

UPDATED [May 15, 2024] Pass Certified Application Associate - SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Exam with Latest Questions [Q41-Q61]

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C-TS422-2022 Exam Practice Questions prepared by SAP Professionals

QUESTION 41

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

- * Total replenishment lead time
- * Operation duration
- * Planned delivery time
- * In-house production time

QUESTION 42

Which options do you have to plan both quantities and capacities during line loading in repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?

- * Run MRP with quota arrangement
- * Run PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing
- * Assign planned orders manually in the planning table
- * Assign planned orders manually in the planning table

Run PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing: PP/DS (Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling) is a component of SAP S/4HANA that provides advanced planning and scheduling functions for complex production scenarios. You can run the PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing to automatically assign planned orders to production lines based on the available capacity, material, and sequence constraints. The PP/DS heuristic also optimizes the line utilization and minimizes the setup times and costs.

Assign planned orders manually in the planning table: The planning table is a graphical tool that allows you to view and manipulate the production plan for repetitive manufacturing. You can assign planned orders manually to production lines by dragging and dropping them in the planning table. You can also adjust the start and finish dates, quantities, and sequences of the planned orders. The planning table shows the capacity situation and the material availability for each production line.

You cannot plan both quantities and capacities during line loading in repetitive manufacturing by using the following options:

Run MRP with quota arrangement: MRP (Material Requirements Planning) is a process that calculates the quantity and timing of material requirements based on the demand and supply situation.

You can run MRP with quota arrangement to distribute the total requirements for a material among multiple sources of supply, such as vendors, plants, or production lines. However, MRP does not consider the capacity constraints or the sequence dependencies of the production lines, and therefore cannot plan the capacities during line loading.

Assign planned orders manually in the planning table: This option is identical to option C and therefore cannot be a correct answer.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], pages 105-106;

[SAP Help Portal: Line Loading in Repetitive Manufacturing].

QUESTION 43

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.

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

QUESTION 44

Which of the following elements does MRP take into account during net requirement calculation? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Forecast key figures
- * Safety Stock
- * Maximum stock level
- * Purchase orders

MRP (Material Requirements Planning) is a process that calculates the quantity and timing of material requirements based on the demand and supply situation. MRP performs a net requirement calculation for each material, which compares the available stock and the planned receipts with the requirements and the planned issues. MRP takes into account the following elements during net requirement calculation:

Safety stock: The minimum quantity of material that should be maintained at all times to avoid stockout situations due to unforeseen fluctuations in demand or supply. MRP considers the safety stock as a requirement and tries to replenish it whenever it falls below the defined level.

Purchase orders: The confirmed orders from external vendors that are expected to be delivered within a certain time frame. MRP considers the purchase orders as planned receipts and reduces the net requirement by the quantity and date of the purchase orders.

MRP does not take into account the following elements during net requirement calculation:

Forecast key figures: The projected demand for a material based on historical data, trends, and other factors. MRP does not consider the forecast key figures as requirements, but as a basis for creating planned independent requirements, which are then considered as requirements.

Maximum stock level: The maximum quantity of material that should be maintained at any time to avoid overstocking and excess inventory costs. MRP does not consider the maximum stock level as a constraint, but as a target value for the lot-sizing procedure, which determines the optimal quantity and frequency of replenishment orders.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 86; [SAP Help Portal: Net Requirements Calculation].

QUESTION 45

What can you use heuristics in Advanced Planning (PP/DS) for?

- * To optimize costs and times in production plans
- * To solve planning problems for defined objects
- * To automate material movements in material staging
- * To set default values in production master data

QUESTION 46

What are some benefits of planning with planned independent requirements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Reduced production times
- * Reduced delivery times
- * Option to use make-to-order production
- * Option to forecast planning for production resources

Planned independent requirements (PIRs) are demand elements that represent the sales or production program for a material. They are used to plan the production or procurement of finished products or assemblies in advance, based on the expected demand from customers or internal sources. Some benefits of planning with PIRs are:

Reduced delivery times: By planning with PIRs, you can ensure that the required materials and capacities are available when the actual sales orders arrive. This reduces the lead time for fulfilling the customer orders and improves the delivery performance.

Option to forecast planning for production resources: By planning with PIRs, you can use forecasting methods to estimate the future demand for a material based on historical data and trends. This allows you to adjust the production or procurement plan accordingly and optimize the utilization of production resources, such as machines, labor, and materials. References: [Production Planning with SAP S/4HANA], page 144; [SAP Help Portal: Planned Independent Requirements].

QUESTION 47

You can 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.
- * A checking rule must be assigned to the work centers
- * An overall profile must be assigned in the checking control
- * The scope of check must be defined in customizing.

QUESTION 48

You need to model goods receipt processing time in detailed scheduling. Which modeling options do you have?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Model a separate resource in the production data structure.
- * Model a handling resource in the location master.
- * Model a transportation lane and carrier selection in the location master.
- * Model a separate inbound resource in the location master.
- * Model a goods receipt time in the material master.

You can model goods receipt processing time in detailed scheduling by using one or more of the following options:

Model a handling resource in the location master: A handling resource is a special type of resource that represents the capacity required for goods movements within a location, such as loading, unloading, or staging. You can assign a handling resource to a

location and define its availability and utilization.

You can also specify the handling time per unit of material for each handling resource. The system will then calculate the goods receipt processing time based on the handling time and the quantity of the material.

Model a transportation lane and carrier selection in the location master: A transportation lane is a master data object that defines the relationship between two locations in terms of transportation modes, means of transport, transit times, and costs. You can assign a transportation lane to a location and define the transportation mode, such as truck, rail, or air. You can also specify the carrier selection, which is a rule that determines the preferred carrier for each transportation mode. The system will then calculate the goods receipt processing time based on the transit time and the carrier selection.

Model a goods receipt time in the material master: A goods receipt time is a parameter that defines the time required to post the goods receipt for a material after it arrives at the location. You can specify the goods receipt time in the material master record for each material and location combination. The system will then add the goods receipt time to the goods receipt processing time.

You cannot model goods receipt processing time in detailed scheduling by using the following options:

Model a separate resource in the production data structure: A resource is a master data object that represents the capacity required for production activities, such as machines, labor, or tools. You can assign a resource to a production data structure, such as a bill of material, a routing, or a production version. However, a resource cannot be used to model goods receipt processing time, as it is not related to goods movements.

Model a separate inbound resource in the location master: An inbound resource is a parameter that defines the maximum number of inbound deliveries that can be processed at a location at the same time.

You can specify the inbound resource in the location master record for each location. However, an inbound resource cannot be used to model goods receipt processing time, as it is only a constraint for the number of deliveries, not the duration of the processing.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], pages 103-104;

[SAP Help Portal: Goods Receipt Processing Time].

QUESTION 49

What are the options if the Dispatched operation status is set for a production order operation?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * You can reschedule the operation using finite scheduling in a planning table.
- * You can reschedule the operation in the Manage Production Operations app.
- * You can reschedule the operation using infinite scheduling in a planning table
- * You can reschedule the operation using midpoint scheduling in a planning table.

QUESTION 50

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?

- * Make-to-stock production (10)
- * Planning with final assembly (40)
- * Make-to-stock production (20)
- * Planning without final assembly (50)

Make-to-stock production (10) is a planning strategy that supports the production of a finished good based on a forecast and without any reference to sales orders. This strategy is used when the finished good has a stable and predictable demand, and the company wants to maintain a certain level of safety stock to meet customer orders. If customers order more than the forecasted quantity, this does not affect the production program, as the system does not generate any additional planned orders or purchase requisitions for the finished good.

Instead, the system reduces the planned independent requirements by the sales order quantity, and the excess demand is covered by the safety stock or the available stock. This strategy allows for a smooth and continuous production process, and avoids frequent changes in the production plan. References: [Make-to-Stock Production | SAP Help Portal](#), [Planning Strategies | SAP Help Portal](#), [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide](#), page 52.

QUESTION 51

If the stock level drops below the reorder stock in reorder point planning, what logic would the system use to trigger procurement?

- * Fill up to the maximum stock level.
- * Fill up to the safety stock level.
- * Fill up based on the lot size procedure.
- * Fill up to the reorder stock level.

In reorder point planning, the system compares the available stock with the reorder point to determine the net requirements. If the available stock falls below the reorder point, the system triggers a procurement proposal for the material. The quantity of the procurement proposal depends on the lot size procedure that is defined in the material master. The lot size procedure determines how the system calculates the order quantity based on factors such as demand, costs, and storage space. There are different types of lot size procedures, such as static, periodic, or optimum lot size. References: [\[Production Planning with SAP S/4HANA\]](#), page 156; [\[SAP Help Portal: Lot Size Calculation\]](#).

QUESTION 52

What does forecasting in the demand planning cycle include?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- * One-off events
- * Past quotation quantities
- * Past sales order quantities
- * Market intelligence
- * Past production planning quantities

QUESTION 53

You need to model goods receipt processing time in detailed scheduling. Which modeling options do you have?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Model a separate resource in the production data structure.
- * Model a handling resource in the location master.
- * Model a transportation lane and carrier selection in the location master.
- * Model a separate inbound resource in the location master.
- * Model a goods receipt time in the material master.

QUESTION 54

How can a material availability check be triggered automatically for a production order?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * By capacity planning
- * By mass processing
- * By order release
- * By order confirmation

A material availability check can be triggered automatically for a production order by the following methods:

By mass processing: You can use the mass processing function to execute material availability checks for multiple production orders at once. You can use the Manage Production Orders app or the transaction COHV to perform mass processing. You can define the selection criteria and the scope of check for the orders to be checked. The system updates the availability status and the committed quantities for the checked orders.

By order release: You can configure the system to trigger a material availability check automatically when a production order is released. You can use the Customizing activity Define Checking Control to define the checking rule and the scope of check for the order release. The system updates the availability status and the committed quantities for the released order. References: Executing Material Availability Checks; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 83.

QUESTION 55

Your production planners must execute planning only for specific resources. How can you achieve this in Advanced Planning (PP/DS)?

- * Use a propagation range.
- * Use a resource group
- * Use a planning area.
- * Use a planning group.

QUESTION 56

How can you support a GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice)-compliant production process?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Approved resources
- * Digital signature
- * Batch record
- * GMP-compliant flag
- * Recipe approval

QUESTION 57

During production order creation, several valid production versions are found. How does the system choose the production version?

- * Lot size or material cost
- * Validity period or sales order
- * Planned order or material number
- * Alphanumeric or quota arrangement

The system chooses the production version based on the validity period and the sales order. The validity period determines whether the production version is valid for the planned start date of the production order.

The sales order determines whether the production version is assigned to a specific sales order item or not. If there are multiple production versions that meet these criteria, the system chooses the one with the lowest alphanumeric value. References: [SAP

S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 113; [SAP Help Portal: Production Version]

QUESTION 58

Which master data object governs the relationship between supply source and demand source in the Kanban process?

- * Replenishment strategy
- * Production supply area
- * Control cycle
- * Rate routing

The control cycle is the master data object that governs the relationship between supply source and demand source in the Kanban process. The control cycle defines the following data for Kanban production:

The number of Kanban containers and the quantity per container or per call item
The basic data required for automatic Kanban calculation, if necessary
The replenishment strategy, which determines how the supply source replenishes the demand source, such as in-house production, external procurement, stock transfer, or assembly
The print control, which determines how the Kanban cards are printed, if necessary
The delivery address, which determines where the Kanban containers are delivered, if necessary
The process control, which determines the status sequence, the goods movement, the packing instruction, and the production call profile, if necessary
1 The control cycle is created and maintained using the app Manage Kanban Control Cycles or the transaction PKMC.
The control cycle is assigned to a material and a plant, and can be split into different segments for different supply sources or demand sources.
2.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

Replenishment strategy (A): This is not a master data object, but a field in the control cycle that specifies the type of replenishment for the Kanban process. The replenishment strategy can be in-house production, external procurement, stock transfer, or assembly.
1.

Production supply area (B): This is a master data object that represents a physical or logical area where materials are supplied for production. A production supply area can be assigned to a material, a work center, or a production line. A production supply area is not directly related to the Kanban process, but it can be used to group materials or work centers for planning or reporting purposes.
3.

Rate routing (D): This is a master data object that defines the sequence of operations and the work centers for producing a material in repetitive manufacturing. A rate routing can be assigned to a material and a production version. A rate routing is not directly related to the Kanban process, but it can be used to calculate the production rate and the lead time for in-house production.

References:

<https://blogs.sap.com/2016/06/20/kanban-process/>

<https://blogs.sap.com/2018/04/11/kanban-process-in-s4-hana-1709/>

QUESTION 59

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 is not a configuration step, but a selection option in the alert monitor to filter the alerts by different criteria. References:

QUESTION 60

Which of the following questions do you have to answer before you start creating a bill of material (BOM)?

- * Is the material type allowed in the BOM?
- * Which base unit of measure does the material have?
- * What status does the BOM have?
- * In which storage location is the BOM required?

Before you create a BOM, you need to check if the material type of the header material is allowed in the BOM usage. The material type defines the attributes and functions of a material, such as whether it is a finished product, a raw material, or a trading good. The BOM usage defines the purpose and application of a BOM, such as production, engineering, or sales. Only certain combinations of material types and BOM usages are valid in SAP S/4HANA. For example, you cannot create a production BOM for a material type that is not relevant for production planning. References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 63; [SAP Help Portal: Material Type].

QUESTION 61

For a production version to be valid and consistent, what requirements must be fulfilled? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * The deletion flag must NOT be set for the bill of material (BOM) or the routing
- * The lot size range must be within the lot size range of the assigned routing.
- * The assigned routing and bill of material (BOM) must be valid in the entire validity period.
- * The assigned routing must be a rate routing.
- * The assigned routing must NOT have alternative sequences

A production version is a combination of a BOM and a routing that defines how a material is produced. For a production version to be valid and consistent, the following requirements must be fulfilled:

The deletion flag must NOT be set for the BOM or the routing. The deletion flag indicates that the BOM or the routing is no longer used and should be archived. If the deletion flag is set, the production version cannot be used for production planning or execution.

The lot size range must be within the lot size range of the assigned routing. The lot size range specifies the minimum and maximum order quantity for which the production version is valid. The lot size range of the production version must match or be smaller than the lot size range of the routing, otherwise the system will not find a suitable routing for the production order.

The assigned routing and BOM must be valid in the entire validity period. The validity period defines the time frame for which the production version is valid. The validity period of the production version must be within or equal to the validity periods of the routing and the BOM, otherwise the system will not find a consistent BOM and routing combination for the production order. References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 113; [SAP Help Portal:

Production Version].

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