

Latest updated C-TS422-2023 Real Dumps Free & Verified SAP Certification Training - Fantastic SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing



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SAP C-TS422-2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Master Data in SAP S• 4HANA: This section covers the exploration of crucial production-related master data elements, with emphasis on bill of material, routing, and production version.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production Orders in SAP S• 4HANA: This section covers BOM item categorization, order status management, availability checks, routing selection, order type setup, and material handling processes.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Process Orders in SAP S• 4HANA: This section covers an introduction to process order components, processing, and relevant master data objects. Overview of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) features.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Clean Core: This section covers the application of clean core principles to enhance business process agility, reduce adaptation efforts, and drive innovation in ERP systems.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to SAP S • 4HANA Supply Chain Planning: This part covers the background and motivation for SAP S • 4HANA, its main components, business applications, and user experience strategy.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Planning in SAP S • 4HANA: This section includes an overview of advanced planning fundamentals and master data. Explanation of key tools and processes. Discussion of planning evaluation concepts.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Planning in SAP S • 4HANA: This section covers a discussion of SAP S • 4HANA best practices, SAP HANA database concept, SAP Fiori user experience, and embedded analytics capabilities.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Requirements Planning in SAP S • 4HANA: This part of the exam covers an examination of planning strategies, tools, and long-term planning concepts. Overview of MRP fundamentals and lot size procedures.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lean Manufacturing in SAP S • 4HANA: This section covers repetitive manufacturing master data, line load planning, and Kanban systems.

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SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

You want to reduce planning efforts for B- and C-classified materials. Which planning procedure do you recommend?

- A. Material Requirements Planning
- B. Subassembly Planning
- **C. Consumption-Based Planning**
- D. Advanced Planning

Answer: C

Explanation:

For B- and C-classified materials (per ABC analysis, typically low-value or less critical items), SAP S/4HANA offers planning procedures to minimize effort:

* Consumption-Based Planning(A): This method (configured with MRP types like "VB" - Reorder Point Planning or "VM" - Automatic Reorder Point, material master, MRP 1 view) relies on historical consumption data rather than detailed forecasts or BOM explosions. It triggers procurement when stock falls below a reorder point, reducing planning complexity-ideal for B/C materials with stable or predictable usage.

Subassembly Planning(B) (e.g., strategy 70) is used for assemblies with dependent requirements, requiring more effort due to BOM and routing maintenance. Advanced Planning(C) (PP/DS) offers detailed scheduling and optimization, overcomplicating planning for low-priority items. Material Requirements Planning(D) (MRP with type "PD") involves full BOM explosion and demand forecasting, which is effort-intensive and better suited for A-class materials. SAP recommends consumption-based planning for simplicity in such cases.

NEW QUESTION # 42

What are some SAP-recommended guiding principles to achieve clean core operations? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Establish an organizational structure, technical foundation, and transformation methodology for clean core.
- B. Establish regular housekeeping tasks and procedures.
- C. Define roles and responsibilities as part of a process transformation office.
- D. Integrate clean core practices in the end-to-end value process chain.
- E. Establish release management.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

SAP's clean core approach for S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition aims for a standardized, upgrade-friendly system. Recommended guiding principles include:

* Establish an organizational structure, technical foundation, and transformation methodology for clean core(A): SAP advises setting up a governance structure, technical standards (e.g., extensibility via SAP BTP), and a methodology (e.g., SAP Activate) to ensure clean core adoption, minimizing customizations from the start.

* Establish release management(C): Effective release management (e.g., via SAP Solution Manager or SAP Cloud ALM) ensures regular updates are applied smoothly, maintaining a clean core by avoiding conflicts with custom code and leveraging new standard features.

* Define roles and responsibilities as part of a process transformation office(E): A dedicated transformation office with clear roles (e.g., process owners, IT architects) oversees clean core adherence, ensuring accountability for standardization and extensibility across teams.

Integrate clean core practices in the end-to-end value process chain(B) is a goal, not a distinct principle-it's an outcome of other principles. Regular housekeeping tasks(D) (e.g., data archiving) supports operations but isn't a core clean core principle, which focuses on design and governance. This is per SAP's clean core strategy.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Your quality department detects a deviation in a raw material batch. Unfortunately, this batch has already been used in production. How can you identify all affected finished goods stocks?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use the batch where-used list.
- B. Use the Batch Information Cockpit.
- C. Use batch derivation.
- D. Use batch determination

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To identify all affected finished goods stocks that contain a deviated raw material batch, you can use the following tools:

The Batch Information Cockpit (BIC) is a central tool that provides an overview of all relevant information and documents related to a batch. You can use the BIC to display the batch genealogy, which shows the hierarchical relationships between batches along the production and distribution process. You can also use the BIC to display the batch traceability, which shows the chronological sequence of events and transactions that affect a batch. The BIC allows you to analyze the batch history and the batch usage across different plants and systems.

The batch where-used list is a tool that determines how a batch is created and used in Production Planning (PP) through various stages of production and displays the result in a list. You can use the batch where-used list to find out in which other batches a batch was used and from which other batches a batch was created. This is important in the case of complaints and questions about product safety if the composition of semi-finished and finished products has to be documented across all production levels.

Batch derivation and batch determination are not tools to identify affected finished goods stocks, but rather tools to assign batches to production orders or sales orders based on certain criteria. Batch derivation is a process of transferring characteristics or values from one batch to another, while batch determination is a process of finding suitable batches for a requirement based on predefined conditions. Reference: Batch Information Cockpit | SAP Help Portal, Batch Where-Used List | SAP Help Portal.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Mode selection is one of the scheduling options available with Advanced Planning in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition. When can you use mode selection?

- A. When several operations are maintained for one product
- B. When multiple planned orders are scheduled in parallel on one resource
- C. When several production versions are maintained for one product
- **D. When alternative resources are used within one operation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA PP/DS, mode selection refers to choosing between alternative production modes (combinations of resources and recipes) within detailed scheduling (e.g., /SAPAPO/CDPS0 or heuristics). It is used:

* When alternative resources are used within one operation (B): In the PP/DS resource (mapped from work center, CR02) and operation (routing, CA02), modes define different resource options (e.g., Machine A vs. Machine B) for the same operation. Mode selection (configured in the PPM or PDS, /SAPAPO/RES01) allows PP/DS to pick the best resource based on availability, priority (Mode Priority field), or cost during scheduling.

Several operations for one product (A) involves operation sequencing, not mode selection. Several production versions (C) (MRP 4 view) define BOM/routing combinations at the material level, not within an operation.

Multiple planned orders in parallel (D) relates to resource loading, not mode-specific choices. This is per SAP's PP/DS scheduling options.

NEW QUESTION # 45

In the Capacity Scheduling Table, which settings can you select for the planning strategy?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Finiteness level**
- B. Planning mode
- **C. Scheduling control**
- D. Fixed pegging
- **E. Direction**

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

The planning strategy settings in the Capacity Scheduling Table determine how the system schedules the operations or orders on the resources. You can select the following settings:

Finiteness level: This setting defines how strictly the system considers the capacity availability of the resources when scheduling. You can choose between infinite, finite, and optimized scheduling. Infinite scheduling ignores the capacity availability and schedules the operations or orders as early as possible. Finite scheduling respects the capacity availability and schedules the operations or orders only in the free slots of the resources. Optimized scheduling tries to find the best compromise between infinite and finite scheduling by minimizing the delays and overloads.¹² **Scheduling control:** This setting defines how the system handles the scheduling conflicts that may arise when scheduling the operations or orders. You can choose between rescheduling, shifting, and splitting. Rescheduling means that the system moves the conflicting operations or orders to a later date. Shifting means that the system moves the conflicting operations or orders to another resource within the same resource network. Splitting means that the system splits the conflicting operations or orders into smaller parts and schedules them on different resources or dates.¹³ **Direction:** This setting defines the direction of the scheduling. You can choose between forward and backward scheduling. Forward scheduling means that the system schedules the operations or orders from the start date to the end date. Backward scheduling means that the system schedules the operations or orders from the end date to the start date.¹⁴

Reference:

Planning Strategy Settings - SAP Help Portal

Finiteness Level - SAP Help Portal

Scheduling Control - SAP Help Portal

Direction - SAP Help Portal

NEW QUESTION # 46

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