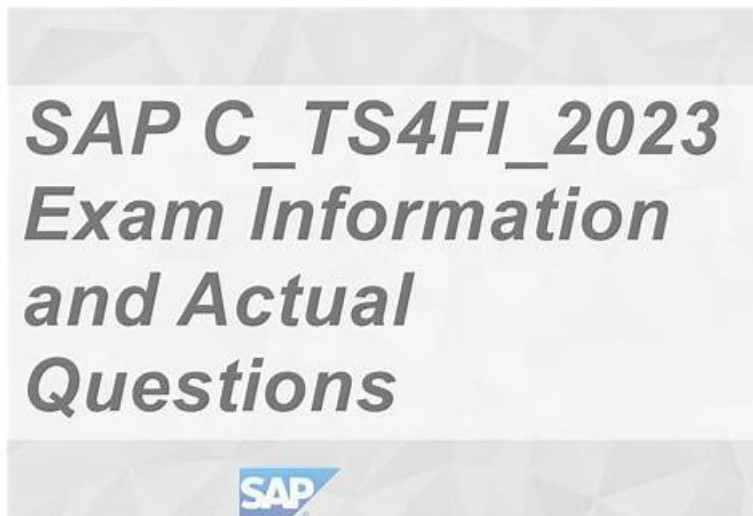


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## SAP C\_TS4FI\_2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overview and Deployment of SAP S</li><li>4HANA: The topic gives an overview of SAP HANA architecture. Moreover, it describes the scope and deployment options of SAP S</li><li>4HANA.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General Ledger Accounting: Under this topic, the focus is on creating and maintaining general ledger accounts, bank master data, and house banks.</li></ul>

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## SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Financial Accounting Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

### NEW QUESTION # 10

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. 30 = Group currency
- C. 00 = Document currency
- D. 40 = Hard currency
- E. 10 = Company code currency

**Answer: B,C,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.

It is not typically defined for specific ledgers unless required by local regulations.

\* Reference : Hard currency is optional and is only relevant in specific scenarios, such as hyperinflationary economies. It is not a standard requirement for ledger configuration.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Parallel Accounting : Explains how different currency types are used in ledgers to support parallel accounting requirements.

\* SAP Help Portal - Currency Types in Ledgers : Provides detailed guidance on configuring currency types for specific ledgers.

\* Universal Journal (ACDOCA) : Highlights that document currency (00), company code currency (10), and group currency (30) are stored in the universal journal and are essential for financial reporting.

\* Group Reporting in SAP S/4HANA : Describes the use of group currency (30) for consolidation purposes.

## NEW QUESTION # 11

In which scenarios is the technical clearing account posted? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Settlement of an investment order to an asset under construction
- **B. Valuated goods receipt on a purchase order with an asset as account assignment**
- C. Direct asset acquisition posting with a vendor invoice (not linked to a purchase order)
- **D. Asset transfer posting between asset classes**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the technical clearing account is used as an intermediary account during specific financial transactions to ensure proper reconciliation and accounting. It temporarily holds values during complex postings before they are transferred to their final accounts. Let's analyze each option to determine in which scenarios the technical clearing account is posted.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. Asset transfer posting between asset classes

\* Correct : When transferring assets between different asset classes (e.g., from machinery to buildings), the system uses the technical clearing account to temporarily hold the value of the asset being transferred. This ensures that the transaction is balanced and reconciled before the value is posted to the new asset class.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, asset transfers between asset classes require the use of a technical clearing account to handle the intermediate step in the transfer process.

D. Valuated goods receipt on a purchase order with an asset as account assignment

\* Correct : When performing a valuated goods receipt for a purchase order where the account assignment is an asset, the system posts the invoice amount to the technical clearing account. This ensures that the value is temporarily held until the final settlement to the asset account occurs.

\* Reference : In SAP S/4HANA, valuated goods receipts with asset account assignments use the technical clearing account to manage the transition between procurement and asset capitalization.

B. Settlement of an investment order to an asset under construction

\* Incorrect : During the settlement of an investment order to an asset under construction (AuC), the system directly posts the costs to the AuC without using the technical clearing account. The settlement process does not require an intermediary account because the costs are directly allocated to the asset.

\* Reference : Settlement of investment orders to AuC is managed through direct postings to the asset account, bypassing the need for a technical clearing account.

C. Direct asset acquisition posting with a vendor invoice (not linked to a purchase order)

\* Incorrect : For direct asset acquisitions without a purchase order, the system directly posts the invoice amount to the asset account. Since there is no intermediate step requiring reconciliation, the technical clearing account is not used.

\* Reference : Direct postings to assets do not involve the technical clearing account unless there is a specific procurement or valuation process (e.g., valuated goods receipts).

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Asset Accounting (FI-AA) : Explains the role of the technical clearing account in asset-related transactions, including asset transfers and valuated goods receipts.

\* SAP Help Portal - Technical Clearing Account : Provides detailed guidance on when and how the technical clearing account is used in SAP S/4HANA.

\* Goods Receipt Process with Asset Account Assignment : Highlights the use of the technical clearing account during valuated goods receipts for assets.

\* Investment Order Settlement : Describes the direct settlement process for investment orders to assets under construction.

## NEW QUESTION # 12

You run a financial statement report and notice the net profit calculated is different than what you expect. What could cause the issue? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. You have added an account to the wrong node and it is included in the assets section.
- B. You have added an account to the liabilities node that belongs to the financial statement notes.
- C. You selected account group assignment by balance for an account and it is displayed as a liability.
- D. You have accounts that you have not assigned in the financial statement version.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, when running a financial statement report, discrepancies in the calculated net profit can arise due to misconfigurations or omissions in the financial statement version (FSV). The FSV defines how G/L accounts are grouped and displayed in the financial statements. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. You have added an account to the wrong node and it is included in the assets section.

\* Correct : If an account is incorrectly assigned to the wrong node in the financial statement version (e.

g., an expense account mistakenly included in the assets section), it will distort the financial statement calculations. For example, an expense account incorrectly classified as an asset would reduce expenses and inflate assets, leading to an incorrect net profit calculation.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the accuracy of financial statements depends on proper assignment of accounts to the correct nodes in the FSV.

C. You have accounts that you have not assigned in the financial statement version.

\* Correct : If certain accounts are not assigned to any node in the financial statement version, their balances will not be included in the financial statement report. This omission can lead to incomplete data and result in an incorrect net profit calculation.

\* Reference : SAP documentation emphasizes the importance of assigning all relevant accounts to the appropriate nodes in the FSV to ensure accurate reporting.

B. You have added an account to the liabilities node that belongs to the financial statement notes.

\* Incorrect : While adding an account to the liabilities node that belongs to the financial statement notes may affect the presentation of the financial statements, it does not directly impact the calculation of net profit. Net profit is primarily influenced by income and expense accounts, not liabilities or notes.

\* Reference : Accounts in the liabilities section or notes do not directly contribute to the net profit calculation.

D. You selected account group assignment by balance for an account and it is displayed as a liability.

\* Incorrect : Assigning an account to a specific group based on its balance (e.g., displaying it as a liability) affects how the account is categorized in the financial statement but does not alter the underlying balance or the net profit calculation. The net profit is determined by the actual balances of income and expense accounts, not their grouping.

\* Reference : Grouping accounts by balance impacts presentation but does not change the financial data used in net profit calculations.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Financial Statement Reporting : Explains how the financial statement version (FSV) determines the structure and accuracy of financial reports.

\* SAP Help Portal - Financial Statement Version (FSV) : Provides detailed guidance on configuring and maintaining the FSV, including proper assignment of accounts to nodes.

\* Net Profit Calculation in Financial Statements : Highlights the role of income and expense accounts in determining net profit and the impact of misconfigurations.

\* Account Grouping and Presentation : Describes how accounts are grouped and displayed in financial statements without affecting underlying balances.

## NEW QUESTION # 13

What can you achieve with the legacy data transfer in Asset Accounting via transaction AS91?

- A. Posting of take over values
- B. Posting the summary write off in G/L
- C. Creation of master data
- D. Setting the company code status for legacy data transfer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the legacy data transfer process in Asset Accounting is used to migrate asset-related data from legacy systems into SAP. Transaction AS91 specifically supports the posting of takeover values for assets during the legacy data transfer process. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

D. Posting of take over values

\* Correct : Transaction AS91 is designed to post the takeover values of assets during the legacy data transfer. These takeover values represent the initial acquisition and production costs (APC), accumulated depreciation, and other financial information for assets as of a specific key date (e.g., the go-live date). This ensures that the asset balances from the legacy system are accurately transferred to SAP.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, AS91 is used to post takeover values for assets during the legacy data transfer process, ensuring continuity in financial reporting.

A. Setting the company code status for legacy data transfer

\* Incorrect : Setting the company code status for legacy data transfer is typically done using transaction OAYR or similar configuration steps, not via AS91. AS91 focuses on posting takeover values, not configuring the company code status.

\* Reference : The company code status for legacy data transfer is part of the preparation phase and is managed separately from the actual posting of takeover values.

B. Creation of master data

\* Incorrect : While asset master data must be created before posting takeover values, this is typically done using transactions like AS01 or through batch uploads. AS91 does not create asset master data; it only posts the financial values for existing assets.

\* Reference : Master data creation is a prerequisite for AS91 but is not performed within the transaction itself.

C. Posting the summary write off in G/L

\* Incorrect : Posting a summary write-off in the General Ledger (G/L) is unrelated to the legacy data transfer process in Asset Accounting. AS91 focuses on transferring asset-specific financial data, not writing off balances in the G/L.

\* Reference : Summary write-offs are typically handled in Financial Accounting (FI) or Controlling (CO) processes, not during asset legacy data transfer.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Asset Accounting (FI-AA) : Explains the legacy data transfer process and the role of transaction AS91 in posting takeover values.

\* SAP Help Portal - Legacy Data Transfer in FI-AA : Provides detailed guidance on using AS91 for posting takeover values during the migration process.

\* Asset Accounting Migration Cockpit : Describes the end-to-end process for migrating asset data, including the use of AS91 for financial postings.

\* Integration of FI-AA and FI-GL : Highlights how takeover values are posted to ensure accurate integration between Asset Accounting and General Ledger.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

In an asset main number in Asset Accounting, which information can be different between international GAAP and local GAAP? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Depreciation start date
- B. Asset class
- C. Capitalization date
- D. Net book value

Answer: A,D

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

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