

100% Pass Quiz 2026 SAP C_TS4FI_2023: SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting–High Pass-Rate Popular Exams



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We believe that the best brands are those that go beyond expectations. They don't just do the job – they go deeper and become the fabric of our lives. Therefore, our company as the famous brand, even though we have been very successful we have never satisfied with the status quo, and always be willing to constantly update the contents of our C_TS4FI_2023 Exam Torrent in order to keeps latest information about C_TS4FI_2023 exam.

SAP C_TS4FI_2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing Clean Core: It explores clean core principles in ERP systems to maximize business process agility, reduce adaptation efforts, and accelerate innovation within the organization.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">General Ledger Accounting: Under this topic, the focus is on creating and maintaining general ledger accounts, bank master data, and house banks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Financial Closing: This topic covers performing month and year-end closing tasks in Financial Accounting. It involves monitoring closing operations using the Financial Closing Cockpit, managing accruals, and handling posting periods.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accounts Payable & Accounts Receivable: It covers reversing invoices and payments, blocking open invoices for payment, configuring the payment program, defining payment medium workbench settings, and handling debit balance checks.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational Assignments and Process Integration: It focuses on managing organizational units, currencies, validations, document types, and number ranges. It also involves utilizing reporting tools and configuring substitutions.
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C_TS4FI_2023 Real Question | Practice C_TS4FI_2023 Exam Fee

The software keeps track of the previous SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting (C_TS4FI_2023) practice exam attempts and shows the changes of each attempt. You don't need to wait days or weeks to get your performance report. The software displays the result of the SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting (C_TS4FI_2023) practice test immediately, which is an excellent way to understand which area needs more attention.

SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Where do you assign the currency type?

- A. Valuation area
- B. Ledger
- C. Accounting principle
- D. Company

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the currency type is assigned at the level of the accounting principle. This assignment ensures that financial reporting adheres to the currency requirements of specific accounting standards (e.g., local GAAP, IFRS). Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. Accounting principle

* Correct : The currency type is assigned to the accounting principle in SAP S/4HANA. An accounting principle defines the rules and standards for financial reporting, such as local GAAP or IFRS. Each accounting principle can have its own currency type (e.g., company code currency, group currency) to ensure compliance with reporting requirements.

* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the currency type is linked to the accounting principle to support parallel accounting and accurate financial reporting.

B. Valuation area

* Incorrect : The valuation area is used in Asset Accounting and Inventory Management to define how assets or materials are valued. While valuation areas may involve currencies (e.g., for asset depreciation or material valuation), they do not directly assign currency types for financial reporting purposes.

* Reference : Valuation areas focus on operational valuations and are not responsible for assigning currency types to accounting principles.

C. Company

* Incorrect : The company is an organizational unit used in consolidation processes to represent legal entities. It does not directly assign currency types. Currency types are managed at the accounting principle or ledger level, not at the company level.

* Reference : Companies are used for consolidation reporting but do not control currency assignments.

D. Ledger

* Incorrect : While the ledger is closely related to accounting principles and supports parallel accounting, the currency type is not directly assigned to the ledger itself. Instead, the currency type is assigned to the accounting principle, which is then associated with the ledger.

* Reference : Ledgers inherit the currency settings from the accounting principles they are linked to, but the assignment of currency types occurs at the accounting principle level.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Parallel Accounting : Explains how currency types are assigned to accounting principles to support parallel accounting and compliance with different reporting standards.

- * SAP Help Portal - Accounting Principles : Provides detailed guidance on configuring accounting principles and their associated currency types.
- * Currency Types in Financial Reporting : Highlights the role of currency types in ensuring accurate financial reporting under various accounting standards.
- * Integration of FI-AA and FI-GL : Describes how currency types are used in financial reporting and how they align with accounting principles.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which parameters can you configure on the dunning level? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Days in arrears
- B. Interest indicator
- C. Line item grace period
- D. Payment deadline

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, the dunning level is a key component of the dunning process, which is used to remind customers about overdue payments. Each dunning level represents a stage in the dunning process (e.g., first reminder, second reminder, final notice) and can be configured with specific parameters to control how dunning is executed. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. Days in arrears

* Correct : The days in arrears parameter can be configured on the dunning level. This parameter specifies the minimum number of days an invoice or payment must be overdue before it qualifies for inclusion in the dunning run at a specific dunning level. For example, a first reminder might only include items that are 10 days overdue, while a second reminder might include items that are 30 days overdue.

* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the "days in arrears" setting is a critical parameter for determining which overdue items are included in each dunning level.

B. Payment deadline

* Correct : The payment deadline parameter can also be configured on the dunning level. This parameter specifies the date by which the customer must make the payment to avoid further escalation (e.g., additional reminders or legal action). The payment deadline is often displayed on the dunning letter to inform the customer of the urgency of the payment.

* Reference : SAP documentation confirms that the payment deadline is configurable per dunning level to provide clear instructions to the customer and ensure timely payments.

C. Interest indicator

* Incorrect : The interest indicator is not configured at the dunning level. Instead, it is defined at the account or transaction level to calculate interest on overdue payments. While interest calculations may influence the dunning process, the interest indicator itself is not a parameter of the dunning level.

* Reference : Interest indicators are part of the interest calculation configuration and are unrelated to dunning levels.

D. Line item grace period

* Incorrect : The line item grace period is not a parameter that can be configured on the dunning level.

Instead, it is typically defined at the company code or account level to specify a grace period for individual line items before they are considered overdue. This parameter does not directly impact the dunning level configuration.

* Reference : Grace periods are managed separately from dunning levels and are not part of the dunning level setup.

Key References to SAP Documentation:

* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Accounts Receivable : Explains the configuration of dunning levels and their parameters, including days in arrears and payment deadlines.

* SAP Help Portal - Dunning Process : Provides detailed guidance on configuring dunning levels and their impact on the dunning process.

* Dunning Parameters in SAP S/4HANA : Highlights the role of days in arrears and payment deadlines in determining dunning eligibility and actions.

* Interest Calculation Configuration : Describes how interest indicators are configured independently of dunning levels.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You post an incoming payment from a customer with a residual item for a payment difference. What are the consequences?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The residual item becomes a new receivable.
- B. The original document and the payment are cleared.
- C. The residual item is written off to a cost account.
- D. Both the original open item and the residual item remain on the account as open items.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are implementing the Financial Closing Cockpit for your organization.

What are the advantages of defining task groups? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It allows cross template maintenance.
- B. It allows cross task list execution of tasks.
- C. It covers multiple companies with same or similar tasks.
- D. It allows cross task list monitoring of task status.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, the Financial Closing Cockpit is a tool used to manage and monitor financial closing activities efficiently. Task groups are a key feature of the Financial Closing Cockpit that allow organizations to group related tasks together for better organization, execution, and monitoring. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. It covers multiple companies with same or similar tasks.

* Correct : Task groups can be used to define tasks that are applicable to multiple companies within an organization. This is particularly useful for organizations with multiple legal entities or company codes that perform similar closing activities. By grouping these tasks together, you can streamline the closing process across the organization.

* Reference : According to SAP documentation, task groups help standardize and centralize tasks for multiple companies, ensuring consistency and efficiency in the closing process.

D. It allows cross task list execution of tasks.

* Correct : Task groups enable the execution of tasks across multiple task lists. A task group can include tasks from different task lists, allowing users to execute them in a coordinated manner. This ensures that interdependent tasks are completed in the correct sequence, even if they belong to different task lists.

* Reference : SAP documentation highlights that task groups facilitate the execution of tasks across task lists, improving the coordination and efficiency of the closing process.

A. It allows cross task list monitoring of task status.

* Incorrect : While task groups improve the organization and execution of tasks, they do not inherently provide cross-task list monitoring of task status. Monitoring task status is typically handled at the individual task list level or through dashboards and reports, not directly through task groups.

* Reference : Task groups focus on grouping and executing tasks, but monitoring is managed separately using tools like task list overviews or system-generated reports.

B. It allows cross template maintenance.

* Incorrect : Task groups do not directly support cross-template maintenance. Templates are predefined sets of tasks that can be reused, but maintaining templates across multiple task groups is not a feature of task groups themselves. Template maintenance is managed independently of task groups.

* Reference : Cross-template maintenance is not a function of task groups but rather a separate configuration activity.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Financial Closing Cockpit : Explains the role of task groups in organizing and executing tasks for financial closing.

* SAP Help Portal - Financial Closing Cockpit : Provides detailed guidance on creating and managing task groups, including their use for multiple companies and cross-task list execution.

* Task Group Configuration : Highlights how task groups streamline closing activities for organizations with multiple company codes or similar tasks.

* Cross-Task List Execution : Describes how task groups enable the coordinated execution of tasks across different task lists.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following API types does SAP recommend to use to achieve clean core integrations? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- Answer: B,C**

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