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SAP C_TS422_2023 Certification Exam Syllabus and Exam Questions

SAP C_TS422_2023 Exam Guide

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SAP C_TS422_2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand Management in SAP S• 4HANA: This section covers a comparison of production methods in various manufacturing environments.

Topic 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to SAP S 4HANA Production Planning: This section covers an overview of production planning components, functions, and planning approaches. Exploration of emerging trends.
Topic 6	<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 (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

What is a prerequisite for consumption of planned independent requirements to take place for planning strategy 40 (Planning with final assembly)?

- A. A sales order is created.
- B. MRP creates a planned order.
- C. MRP creates a dependent requirement.
- D. A sales order is delivered.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Planning strategy 40 (Planning with Final Assembly) in SAP S/4HANA (material master, MRP 3 view, Strategy Group: 40) uses planned independent requirements (PIRs) to forecast demand, which are then consumed by actual sales orders. The prerequisite for this consumption is:

* A sales order is created(D): In strategy 40, PIRs (entered via MD61) are reduced when a sales order (transaction VA01) is created within the consumption period (defined in MRP 3 view, e.g., Consumption Mode and Period). The system matches the sales order quantity and date against PIRs, reducing them accordingly to align production with actual demand.

MRP creates a dependent requirement(A) occurs downstream for components, not as a trigger for PIR consumption. A sales order is delivered(B) is too late-consumption happens at order creation, not delivery (VL01N). MRP creates a planned order(C) is a result of PIRs or sales orders, not a prerequisite for consumption. This is per SAP's demand management logic for strategy 40.

NEW QUESTION # 68

What information do you have to maintain to define the relationship between supply source dem source in the Kanban process?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Work Center
- B. Routing
- C. Production supply area
- D. Replenishment strategy

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 69

Under what circumstances can you change the material type for a material if stocks, reservations, or purchasing documents exist?
Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The same account category is used.
- B. The same base unit of measure is used.
- C. The quantity and value updates are the same.
- D. The same batch management level is used.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, changing the material type (transaction MMAM) is restricted if stocks, reservations, or purchasing documents exist, but it's allowed under specific conditions:

* The quantity and value updates are the same(A): The old and new material types must have identical quantity and value update settings in their valuation areas (configured in OMS2, Material Type Customizing). For example, both must update quantity and value (e.g., "FERT" to "HALB"), or neither (e.g., "NLAG" to "DIEN"). If these differ, the change is blocked due to inconsistencies in stock valuation.

* The same base unit of measure is used(C): The base unit (material master, Basic Data 1 view) must remain unchanged between material types. Changing it (e.g., from "PC" to "KG") would invalidate existing stock or document quantities, so the system requires consistency to allow the type change.

The same batch management level(B) (e.g., plant or material level, configured in OMCT) is not a strict requirement-batch settings can differ as long as other conditions are met. The same account category(D) (e.

g., General Ledger account determination) influences posting but isn't a prerequisite-account assignment can be adjusted post-change. This is per SAP's material type change rules.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which time elements does MRP consider in backward scheduling to determine the order dates for components from dependent requirements?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Operation duration
- B. In-house production time
- C. Total replenishment lead time
- D. Planned delivery time

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Backward scheduling is a method of determining the order dates for components from dependent requirements by starting from the requirement date of the finished product and working backwards through the production structure. Backward scheduling considers the following time elements:

Operation duration: This is the time required to perform an operation on a resource, such as a work center or a machine. Operation duration is influenced by various factors, such as the quantity, the lot size, the setup time, the processing time, the teardown time, and the operation scrap. Operation duration is subtracted from the requirement date of the finished product to determine the start date of the operation.

In-house production time: This is the time required to produce a material in-house, from the start of the first operation to the end of the last operation. In-house production time is influenced by various factors, such as the routing, the work center, the production version, and the scheduling margin key. In-house production time is subtracted from the start date of the first operation to determine the order start date of the material.

Backward scheduling does not consider the following time elements:

Total replenishment lead time: This is the time required to procure a material externally, from the creation of the purchase requisition to the receipt of the goods. Total replenishment lead time is influenced by various factors, such as the planned delivery time, the goods receipt processing time, the release time, and the scheduling margin key. Total replenishment lead time is used in forward scheduling, not backward scheduling, to determine the order dates for externally procured materials.

Planned delivery time: This is the time required to deliver a material from the vendor to the receiving plant. Planned delivery time is maintained in the purchasing info record or the material master record. Planned delivery time is a component of the total

replenishment lead time, which is used in forward scheduling, not backward scheduling, to determine the order dates for externally procured materials. Reference: Backward Scheduling | SAP Help Portal, Scheduling | SAP Help Portal, SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide, page 77-78.

NEW QUESTION # 71

What does the material type influence?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Which material master screens appear and in which sequence
- B. Which plant-specific and plant-independent statuses are allowed
- C. Whether the material is produced in-house, procured externally, or both
- D. Which document types and class categories are allowed

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The material type is a key attribute that classifies materials according to their characteristics and determines how they are processed in the system. The material type influences the following aspects of material management:

Which material master screens appear and in which sequence: The material type controls which fields are required, optional, or hidden in the material master record. It also determines the order in which the screens are displayed when creating or changing a material master record. Different material types may have different views and fields depending on the business requirements. For example, a raw material may have a purchasing view, while a finished product may have a sales view.

Whether the material is produced in-house, procured externally, or both: The material type defines the procurement type of the material, which indicates how the material is procured. The procurement type can be in-house production, external procurement, or both. The procurement type affects the planning and execution of the material requirements. For example, a material with in-house production procurement type will generate planned orders, while a material with external procurement type will generate purchase requisitions or schedule lines.

The material type does not influence the following aspects of material management:

Which document types and class categories are allowed: The document type is a key attribute that classifies documents according to their business purpose and determines how they are processed in the system. The document type controls the number range, field selection, and status profile of the document. The document type is independent of the material type and can be used for any material type. For example, a purchase order document type can be used for any material type that is procured externally. The class category is a key attribute that classifies classes according to their application area and determines how they are processed in the system. The class category controls the characteristics, object types, and inheritance rules of the class. The class category is independent of the material type and can be used for any material type. For example, a material class category can be used for any material type that has characteristics.

Which plant-specific and plant-independent statuses are allowed: The status is an attribute that indicates the current condition of an object in the system. The status can be plant-specific or plant-independent, depending on whether it applies to a specific plant or to all plants. The status is independent of the material type and can be used for any material type. For example, a material can have a plant-specific status of blocked for quality reasons, or a plant-independent status of discontinued. Reference: Material Type | SAP Help Portal, Material Master (LO-MD-MM) | SAP Help Portal, Document Types | SAP Help Portal, [Class Category | SAP Help Portal], [Status Management | SAP Help Portal]

NEW QUESTION # 72

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