

Exam Code: C_TS410_2022

Exam Name: SAP Certified Associate - Business Process Integration with SAP S/4HANA



Exam A

QUESTION 1

A goods issue is posted against a production order. What are the results? Note. There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. A warehouse task is created.
- B. The material reservation is reduced.
- C. Internal labor costs are posted.
- D. A material ledger document is created
- E. Actual costs are updated in the production order.

Correct Answer: B, D, E

Section:

Explanation:

Goods Issue Against Production Order: Posting a goods issue to a production order signifies the consumption of materials for the production process, impacting inventory, costing, and the production order itself.

Results of Goods Issue:

B . Material Reservation Reduction: The reserved quantity for the production order in the material reservation is reduced accordingly, reflecting the consumption of materials.

D . Material Ledger Document Creation: A material ledger document is generated, recording the movement of materials and the associated value changes, crucial for material valuation and cost analysis.

E . Actual Costs Update: The actual costs incurred from the goods issue are updated in the production order, providing visibility into the production costs and aiding in variance analysis.

Implementation in SAP: In SAP Manufacturing and Material Management modules, goods issues are processed against production orders to ensure accurate tracking of material consumption, cost accounting, and inventory management.

SAP Production Planning Guide

SAP Material Ledger Documentation



QUESTION 2

How can you post external labour costs to a network activity?

- A. By activity allocation
- B. By service entry sheet
- C. By settlement
- D. By confirmation

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Posting External Labor Costs: In SAP, external labor costs, such as those from subcontractors or external services, can be posted to network activities (part of Project Systems or Plant Maintenance) to capture the costs associated with external services.

Service Entry Sheet as a Mechanism:

Service Documentation: The service entry sheet is used to record the details of services provided by external vendors, including labor hours, rates, and total cost.

Cost Posting: Upon approval, the service entry sheet triggers the posting of external labor costs to the relevant network activity, ensuring accurate cost allocation and tracking.

Implementation in SAP: In the Project System (PS) or Plant Maintenance (PM) modules, service entry sheets are created and managed to document and approve external services, which are then associated with specific network activities for cost tracking.

SAP Project System (PS) Configuration Guide

SAP Plant Maintenance (PM) Guide

QUESTION 3

Which SAP Fiori application types use SAP HANA capabilities directly? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Analytical
- B. Transactional
- C. SAP GUI for HTML
- D. Fact sheet

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

SAP HANA Capabilities: SAP HANA's in-memory computing enables real-time data processing and advanced analytics, which are leveraged by specific types of SAP Fiori applications.

Analytical and Fact Sheet Apps:

Analytical Apps: Utilize SAP HANA's real-time analytics to provide aggregated data views, insights, and complex calculations across vast datasets.

Fact Sheets: Offer search capabilities and access to essential information about business objects, powered by SAP HANA's fast data retrieval.

Implementation Considerations:

Ensure SAP Fiori apps are optimized to leverage SAP HANA capabilities for enhanced performance and user experience in analytical processing and data access.

SAP Fiori User Experience Guide

SAP HANA Architecture Documentation

QUESTION 4

Which end-to-end business processes are included with SAP S/4HANA in the context of the Intelligent Enterprise? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Order to cash
- B. Request to service
- C. Source to pay
- D. Design to build
- E. Record to report

Correct Answer: A, C, E

Section:

Explanation:

SAP S/4HANA and the Intelligent Enterprise: SAP S/4HANA supports integrated business processes that help organizations operate as Intelligent Enterprises, enhancing efficiency and insights across various domains.

Key Business Processes:

A . Order to Cash: This end-to-end process involves everything from receiving customer orders through sales order processing to delivering goods and receiving payment, encompassing sales, distribution, and financial aspects.

C . Source to Pay: This process covers procurement activities from identifying needs, sourcing goods or services, processing purchase orders, receiving goods, and processing payments to suppliers.

E . Record to Report: Involves capturing company transactions and events, processing them through the accounting system, and reporting financial information to stakeholders for decision-making.

Integration in SAP S/4HANA: These processes are seamlessly integrated within SAP S/4HANA, leveraging its real-time data processing capabilities to optimize and automate operations, providing comprehensive analytics and insights.

SAP S/4HANA Business Process Integration Guide

SAP Intelligent Enterprise Resource Planning

QUESTION 5

You want the SAP S/4HANA system to perform product cost planning. What master data is used to calculate the quantity structure? Note. There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Routing
- B. Work center



- C. Cost center
- D. Bill of material

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

Product Cost Planning in SAP: Product cost planning involves calculating the costs associated with manufacturing a product, which requires a detailed understanding of the quantity structure of the product.

Key Master Data Elements:

A . Routing: Defines the manufacturing or processing steps required to produce a product, including operations, sequences, work centers, and time elements, critical for calculating labor and machine costs.

D . Bill of Material (BOM): Lists all the components and materials required to manufacture a product, essential for calculating material costs.

Usage in Cost Calculation: Both routing and BOM are used in product cost planning to determine the quantity structure, which is the basis for calculating the cost of materials, labor, and overheads associated with producing a product.

SAP Product Costing Guide

SAP Help Portal on Cost Planning

QUESTION 6

At which steps in the order-to-cash process are postings made to the general ledger (G/L)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Creating a sales order
- B. Posting a goods issue
- C. Saving an invoice
- D. Creating an outbound delivery

Correct Answer: B, C

Section:

Explanation:

Order-to-Cash Process: This process involves several steps from order receipt to cash collection, with certain steps resulting in financial transactions that impact the general ledger.

Steps with G/L Postings:

B . Posting a Goods Issue: When goods are issued against a sales order (e.g., from inventory to fulfill the order), it results in a decrease in inventory and an increase in cost of goods sold, which are recorded in the G/L.

C . Saving an Invoice: Upon billing the customer, revenue and accounts receivable transactions are posted to the G/L, reflecting the sales transaction's financial impact.

Implementation in SAP S/4HANA: In the SAP Sales and Distribution (SD) and Financial Accounting (FI) modules, goods issue and invoice saving are key steps that trigger automatic postings to the G/L, reflecting the financial transactions associated with the order-to-cash process.

SAP Financial Accounting Configuration Guide

SAP Sales and Distribution (SD) Guide

QUESTION 7

Which documents does SAP Transportation Management support when planning transportation with SAP S/4HANA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Material documents
- B. Stock transport orders
- C. Transfer orders
- D. Inbound deliveries
- E. Returns

Correct Answer: B, D, E

Section:

Explanation:

SAP Transportation Management (TM) within SAP S/4HANA supports the planning, execution, and monitoring of transportation processes. The documents it supports in this context are crucial for ensuring the seamless



movement of goods and materials. Specifically:

Stock transport orders (B): These are used for the internal transfer of materials between plants or company codes within the same corporate group. They play a significant role in planning and executing transportation requirements, especially for intra-company movements.

Inbound deliveries (D): These documents are generated based on purchase orders or stock transport orders and are essential for the transportation planning of goods coming into the company. They provide detailed information about the goods to be received, facilitating the planning of transportation resources and schedules.

Returns (E): This involves the process of sending goods back to the supplier or to another location within the company. Returns require transportation planning and execution, making them relevant documents within SAP TM for ensuring the reverse logistics process is efficiently managed.

Material documents (A) and transfer orders (C) are not directly supported by SAP TM for transportation planning. Material documents are typically associated with inventory management and goods movements, while transfer orders are more related to warehouse management processes.

QUESTION 8

What is the result of posting a vendor's invoice?

- A. The material ledger document is generated
- B. The vendor's account is cleared of open items.
- C. The purchase order history is updated.
- D. Vendor payment is posted

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

Posting a vendor's invoice in SAP S/4HANA results in several important updates and document generations, one of which is the update of the purchase order history (C). This update provides a comprehensive record of all transactions associated with a specific purchase order, including the receipt of goods and invoice verification, ensuring transparency and traceability in procurement processes.

The material ledger document (A) is not directly generated by posting a vendor's invoice but rather by material movements and valuation changes in inventory.

Clearing the vendor's account of open items (B) occurs when payments are made against the invoices, not when the invoice itself is posted.

QUESTION 9

For which object do you plan activity prices?

- A. Cost center
- B. Work center
- C. WBS element
- D. Internal order

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, activity prices are planned for cost centers (A). Cost centers are organizational units within a company that are responsible for specific areas of cost. Planning activity prices for cost centers involves determining the cost per activity unit for various activities performed within the cost center. This is crucial for internal cost allocations, budgeting, and controlling processes.

Work centers (B) are primarily used in production planning and plant maintenance for scheduling, capacity planning, and costing. Activity prices in work centers are more about determining the cost rates for machine and labor hours used in production processes.

WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) elements (C) are used in project systems for planning and tracking project costs and do not directly use activity prices for planning.

Internal orders (D) are used for monitoring costs for non-operational activities and projects. While they can capture costs from various activities, the planning of activity prices is not directly applicable to internal orders.

QUESTION 10

You've been tasked with converting SAP Fiori Tile groups to SAP Fiori Spaces. Which of the following assignments should be made?

- A. Assign Tiles to Pages

- B. Assign Spaces to Pages
- C. Assign Pages to Spaces
- D. Assign Sections to Spaces

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

In the context of SAP Fiori, converting Tile groups to Fiori Spaces involves organizing and managing Fiori applications more efficiently. The correct assignment in this transition is to assign Pages to Spaces (C). Spaces are higher-level organizational elements that represent a collection of pages, which in turn contain the actual Fiori Tiles (applications). This structure allows for a more flexible and user-friendly navigation experience in the Fiori Launchpad, enabling users to access applications based on different roles, tasks, or topics grouped within specific Spaces.

Assigning Tiles to Pages (A) is a step within this process, but it does not represent the conversion of Tile groups to Spaces.

Assigning Spaces to Pages (B) is incorrect because Spaces are the containers for Pages, not the other way around.

Assigning Sections to Spaces (D) is not a standard terminology or process within the Fiori Launchpad configuration.

QUESTION 11

What is created when you post a valuated goods receipt for consumable materials?

- A. Material ledger document
- B. Vendor invoice document
- C. Controlling document
- D. Commitment

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

When a valuated goods receipt for consumable materials is posted in SAP S/4HANA, a controlling document (C) is created. This document records the financial transaction related to the consumption of materials, impacting cost centers or other relevant controlling objects. The controlling document ensures that the costs associated with the consumed materials are accurately reflected in the company's cost accounting and controlling modules. A material ledger document (A) is associated with material valuation and inventory management, and while it may be affected by goods movements, it is not the direct result of posting a valuated goods receipt for consumables.

A vendor invoice document (B) is generated upon the receipt of an invoice from a supplier, not from the goods receipt process.

A commitment (D) represents an obligation to pay in the future and is typically created when a purchase order is issued, not when a goods receipt is posted.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is the basic organizational unit in Management Accounting?

- A. Cost Center
- B. Client
- C. Company Code
- D. Controlling Area

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The basic organizational unit in Management Accounting within SAP S/4HANA is the Controlling Area (D). The Controlling Area is the central organizational unit within CO (Controlling) that consolidates cost and revenue information. It is used to monitor and document costs within the company. The Controlling Area can encompass one or more company codes, allowing for cross-company code cost accounting, providing a comprehensive view of the financial performance across different parts of the organization.

A Cost Center (A) is an organizational unit within a Controlling Area that represents a defined location of cost incurrence. It is used for internal control purposes rather than being a foundational organizational unit in Management Accounting.

A Client (B) is the highest hierarchical level in SAP and represents a corporate group. It is not specific to Management Accounting.

A Company Code (C) is an independent accounting unit, representing the smallest organizational unit for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting.

QUESTION 13

You post an invoice to purchase a company car. What accounts are posted in the journal entry? Note. There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Supplier account
- B. Asset account
- C. Material account
- D. Tax account
- E. Customer account

Correct Answer: A, B, D

Section:

Explanation:

When posting an invoice for the purchase of a company car, the journal entry typically involves the following accounts:

Supplier account (A): This account is credited to record the liability to the supplier for the purchase of the car.

Asset account (B): This account is debited to reflect the addition of the company car as a fixed asset in the company's balance sheet.

Tax account (D): If the purchase involves sales tax or VAT, this account is also debited to record the tax component of the car's purchase.

A Material account (C) is typically used for inventory items and consumables, not for capital assets like company cars.

A Customer account (E) is used for recording transactions with customers, such as sales, and is not relevant to the purchase of an asset from a supplier.

QUESTION 14

Which of the following is a permitted hierarchical structure for Management Accounting in the SAP S/4HANA enterprise structure?

- A. A controlling area is assigned to a plant.
- B. A controlling area is assigned to an operating concern.
- C. An operating concern is assigned to a company code.
- D. An operating concern is assigned to a controlling area.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

In the SAP S/4HANA enterprise structure, the permitted hierarchical structure for Management Accounting involves assigning a Controlling Area to an Operating Concern (B). This structure allows for the integration of detailed cost accounting data (from the Controlling Area) with the broad, market-oriented data captured in the Operating Concern, which is used for profitability analysis (CO-PA).

Assigning a controlling area to a plant (A) is not accurate because plants are assigned to company codes, and controlling areas can encompass multiple company codes.

An operating concern being assigned to a company code (C) is not correct because the operating concern is a higher-level organizational unit that can encompass multiple company codes for profitability analysis.

An operating concern being assigned to a controlling area (D) is also incorrect because the relationship flows the other way: controlling areas are assigned to operating concerns.

QUESTION 15

Why might you create an equipment master record? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. To report the usage time of an object at a functional location
- B. To perform and record maintenance tasks for certain parts of your technical system for long-term evaluation
- C. To functionally represent the technical system structures at your company
- D. To collect and evaluate technical data for an object over a long period of time

Correct Answer: B, D

Section:**Explanation:**

Creating an equipment master record in SAP S/4HANA serves multiple purposes, particularly:

To perform and record maintenance tasks for certain parts of your technical system for long-term evaluation (B): Equipment master records are crucial for planning, executing, and documenting maintenance activities, enabling a detailed analysis of maintenance history and equipment performance over time.

To collect and evaluate technical data for an object over a long period of time (D): Equipment master records provide a centralized repository for all technical and historical data related to a piece of equipment, facilitating long-term tracking and analysis of equipment health, usage, and maintenance needs.

Reporting the usage time of an object at a functional location (A) is more directly related to the functional location master record, which represents the spatial or organizational structure in which the equipment operates. Functionally representing the technical system structures at your company (C) is more closely related to the use of functional locations in SAP, which map the physical and organizational structure of a company's technical systems.

QUESTION 16

What is the result of document splitting?

- A. Additional logistical documents are created
- B. Additional controlling documents are created
- C. Additional values are created
- D. Additional financial documents are created

Correct Answer: D

Section:**Explanation:**

Document splitting in SAP S/4HANA results in the creation of additional financial documents (D). This feature enhances the granularity of financial reporting by enabling the assignment of financial line items to specific segments, profit centers, or other dimensions. Document splitting ensures that each transaction is fully balanced within each of these dimensions, providing a more detailed and accurate view of the financial statements at these levels.

Additional logistical documents (A) are not created as a result of document splitting, as it is primarily a financial accounting process.

Additional controlling documents (B) are not directly created by document splitting; however, the detailed financial information resulting from document splitting can enhance controlling and cost analysis.

Additional values (C) refers to the creation of more detailed financial data within existing documents, rather than the creation of new documents.

QUESTION 17

What are some of the functions of SAP Extended Warehouse Management? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Putaway with transfer orders
- B. Mobile device integration
- C. Storage-bin-level determination for incoming goods
- D. Inventory management at storage location level

Correct Answer: B, C

Section:**Explanation:**

SAP Extended Warehouse Management (EWM) offers a wide range of functionalities to optimize warehouse operations. Among these, two key functions are:

Mobile device integration (B): SAP EWM provides robust support for mobile devices, which facilitates real-time data entry and retrieval in warehouse operations. This integration allows warehouse staff to perform various tasks such as goods receipt, picking, and inventory counts directly from the warehouse floor, enhancing efficiency and accuracy.

Storage-bin-level determination for incoming goods (C): SAP EWM is capable of determining the optimal storage bin for incoming goods based on various criteria such as product dimensions, weight, and storage conditions. This feature ensures efficient use of warehouse space and streamlines the putaway process.

Putaway with transfer orders (A) is more associated with the Warehouse Management (WM) system, which is the predecessor of EWM. In EWM, the concept is advanced with more detailed processes and functionalities.

Inventory management at the storage location level (D) is typically managed in the Inventory Management (IM) component of SAP, rather than in EWM, which operates at a more granular bin level within the warehouse.

QUESTION 18

Which object is created to report on market characteristics, such as customer, product, and region?

- A. Sales organization
- B. Profit center
- C. Profitability segment
- D. Segment

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

In SAP, a Profitability Segment (C) is the object used to report on market characteristics such as customer, product, and region. Profitability segments are part of the Profitability Analysis (CO-PA) functionality, which allows businesses to analyze financial data by various market segments to make informed decisions regarding pricing, product mix, and target markets.

A Sales Organization (A) is an organizational unit in SAP that sells products and services, negotiates sales conditions, etc., but is not specifically used for reporting on market characteristics.

A Profit Center (B) is used for internal controlling purposes and represents a separate area of responsibility for which the revenues and costs can be analyzed, but it does not inherently report on market characteristics.

A Segment (D) in financial reporting (under IFRS 8 and similar standards) refers to distinguishable components of an entity that are engaged in providing individual products or services or a group of related products and services. However, in the context of SAP, the term 'profitability segment' is more directly associated with reporting on market characteristics.

QUESTION 19

What must you do in a purchase order to purchase a material for a cost center?

- A. Enter a purchase order item category
- B. Enter a storage location.
- C. Enter an activity type for the cost center in the purchasing document.
- D. Enter an account assignment category

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

To purchase a material for a cost center in a purchase order within SAP, you must Enter an account assignment category (D). The account assignment category specifies how the purchased material or service will be charged, in this case, to a cost center. This ensures that the costs are allocated correctly in the company's cost accounting records.

Entering a purchase order item category (A) may be necessary for other purposes, such as differentiating between stock material and consumable material, but it does not specifically relate to purchasing for a cost center.

Entering a storage location (B) is important for inventory management but is not directly related to the account assignment for a cost center.

Entering an activity type for the cost center in the purchasing document (C) is not standard practice in purchase orders; activity types are more commonly used in internal cost allocations.

QUESTION 20

You have found a new source of supply for a material. When maintaining the Business Partner information for the Supplier role, which organizational unit should be extended?

- A. Purchasing Organization
- B. Company Code
- C. Plant
- D. Purchasing Group

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

When maintaining the Business Partner information for the Supplier role and you have found a new source of supply for a material, the organizational unit that should be extended is the Purchasing Organization (A). The Purchasing Organization is responsible for procurement activities and negotiations with suppliers. By extending the Business Partner information to include the Purchasing Organization, you ensure that the supplier can be associated with specific procurement activities and conditions set by that Purchasing Organization.



Extending the Company Code (B) is necessary for financial transactions and accounting, but it is not specifically related to procurement activities.

A Plant (C) is typically the organizational unit for which materials are procured, but it does not need to be extended in the Business Partner information for procurement purposes.

A Purchasing Group (D) is responsible for day-to-day buying activities, but extending the Business Partner information to include a Purchasing Group is not a standard requirement.

QUESTION 21

What type of document is generated for an external network activity?

- A. Production order
- B. Sales order
- C. Reservation
- D. Purchase requisition

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

For an external network activity, the document that is typically generated is a Purchase Requisition (D). External network activities involve services or materials that are procured from outside the company. A purchase requisition is the first step in the procurement process, signaling the need to procure goods or services from external suppliers to fulfill the requirements of the project or network activity.

A Production Order (A) is used in manufacturing processes to produce a specific quantity of products.

A Sales Order (B) represents an order placed by a customer for the supply of goods or services.

A Reservation (C) is used in inventory management to earmark materials for a particular purpose but is not directly linked to external procurement for network activities.

QUESTION 22

What general ledger accounts receive postings when performing the goods receipt? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Vendor reconciliation account
- B. Tax Account
- C. Consumption account
- D. GR/IR account

Correct Answer: C, D

Section:

Explanation:

During the goods receipt process, the general ledger accounts that receive postings include:

Consumption account (C): When goods are received for consumption (e.g., for a cost center, project, or order), the consumption account is debited to reflect the increase in expenses related to the consumed materials.

GR/IR account (D): The Goods Receipt/Invoice Receipt (GR/IR) account is a temporary account used in the procurement process. It is credited during the goods receipt to record the obligation to pay the supplier, balancing the entry in the consumption account or asset account.

The Vendor reconciliation account (A) is affected when the invoice is posted, not at the goods receipt stage.

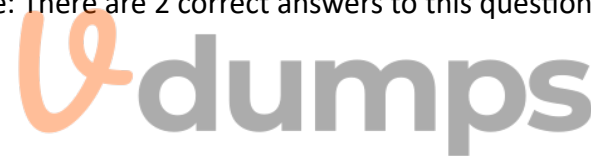
The Tax Account (B) may be affected if the goods receipt involves taxable goods, but it is not one of the primary accounts affected by the goods receipt process itself.

QUESTION 23

In a project, what is the correct term for a group of dependencies, activities, and relationships sequenced in chronological order?

- A. Work breakdown structure
- B. Project planning
- C. Routing
- D. Network

Correct Answer: D



Section:

Explanation:

In the context of project management within SAP, the correct term for a group of dependencies, activities, and relationships sequenced in chronological order is a Network (D). Networks are used to represent the logical and temporal sequence of tasks within a project, enabling detailed planning, execution, and monitoring of project activities.

A Work Breakdown Structure (A) is used to structure the project into manageable sections, but it does not inherently define the chronological sequence of activities.

Project Planning (B) is a broad term that encompasses all aspects of planning within a project, including the creation of networks and work breakdown structures, but it is not a specific object or element within SAP.

Routing (C) is more commonly associated with manufacturing processes in SAP and defines the sequence of operations required to produce a product.

QUESTION 24

What function commits funds assigned to the budget of a WBS element?

- A. Availability control
- B. Cost center accounting
- C. Settlement processing
- D. Profitability analysis

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Availability Control (A) is the function that commits funds assigned to the budget of a WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) element. It monitors budget consumption and can issue warnings or prevent further postings when budget limits are exceeded, ensuring that project spending stays within approved budgets. Reference = SAP Project System (PS) documentation and financial controls guides.

QUESTION 25

Which controlling objects can be settled by a settlement rule in SAP S/4HANA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Production order
- B. Maintenance order
- C. WBS element
- D. Sales order
- E. Profit center

Correct Answer: A, B, C

Section:

Explanation:

Controlling objects that can be settled by a settlement rule in SAP S/4HANA include Production Orders (A), Maintenance Orders (B), and WBS Elements (C). Settlement rules define how costs collected on these objects are allocated to other cost receivers, such as cost centers, projects, or fixed assets, for accurate cost tracking and analysis. Reference = SAP Controlling (CO) and Project System (PS) documentation.

QUESTION 26

When is backorder processing considered?

- A. When goods issue is performed
- B. When order quantity is not fully confirmed
- C. When planning transportation
- D. When advanced available-to-promise is unavailable

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Backorder Processing is considered when the Order Quantity is Not Fully Confirmed (B). This process involves reallocating available stock to prioritize important orders, ensuring that critical orders are fulfilled as quickly as possible, even in situations where inventory levels are insufficient to meet all demand immediately. Reference = SAP Sales and Distribution (SD) and Advanced Planning and Optimization (APO) documentation.

QUESTION 27

Which backorder processing (BOP) strategy has first processing priority and is used to release confirmed stock to prioritize other orders to plan future stock needs?

- A. Lose
- B. Gain
- C. Win
- D. Fill

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The 'Win' backorder processing (BOP) strategy has first processing priority and is used to release confirmed stock to prioritize other orders and plan for future stock needs. This strategy helps in reallocating available inventory to more critical orders, ensuring that the most important demands are met first. Reference = SAP Advanced Planning and Optimization (APO) and Sales and Distribution (SD) documentation.

QUESTION 28

Why would you enter your working hours using Cross-Application Time Sheet (CATS)? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. To record overtime
- B. To request absence
- C. To confirm activities
- D. To maintain absence
- E. To plan time

Correct Answer: A, C, E

Section:

Explanation:

Using the Cross-Application Time Sheet (CATS), you can enter working hours for recording overtime (A), confirming activities (C), and planning time (E). CATS is a flexible tool that integrates with various SAP modules, allowing for comprehensive time recording and management. Reference = SAP Human Capital Management (HCM) and Project System (PS) documentation.

QUESTION 29

Which objects can be assigned to a profit center? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Sales order item
- B. Purchase order item
- C. Sales organization
- D. Material

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

Profit centers can be assigned to various objects, including Sales Order Items (A) and Materials (D). This assignment allows for the tracking of revenues, costs, and profits by profit center, facilitating internal financial analysis and reporting. Reference = SAP Financials (FI) and Controlling (CO) documentation.

QUESTION 30

What is the result of converting a planned order? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question



- A. A planned independent requirement
- B. A purchase requisition
- C. A purchase order
- D. A production order

Correct Answer: B, D

Section:

Explanation:

Converting a planned order can result in the creation of a Purchase Requisition (B) for externally procured materials or a Production Order (D) for in-house manufactured items. This step is crucial in the procurement and production planning process, initiating the procurement or manufacturing of required materials. Reference = SAP Material Management (MM) and Production Planning (PP) documentation.

QUESTION 31

What is a typical sequence of process steps in corrective maintenance?

- A. 1. Create task list 2. Create notification 3. Schedule notification 4. Release order 5. Confirm order
- B. 1. Create notification 2. Plan order 3. Execute order 4. Complete order 5. Confirm order
- C. 1. Create notification 2. Plan order 3. Release order 4. Confirm order 5. Complete order
- D. 1. Create task list 2. Create notification 3. Schedule notification 4. Confirm order 5. Complete order

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The typical sequence of process steps in corrective maintenance is: 1. Create Notification, 2. Plan Order, 3. Release Order, 4. Confirm Order, 5. Complete Order (C). This sequence ensures that maintenance tasks are identified, planned, executed, and recorded systematically.

Reference = SAP Plant Maintenance (PM) documentation and best practices guides.

QUESTION 32

In the enterprise structure, what Human Resources organizational element is assigned directly to a company code?

- A. Personnel area
- B. Position
- C. Infotype
- D. Organizational unit

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

In the enterprise structure, the Personnel Area (A) is the Human Resources organizational element assigned directly to a company code. The personnel area represents a specific area within the organization, providing a way to structure the workforce by distinct geographical or organizational aspects. Reference = SAP Human Capital Management (HCM) documentation and configuration guides.

QUESTION 33

What does a posting key control? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Debit/credit posting
- B. Posting without tax allowed
- C. Number range of document

D. Account type

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

A posting key in SAP controls Debit/Credit Posting (A) and the Account Type (D) involved in a transaction. Posting keys are fundamental to defining the nature of the transaction and the type of accounts (such as vendor, customer, or GL account) that can be posted to. Reference = SAP Financial Accounting (FI) documentation and user guides.

QUESTION 34

Which of the following are business partner categories in SAP S/4HANA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Individual
- B. Group
- C. Person
- D. Corporation
- E. Organization

Correct Answer: A, C, E

Section:

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, business partner categories include Individual (A), Person (C), and Organization (E). These categories allow for the classification of business partners based on their nature and legal status, supporting diverse business transactions and relationships. Reference = SAP S/4HANA documentation on Business Partner Configuration and Management.

QUESTION 35

Which of the following are selection modes for running MRP? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. MRP Live
- B. Predictive MRP
- C. Classical MRP
- D. Regenerative MRP
- E. Backorder Processing

Correct Answer: A, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

Selection modes for running MRP in SAP include MRP Live (A), Classical MRP (C), and Regenerative MRP (D). These modes offer different approaches to material requirements planning, from real-time processing in MRP Live to comprehensive re-planning in Regenerative MRP. Reference = SAP Material Management (MM) and Production Planning (PP) documentation.

QUESTION 36

You are creating a new company code that you want to assign to the group controlling area a. Which characteristics must the new company code share with the other company codes already assigned to the controlling area? Note. There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Fiscal year variant
- B. Operating chart of accounts
- C. Currency
- D. Posting period variant

Correct Answer: A, B

Section:

Explanation:

When creating a new company code to assign to a group controlling area, the new company code must share the same Fiscal Year Variant (A) and Operating Chart of Accounts (B) with the other company codes already assigned to the controlling area. This ensures consistency in financial reporting and accounting practices across the organization. Reference = SAP Financial Accounting (FI) and Controlling (CO) documentation and setup guides.

QUESTION 37

What information do you maintain for a general ledger account on company code level?

- A. Account group
- B. Account type
- C. Account number
- D. Account currency

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Account Currency Definition: In SAP S/4HANA, when you maintain a general ledger (G/L) account on the company code level, one of the key pieces of information you specify is the account currency. This setting determines the currency in which the account will be managed and in which financial transactions related to this account will be recorded.

Implementation Steps:

Access the G/L Account Master: Navigate to the Financial Accounting module, then to General Ledger Accounting, and access the G/L Account Master Data.

Specify Company Code: Enter the relevant company code to ensure you are configuring the account at the company code level.

Enter Account Currency: In the account master data, specify the currency that this account will use. This is critical for transactions, reporting, and compliance purposes.

Dependencies and Considerations:

The account currency must align with the company's operational currency or the currency requirements of specific transactions.

Currency settings impact how transactions are converted and reported in financial statements.

SAP S/4HANA Financial Accounting Configuration Guide

SAP Official Documentation on G/L Account Master Data

QUESTION 38

What is one advantage of using stock transport orders instead of stock transfers?

- A. The ownership transfer and carrier delivery costs are delayed until goods receipt
- B. Goods movements occur in one step, only at goods issue.
- C. The purchase orders that are generated by MRP can be converted to stock transport orders
- D. The process of goods issue and goods receipt is monitored using the purchase order (PO) history

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Stock Transport Orders: Stock transport orders (STOs) are used within an organization to transfer stock from one plant to another. This process involves a goods issue at the sending plant and a goods receipt at the receiving plant.

Advantage of STOs:

Monitoring and Transparency: The use of PO history in STOs allows for detailed monitoring of the goods issue and goods receipt processes. This enhances transparency and traceability in the stock transfer process.

Control and Documentation: STOs provide better control over internal stock transfers, with documentation through the purchase order system, which is beneficial for audit trails and internal controls.

Implementation Steps:

Create STO: In the SAP system, create a stock transport order from the supplying plant to the receiving plant.

Monitor Goods Issue and Receipt: Use the PO history to monitor the goods issue at the sending plant and the goods receipt at the receiving plant, ensuring the process is completed as intended.

QUESTION 39

What technology elements supercharge the human experience when working with X and O data? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Machine learning predictions
- B. Internet of Things (IoT)
- C. Block chain
- D. Conversational AI

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

Machine Learning Predictions:

Enhancing User Experience: Machine learning can analyze X (experience) and O (operational) data to predict trends, customer behavior, and potential issues, enhancing decision-making and personalizing the user experience.

Implementation in SAP: SAP integrates machine learning into various applications to provide predictive analytics, enhancing processes like customer service, inventory management, and more.

Conversational AI:

Interactive Experiences: Conversational AI, through chatbots and virtual assistants, enables natural language interactions, making the use of SAP systems more intuitive and user-friendly.

SAP Applications: SAP incorporates conversational AI in SAP CoPilot and other interfaces to streamline tasks, improve accessibility, and enhance user engagement.

Integration with SAP S/4HANA:

Both machine learning and conversational AI are integrated into SAP S/4HANA to supercharge the human experience, making the system more intelligent and interactive.

SAP AI Business Services Documentation

SAP Conversational AI Platform Overview



QUESTION 40

What occurs when a maintenance technician changes the status of an order to technically completed? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. A time entry is posted for the maintenance technician.
- B. Incoming invoices for the order can be processed
- C. Open purchase requisitions are marked for deletion.
- D. Reserved materials are released from the reservation.
- E. The orders settlement rule is executed.

Correct Answer: B, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

Technical Completion of Maintenance Order: When a maintenance order is set to technically completed (TECO), it signifies that the physical work is finished, but there might still be administrative tasks to complete.

Effects of TECO:

B . Incoming Invoices: Even after TECO, the system allows processing of incoming invoices related to the order, ensuring financial transactions can be completed.

C . Purchase Requisitions: Open purchase requisitions linked to the order are automatically marked for deletion, preventing unnecessary procurement.

D . Material Reservation: Materials reserved for the order are released, making them available for other orders or operations.

Implementation in SAP S/4HANA:

Change the status of the maintenance order to TECO in the Plant Maintenance (PM) module.

Verify the automatic processing of invoices, deletion flags on purchase requisitions, and the release of reserved materials.

SAP Plant Maintenance Guide

SAP S/4HANA Asset Management Documentation

QUESTION 41

What master data in the activity type is used to post an activity allocation?

- A. Cost element
- B. Internal order
- C. WBS element
- D. Statistical key figure

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Activity Type Master Data: In SAP Controlling (CO), the activity type represents a classification of activities performed by a cost center. It is linked to cost elements for accounting purposes.

Cost Element Role:

Cost Allocation: The cost element associated with an activity type is used to allocate costs during activity allocation, acting as a bridge between the CO and FI modules.

Cost Tracking: This linkage ensures that costs incurred by performing activities can be tracked and allocated accurately to the receiving cost objects.

Setting Up Activity Types:

Define Activity Types: In the Controlling module, define activity types and associate them with relevant cost elements.

Perform Activity Allocation: Use the defined activity types for allocating costs in internal orders, cost centers, and other CO objects.

SAP Controlling Configuration Guide

SAP Help Portal on Activity Types and Cost Elements

QUESTION 42

In a make-to-order process, a raw material needs to be issued from the warehouse to the manufacturing line. To which order will you post the goods issue?

- A. Outbound delivery order
- B. Production order
- C. Stock transport order
- D. Sales order

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Make-to-Order Process: In a make-to-order production environment, products are manufactured specifically based on customer orders, requiring a direct linkage between the sales order and the production process.

Goods Issue to Production Order:

Material Consumption: Raw materials are issued to specific production orders, ensuring the materials are directly associated with the customer order they are intended for.

Inventory Management: This process ensures accurate tracking of inventory consumption and cost allocation to the correct production order.

Implementation Steps:

Create Production Order: Based on the sales order, create a production order in the system.

Issue Materials: Perform a goods issue against the production order to supply the required raw materials to the manufacturing line.

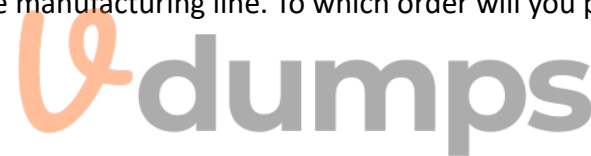
SAP Production Planning Guide

SAP Material Management Documentation

QUESTION 43

What data must be linked to a cost center to derive segment accounting?

- A. Profit center
- B. Cost center category
- C. General ledger account



D. Controlling area

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Segment Reporting and Profit Centers: For segment reporting in SAP, a profit center is used to track the financial performance of different business segments. Linking a cost center to a profit center allows for detailed financial analysis and segment reporting.

Implementation and Configuration:

Assign Profit Centers: In the master data of a cost center, assign a profit center to ensure financial transactions related to the cost center can be attributed to the correct business segment.

Segment Reporting: Utilize this setup for segment reporting in financial statements, enhancing transparency and control over segment-wise performance.

Financial Integration:

The linkage between cost centers and profit centers is crucial for deriving segment accounting information, facilitating the allocation of costs and revenues to different business segments.

SAP Financials Configuration Guide

SAP Profit Center Accounting Documentation

QUESTION 44

What types of procedures may be used to perform a cross-plant stock transfer? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Stock transport order without delivery
- B. Slotting and rearrangement
- C. Two-step procedure
- D. One-step procedure
- E. Material requirements planning

Correct Answer: A, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

Cross-Plant Stock Transfers: SAP enables various procedures for transferring stock between plants, which can vary based on the complexity, tracking, and documentation requirements.

Procedures Used:

A . Stock Transport Order Without Delivery: This method involves creating a stock transport order (STO) without the need for a delivery document, typically used for simpler transfers.

C . Two-Step Procedure: Involves two distinct steps: a goods issue at the sending plant and a goods receipt at the receiving plant, allowing for better tracking and control.

D . One-Step Procedure: Combines goods issue and receipt into a single step, simplifying the process but with less granular tracking.

Choosing a Procedure: The choice of procedure depends on the business requirements, such as the need for tracking, the distance between plants, and the type of materials being transferred.

SAP Material Management (MM) Guide

SAP Best Practices for Logistics and Supply Chain Management

QUESTION 45

What activities can a manager complete using Manager Self-Service? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Control costs
- B. Enroll in benefits
- C. Enter time sheet
- D. Manage budget

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

Manager Self-Service (MSS): MSS in SAP provides managers with direct access to relevant information and transactions to manage their team and departmental responsibilities effectively.



Key Activities in MSS:

A . Control Costs: Managers can use MSS to monitor and control the costs associated with their department, such as personnel costs, expenses, and departmental budgets.

D . Manage Budget: MSS allows managers to view, adjust, and manage the budget allocated to their department, ensuring alignment with organizational objectives and financial constraints.

Implementation and Usage: MSS is configured within the SAP Human Capital Management (HCM) module, providing managers with tools and reports to oversee their department's financial performance and resource allocation.

SAP ERP Human Capital Management (HCM) Guide

SAP Manager Self-Service Configuration and User Guide

