

## [2024 Use Valid New Free C\_TS422\_2023 Exam Dumps & Answers [Q14-Q34]



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**Q14.** Where do you maintain data to determine the duration of an operation for production? Note: There are

2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Work center
- \* Material master
- \* Routing
- \* Production version

**Q15.** What time element of midpoint scheduled operations can be reduced by reduction strategy settings while dispatching? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Queue time
- \* Teardown time
- \* Move time
- \* Setup time

**Q16.** Which information is required when you create a product master in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Base unit of measure
- \* Industry sector
- \* Selection screen for views
- \* Product type

**Q17.** You want to reduce planning efforts for B C classified materials. Which planning procedure do you recommend?

- \* Consumption Based Planning
- \* Subassembly Planning
- \* Advanced Planning
- \* Material Requirements Planning

**Q18.** Which of the following are possible configuration steps when setting up the alert monitor in Advanced Planning? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Assign the alert profile to the overall profile.
- \* Assign the overall profile to the authorization profile.
- \* Create an object selection variant for alerts according to the priority of ATP categories.
- \* Create an object selection variant for productionplanningrelated alerts.

**Q19.** How can you support a GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) compliant production process? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* Digital signature
- \* Approved resources
- \* Recipe approval
- \* GMPcompliant flag
- \* Batch record

**Q20.** Which of the following are possible configuration steps when setting up the alert monitor in Advanced Planning? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Create an object selection variant for priority-category-related alerts.
- \* Assign the alert profile to the overall profile.
- \* Create an object selection variant for production-planning-related alerts.
- \* Assign the overall profile to the authorization profile.

The alert monitor in Advanced Planning allows you to monitor and analyze the planning situation and identify any problems or deviations from the desired state. To use the alert monitor, you need to configure the following elements:

**Overall profile:** This defines the scope and content of the alert monitor, such as the planning objects, the alert types, the alert categories, and the alert levels. You can assign one or more alert profiles to an overall profile to specify the alerts that you want to monitor.

**Alert profile:** This defines the criteria and parameters for generating alerts, such as the time horizon, the planning version, the planning mode, and the alert threshold. You can create different alert profiles for different planning scenarios or objectives.

**Authorization profile:** This defines the access rights and restrictions for the alert monitor, such as the planning objects, the locations, the products, and the resources that a user can view or edit. You can assign an overall profile to an authorization profile to control which alerts a user can see or process.

Therefore, to set up the alert monitor, you need to assign the alert profile to the overall profile (B) and assign the overall profile to

the authorization profile (D). Creating an object selection variant for priority-category-related alerts (A) or production-planning-related alerts (C) is not a configuration step, but a selection option in the alert monitor to filter the alerts by different criteria. Reference:

**Q21.** How can you set up the supply source for the Kanban process in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* Use run schedule quantities for inhouse production.
- \* Use stock transfer reservations for stock transfer.
- \* Use purchase orders for external procurement.
- \* Use quotations for internal external procurement.
- \* Use purchasing costs for automated source prioritization.

**Q22.** In documentation for MRP in Advanced Planning, you read that new orders are created through infinite planning. What does this mean for the capacity requirements of a new order?

- \* MRP assigns the capacity requirements automatically to work centers with the earliest available capacity.
- \* MRP assigns the capacity requirements automatically after the last scheduled order on a work center.
- \* MRP creates the capacity requirements without checking the work center capacities.
- \* MRP creates the capacity requirements only if the work center has sufficient capacity.

Infinite planning is a method of material requirements planning (MRP) that creates new orders without checking the capacity availability of the work centers. This means that the capacity requirements of a new order are created regardless of the existing capacity load or constraints of the work center. Infinite planning assumes that the required capacity can be increased or adjusted as needed. Infinite planning is suitable for situations where the capacity supply is flexible and the demand is urgent or unpredictable. However, infinite planning can also result in capacity overloads or unrealistic schedules that need to be resolved later by capacity leveling or rescheduling. Reference: SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing II, Unit 1: Material Requirements Planning; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 77.

**Q23.** What is a work center hierarchy?

- \* A group of alternative work centers for production structured in hierarchy levels by priorities
- \* A group of alternative work centers providing a cumulative available capacity for production
- \* A group of work centers in a production line being used in sequence for production
- \* A group of work centers in a parallel sequence that is used to split production quantities work on them in parallel

**Q24.** What time element of midpoint scheduled operations can be reduced by reduction strategy settings while dispatching? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- \* Queue
- \* Teardown time
- \* Move time
- \* Setup Time

The time element of midpoint scheduled operations that can be reduced by reduction strategy settings while dispatching are teardown time and setup time. Teardown time is the time required to dismantle the production equipment after the operation is completed. Setup time is the time required to prepare the production equipment before the operation is started. Both teardown time and setup time can be influenced by the reduction strategy settings, which define the percentage of reduction and the minimum duration for each time element. The reduction strategy settings can be maintained in the work center or the routing. The system applies the reduction strategy settings when dispatching the operations to the resources in the planning board or the product view. Reference: SAP S/4HANA Manufacturing for Planning & Scheduling &#8211; Implementation Guide, page 32; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 81.

**Q25.** Which standard item categories can you select inside a bill of material (BOM)?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- \* Work item
- \* Variable-size item
- \* Non-stock item
- \* WBS item

You can select the following standard item categories inside a bill of material (BOM):

**Variable-size item:** This item category is used for materials that have variable dimensions, such as pipes, wires, or fabrics. The system calculates the quantity of the variable-size item based on the formula and the dimensions entered in the BOM. You can also use the variable-size item to define a scrap percentage for the material.

**Non-stock item:** This item category is used for materials that are not managed in inventory, such as consumables, services, or subcontracting items. The system does not create any reservations or stock movements for the non-stock item. You can use the non-stock item to trigger purchasing requisitions or purchase orders for the material. Reference: Bill of Material Item Category; Bills of Material in Production Planning

**Q26.** You have a scheduling agreement with a vendor. You want classic MRP to automatically create schedule lines in case of material shortage. What must you do?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Set the creation indicator for purchase requisitions on the initial screen of the MRP run.
- \* Add the agreement to the source list mark it for MRP relevance.
- \* Set the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines on the initial screen of the MRP run.
- \* Add the agreement to the quota arrangement mark it for MRP relevance.

**Q27.** You want to use capacity availability checks for production orders. Which settings have to be made for this?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* The Relevant for Finite Scheduling indicator must be set.
- \* The scope of check must be defined in Customizing.
- \* A checking rule must be assigned to the work centers.
- \* An overall profile must be assigned in the checking control.

**Q28.** Which master data fields can have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase requisitions for a material?

Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?

- \* MRP Groups
- \* Material Type
- \* MRP type
- \* Procurement Type

The master data fields that can have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase requisitions for a material are:

**MRP type:** The MRP type is a parameter that defines how a material is planned by MRP. Depending on the MRP type, MRP can create different types of procurement proposals for a material. For example, if the MRP type is PD (MRP), MRP can create either planned orders or purchase requisitions, depending on the procurement type of the material. If the MRP type is VB (Reorder Point Planning), MRP can only create purchase requisitions, regardless of the procurement type of the material.

**Procurement type:** The procurement type is a parameter that defines how a material is procured, either internally or externally. Depending on the procurement type, MRP can create different types of procurement proposals for a material. For example, if the procurement type is E (External Procurement), MRP can only create purchase requisitions for a material. If the procurement type is

X (Both Procurement Types Possible), MRP can create either planned orders or purchase requisitions, depending on the source of supply determination.

The master data fields that do not have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase requisitions for a material are:

**MRP groups:** The MRP groups are parameters that allow you to group materials with similar planning characteristics and assign them common MRP settings, such as planning horizon, lot-sizing procedure, or planning calendar. The MRP groups do not directly affect the type of procurement proposals created by MRP, but they can influence the quantity and timing of the requirements and receipts.

**Material type:** The material type is a parameter that defines the attributes and properties of a material, such as valuation class, price control, or account determination. The material type does not affect the type of procurement proposals created by MRP, but it can influence the valuation and accounting of the material movements.

**Q29.** Which of the following processes lead to an entry in the MRP planning file? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Changing the delivery address in transportation management
- \* Changing the storage bin in warehouse management
- \* Changing the procurement type in the product master
- \* Changing the stock in inventory management

**Q30.** What is the difference between coproducts byproducts? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Only coproducts have a nonzero inventory valuation.
- \* Only coproducts have movement type 531.
- \* Only coproducts have movement type 101.
- \* Only coproducts appear in the process or production order settlement rule.

**Q31.** Which business processes are affected by settings in the order-type-dependent parameters?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Check material availability.
- \* Schedule production orders.
- \* Define integration with cost accounting.
- \* Select master data.

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].

**Q32.** Which information is required when you create a product master in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Base unit of measure
- \* Industry sector
- \* Selection screen for views
- \* Product type

**Q33.** You have maintained the parameters for simple discontinuation in the material master of a component. Which business process will be affected if the available stock is zero and the discontinuation date is in the past?

- \* Kanban
- \* Material requirements planning
- \* Backflushing
- \* Production order release

If the available stock is zero and the discontinuation date is in the past, the material requirements planning (MRP) process will be affected. MRP will not create any planned orders or purchase requisitions for the discontinued component. Instead, it will create a discontinuation indicator in the MRP list and a discontinuation message in the exception message list. This will inform the planner that the component is no longer available and that a follow-up material should be used instead. Reference: [SAP Help Portal] &#8211; Discontinuation of Materials.

**Q34.** What does a line hierarchy in repetitive manufacturing represent?

- \* A production line with more than one work center
- \* A production line with an alternative sequence in the routing
- \* A production line with a parallel sequence in the routing
- \* A production line with prioritized alternative work centers

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