

Quiz 2026 Reliable C-TS4FI-2023: SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting Pass Test Guide



SAP CERTIFICATION

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The Prep4SureReview is one of the top-rated and trusted platforms that are committed to making the SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting (C-TS4FI-2023) certification exam journey successful. To achieve this objective Prep4SureReview has hired a team of experienced and qualified SAP C-TS4FI-2023 Exam trainers. They work together and put all their expertise to maintain the top standard of SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting (C-TS4FI-2023) practice test all the time.

SAP C-TS4FI-2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview and Deployment of SAP S 4HANA: The topic gives an overview of SAP HANA architecture. Moreover, it describes the scope and deployment options of SAP S 4HANA.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.
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"> General Ledger Accounting: Under this topic, the focus is on creating and maintaining general ledger accounts, bank master data, and house banks.

SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

How does the SAP HANA architecture improve SAP S/4HANA system performance?

Please choose the correct answer.

- A. SAP HANA uses a structured hierarchical data model with a multitude of lean prebuilt aggregated tables to write efficient code.
- B. SAP HANA allows you to build aggregate tables on top of aggregates and, in addition, special versions of the database tables to support special applications.
- **C. SAP HANA organizes data in line item tables and can aggregate data from these line item tables at runtime.**
- D. SAP HANA makes extensive use of database indexes providing common access paths to data in order to improve access speed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 77

You post an unplanned depreciation to an asset. What is the effect on FI-AA and FI-GL?

- **A. Posting is done in FI-AA and in FI-GL online and in real time.**
- B. Posting is done in FI-AA in real time and in FI-GL once the depreciation posting program has run.
- C. Posting is not done in FI-AA and in FI-GL until the depreciation posting program has run.
- D. Posting is done in FI-AA in real time and in FI-GL once the periodic posting program has run.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 78

On which levels do you define FI-AA account determination? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Client
- **B. Company code**
- **C. Chart of depreciation**
- D. Chart of accounts

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, FI-AA (Asset Accounting) account determination is used to define how accounts are assigned for various asset-related transactions, such as acquisitions, retirements, and depreciation postings.

Account determination ensures that financial postings in Asset Accounting are correctly reflected in the General Ledger (FI-GL). Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

B. Chart of depreciation

* **Correct** : The chart of depreciation is a key level for defining FI-AA account determination. It contains the rules and settings for asset accounting, including account assignments for different transaction types (e.g., acquisitions, retirements). The chart of depreciation is country-specific and ensures compliance with local accounting standards.

* **Reference** : According to SAP documentation, the chart of depreciation is the primary configuration level for account determination in Asset Accounting. It provides the framework for assigning G/L accounts based on transaction types and asset classes.

D. Company code

* **Correct** : The company code is another important level for defining FI-AA account determination.

While the chart of depreciation provides the overall structure, the company code specifies the actual G/L accounts to be used for asset-related postings. This ensures that the accounts align with the company code's chart of accounts and reporting requirements.

* **Reference** : SAP allows account determination to be customized at the company code level to ensure flexibility and compliance with organizational needs.

A. Client

* **Incorrect** : The client is the highest organizational unit in SAP systems and represents an independent business entity. However, account determination in FI-AA is not defined at the client level. Instead, it is configured at more granular levels, such as the chart of depreciation and company code.

* **Reference** : Client-level configurations typically involve system-wide settings, such as user roles or number ranges, but not specific financial reporting structures like account determination.

C. Chart of accounts

* **Incorrect** : While the chart of accounts contains the list of G/L accounts used in Financial Accounting (FI), it is not a direct level for defining FI-AA account determination. Instead, the chart of accounts provides the pool of accounts that can be assigned during account determination at the chart of depreciation and company code levels.

* **Reference** : The chart of accounts serves as a repository of G/L accounts but does not control the specific assignment of accounts for asset-related transactions.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

* **SAP S/4HANA Finance for Asset Accounting (FI-AA)** : Explains the role of the chart of depreciation and company code in account determination.

* **SAP Help Portal - Account Determination in FI-AA** : Provides detailed guidance on configuring account determination at the chart of depreciation and company code levels.

* **Integration of FI-AA and FI-GL** : Describes how account determination ensures accurate posting of asset-related transactions in the General Ledger.

* **Chart of Depreciation Configuration** : Highlights the importance of the chart of depreciation in defining country-specific account determination rules.

NEW QUESTION # 79

You are posting a general journal entry for your company code. After posting the entry, you notice the document number is in the wrong number range.

After reversing the document, what do you need to change when reposting the document?

- A. Document number
- B. Posting key
- C. Assignment
- **D. Document type**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* **Understanding the Issue:**

* When posting a general journal entry, the document number range is determined by the document type. If you receive an error

indicating that the document number is not in the accepted range, it implies that the document type's number range is not correctly configured.

* Reversing the Document:

* After reversing the incorrect document, you need to change the document type to one with an appropriate number range. This ensures that the reposted document will fall within the acceptable number range.

* Steps to Repost the Document with Correct Number Range:

* Access the relevant transaction: Use the appropriate transaction code for posting the general journal entry, such as FB50.

* Select the correct document type: When entering the journal entry details, select a document type that has the correct number range. This can be done in the header section of the journal entry screen.

* Post the entry: Proceed with entering the necessary details and post the journal entry. The system will now use the number range associated with the new document type, avoiding the previous error.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which of the following currency types can be defined for a specific ledger? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. 60 = Global company currency
- B. 00 = Document currency
- C. 40 = Hard currency
- D. 10 = Company code currency
- E. 30 = Group currency

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, ledgers are used to manage financial accounting data and support parallel accounting requirements (e.g., local GAAP vs. IFRS). Each ledger can be configured with specific currency types to meet reporting and compliance needs. Let's analyze each option to determine which currency types can be defined for a specific ledger.

Explanation of Each Option:

B. 00 = Document currency

* Correct : The document currency (currency type 00) is the currency in which a financial transaction is originally recorded. It is always available in every ledger because it ensures that the original transaction amount is preserved for reporting and reconciliation purposes.

* For example, if an invoice is issued in USD, the document currency will be USD. This currency type is essential for maintaining accurate financial records.

* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the document currency is stored in the Universal Journal (ACDOCA) and is a mandatory field for every financial posting.

D. 10 = Company code currency

* Correct : The company code currency (currency type 10) is the default currency of the company code.

It is automatically available in every ledger and is used as the primary currency for legal reporting and balance sheet preparation.

* For example, if the company code currency is EUR, all postings are converted to EUR for reporting purposes, regardless of the document currency.

* Reference : The company code currency is defined during the creation of the company code and is a key component of financial reporting at the company code level.

E. 30 = Group currency

* Correct : The group currency (currency type 30) is used for consolidation purposes and represents the currency of the corporate group or headquarters. It can be defined for specific ledgers to support group reporting requirements, such as preparing consolidated financial statements.

* For example, if the group currency is USD, financial data from multiple company codes can be converted to USD for consolidation.

* Reference : Group currency is critical for external reporting under IFRS and is supported in SAP S/4HANA through ledger configuration.

A. 60 = Global company currency

* Incorrect : The global company currency (currency type 60) is not a standard currency type in SAP S/4HANA.

While some custom implementations might use this term, it is not officially recognized in SAP documentation for ledger configuration.

* Reference : SAP S/4HANA supports predefined currency types like document currency, company code currency, and group currency, but global company currency is not part of the standard configuration.

C. 40 = Hard currency

* Incorrect : Hard currency (currency type 40) is a special currency type used in countries with high inflation or currency instability.

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