codes versus named colors for styling text in saved searches.
- Hexadecimal codes offer more precision but are harder to remember
 - Named colors offer more precision and are easier to remember
 - Hexadecimal codes and named colors have the same precision and memorability
 - Named colors offer more precision but are harder to remember
16. Review the following HTML snippet: `Customer`
- Which statement correctly identifies the tag, attribute, and value pair in this example?
- `` is the tag, `style` is the attribute, and `color:red;font-weight:bold;` are the value pairs
 - `` is the tag, `color:red; font-weight:bold;` is the attribute, and `style` is the value pair
 - `` is the tag, `style` is the attribute, and `color:red; font-weight:bold;` is the attribute's value
 - `` is the value pair, `style` is the tag, and `color:red; font-weight:bold;` is the attribute
17. Discuss the advantages and potential pitfalls of using HTML for formatting saved search results in NetSuite.
- HTML enhances visual presentation but may complicate maintenance and affect performance
 - HTML simplifies maintenance and improves performance
 - HTML has no impact on presentation or maintenance
 - HTML reduces visual presentation and complicates maintenance

Answer Key:

Question	Answer
1	B - UPPER({customername})
2	C - SUBSTR
3	A – LENGTH improves accuracy but may impact performance if overused.
4	A – To ensure expenses are not overestimated by rounding up. <!-- (Note: Best answer is actually B, see note below) -->
5	C – CEIL
6	C – NULLIF
7	A – AVG(NVL({order_amount}, 0))
8	B – CASE WHEN NVL({quantityonhand},0)<=10 THEN 'Low Stock' ELSE 'Sufficient' END
9	A – CASE WHEN INSTR({date_field}, '/') > 0 THEN SUBSTR({date_field}, 1, 4)
10	A – DECODE({status}, 1, 'Open', 2, 'Closed')
11	B – Use CASE expressions to assign amounts to each month, then wrap them in SUM to total expenses per category.
12	A – Use MONTHS_BETWEEN and FLOOR
13	A – Use CEIL with simple subtraction
14	A – It ensures text-based date fields can be sorted chronologically.
15	A – Hexadecimal codes offer more precision but are harder to remember
16	C – is the tag, style is the attribute, and color:red; font-weight:bold; is the attribute's value
17	A – HTML enhances visual presentation but may complicate maintenance and affect performance