

SAP C_TS422_2023資格問題対応 & C_TS422_2023認定 テキスト



P.S.JpshikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 SAP C_TS422_2023ダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LHgZPdINZp2txWTdx3SYOvYqGqKXKKl6>

JpshikenのC_TS422_2023問題集を利用してみたらどうですか。この問題集は最近更新されたもので、実際試験で出題される可能性がある問題をすべて含んでいて、あなたが一回で成功することを保証できますから。この問題集は信じられないほどの良い成果を見せます。試験に失敗すればJpshikenは全額返金のことができますから、ご安心に問題集を利用してください。JpshikenのC_TS422_2023試験参考書できっとあなたが望ましい成功を取られます。

SAP C_TS422_2023 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• SAP S • 4HANA における資材所要量計画: 試験のこの部分では、計画戦略、ツール、長期計画の概念について試験します。MRP の基礎とロット サイズ手順の概要。
トピック 2	• SAP S • 4HANA における需要管理: このセクションでは、さまざまな製造環境における生産方法の比較について説明します。
トピック 3	• SAP S • 4HANA におけるリーン製造: このセクションでは、反復製造マスター データ、ラインロード計画、およびカンバン システムについて説明します。
トピック 4	• SAP S • 4HANA のキャパシティ プランニング: このセクションでは、SAP S • 4HANA のベスト プラクティス、SAP HANA データベースの概念、SAP Fiori ユーザー エクスペリエンス、組み込み分析機能について説明します。
トピック 5	• SAP S • 4HANA サプライ チェーン プランニングの概要: この部分では、SAP S • 4HANA の背景と目的、その主要コンポーネント、ビジネス アプリケーション、およびユーザー エクスペリエンス戦略について説明します。
トピック 6	• SAP S • 4HANA の高度な計画: このセクションには、高度な計画の基礎とマスター データの概要が含まれています。主要なツールとプロセスの説明。計画評価の概念に関する説明。

- クリーン コアの管理: このセクションでは、ビジネスプロセスの俊敏性を高め、適応作業を削減し、ERP システムのイノベーションを推進するためのクリーン コアの原則の適用について説明します。

>> SAP C_TS422_2023資格問題対応 <<

完璧なC_TS422_2023資格問題対応 & 合格スムーズC_TS422_2023認定テキスト | ユニークなC_TS422_2023模擬体験 SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing

あなたの利益を保障するために、あなたのC_TS422_2023問題集を購入した後、我々はC_TS422_2023対策の一年間の無料更新を提供します。我々の専門家たちは毎日更新を検査していますから、この一年間で、もし更新があったら、更新したC_TS422_2023問題集は自動的にあなたのメールアドレスに送られます。我々Jpshikenはあなたの持っている商品は最新のものを保証しています。

SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing 認定 C_TS422_2023 試験問題 (Q74-Q79):

質問 # 74

Your company produces a finished good based on a forecast and expects it to be in stock when customers order it. If customers order more than the forecasted quantity, this must NOT have any impact on the production program. Which planning strategy do you use?

- A. Assembly processing with production orders (82)
- **B. Make-to-stock production (10)**
- C. Planning without final assembly (50)
- D. Planning with final assembly (40)

正解: B

解説:

In SAP S/4HANA, planning strategies (material master, MRP 3 view, Strategy Group) determine how production aligns with demand. The scenario describes a pure make-to-stock (MTS) environment where goods are produced based on forecasts (planned independent requirements, PIRs) and held in stock, with excess customer orders not affecting the production program:

* Make-to-stock production (10)(D): Strategy 10 uses PIRs (entered via MD61) to drive production, and finished goods are stocked (goods receipt via CO15). Sales orders (VA01) are fulfilled from stock, and excess demand beyond the forecast does not trigger additional production or consume PIRs-it's handled separately (e.g., via backorder or rejection). This ensures the production program remains stable, based solely on the forecast.

Assembly processing with production orders (82)(A) is a make-to-order (MTO) strategy tied to sales orders, not forecasts. Planning with final assembly (40)(B) allows sales orders to consume PIRs, potentially impacting production if demand exceeds the forecast. Planning without final assembly (50)(C) plans subassemblies based on PIRs, with final assembly triggered by sales orders, also affecting production. Strategy 10 meets the requirement per SAP's MTS planning logic.

質問 # 75

You want to trigger in-house production of a semi-finished material before a sales order for the corresponding finished good is received. Which planning strategy supports the consumption of planned independent requirements by dependent requirements for the semi-finished material?

- **A. Planning at assembly level (70)**
- B. Assembly processing with production orders (82)
- C. Production by lot size (30)
- D. Planning with final assembly (40)

正解: A

解説:

In SAP S/4HANA, the goal is to plan in-house production of a semi-finished material using planned independent requirements (PIRs), with those PIRs consumed by dependent requirements from the finished good's production:

* Planning at assembly level (70)(D): Strategy 70 (material master, MRP 3 view, Strategy Group: 70) is designed for subassemblies or semi-finished materials. PIRs are entered for the semi-finished material (MD61), triggering in-house production (planned orders via MRP). When a sales order for the finished good is received, the dependent requirements (from BOM explosion) consume these PIRs within the consumption period (MRP 3 view), aligning production of the semi-finished material with higher-level demand.

Assembly processing with production orders (82)(A) is an MTO strategy tied to sales orders, not PIRs.

Planning with final assembly (40)(B) applies to finished goods, where PIRs are consumed by sales orders, not dependent requirements of semi-finished items. Production by lot size (30)(C) focuses on lot-size-based production without consumption logic. Strategy 70 is explicitly designed for this scenario per SAP documentation.

質問 # 76

Which business processes are affected by settings in the order-type-dependent parameters?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Select master data.
- B. Check material availability.
- C. Schedule production orders.
- D. Define integration with cost accounting.

正解: B、C

解説:

The order-type-dependent parameters are configuration settings that control various aspects of production order processing, such as number range, scheduling type, availability check, costing variant, confirmation parameters, and so on. These parameters are assigned to a production order type, which is a key that defines the characteristics and business rules of a production order. The order-type-dependent parameters affect the following business processes:

Check material availability: The availability check determines whether the required materials and capacities are available for the production order. The availability check is controlled by the checking rule and the checking group, which are defined in the order-type-dependent parameters. The checking rule specifies which stocks, receipts, and issues are considered in the availability check. The checking group determines how the system responds to the availability situation, such as issuing a warning or an error message, or rescheduling the order.

Schedule production orders: The scheduling of production orders calculates the planned dates and times for the operations and the order. The scheduling is controlled by the scheduling type and the scheduling parameters, which are defined in the order-type-dependent parameters. The scheduling type determines whether the system performs forward or backward scheduling, and whether it considers the basic dates or the production dates. The scheduling parameters determine how the system calculates the operation durations, interoperation times, and floats. Reference: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 123; [SAP Help Portal: Order-Type-Dependent Parameters].

質問 # 77

Your company produces a finished good based on a forecast expects it to be in stock when customers order it. If customers order more than the forecasted quantity this must NOT have any impact on the production program.

Which planning strategy do you use?

- A. Assembly processing with production orders (82)
- B. Planning without final assembly (50)
- C. Make-to-stock production (10)
- D. Planning with final assembly (40)

正解: C

質問 # 78

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 batch determination.

- 正解: B、C

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C TS422 2023認定テキスト: https://www.jpshiken.com/C_TS422_2023_shiken.html

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無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJpshiken C_TS422_2023 PDFダンプをダウンロードする: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LHgZPdINZp2txWTdx3SYOvYqGqkXKKl6>