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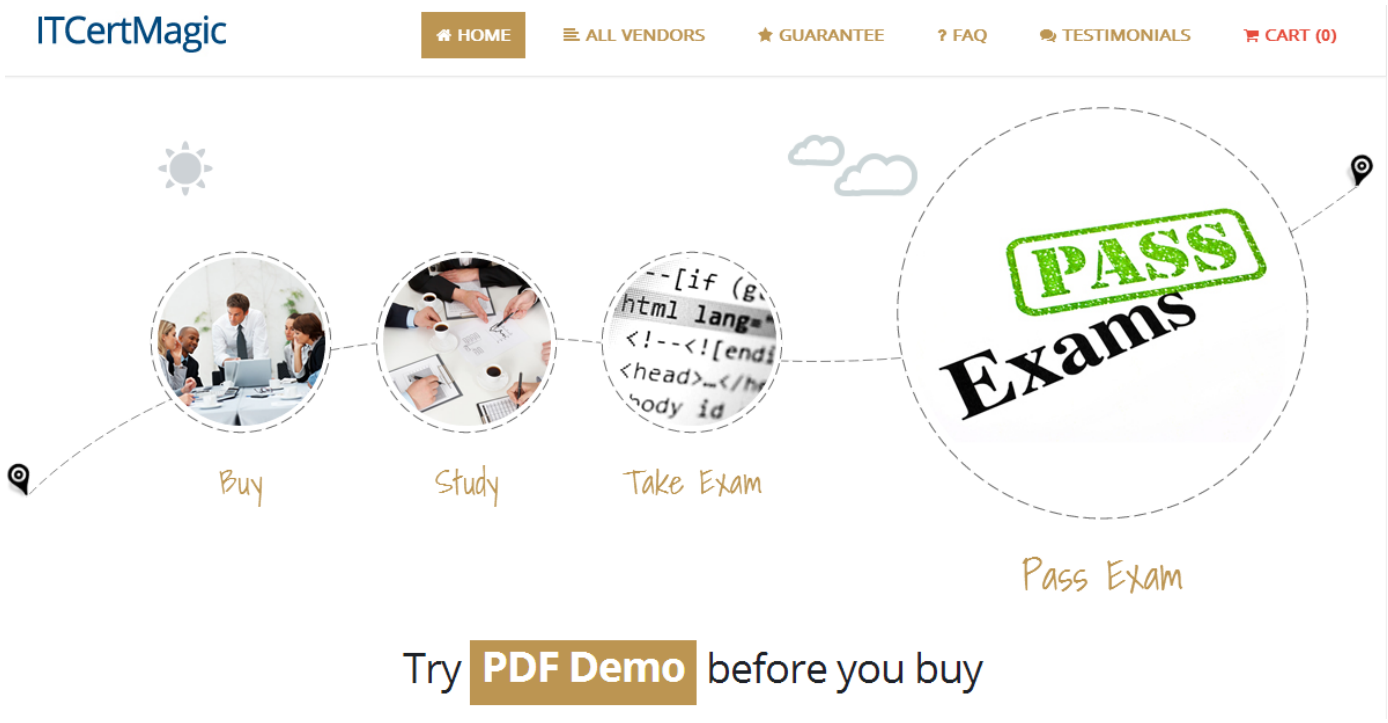

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Exam : **C_TS422_2023**

Title : SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing

Vendor : SAP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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.

A. Assign planned orders manually in the planning table.

B. Run MRP with quota arrangement.

C. Run MRP with automatic selection of production version.

D. Run PP/DS heuristics for repetitive manufacturing.

Answer: B D

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA repetitive manufacturing,line loadinginvolves planning production quantities and capacities across production lines. Options include:

* Run MRP with quota arrangement(B): MRP (MD01/MD02) with a quota arrangement (MEQ1, marked MRP-relevant) distributes production quantities across multiple production lines (production versions) based on predefined quotas (e.g., 60% Line A, 40% Line B). This plans quantities and implicitly considers capacity via the linked work centers, visible inMF50.

* Run PP/DS heuristics for repetitive manufacturing(D): PP/DS heuristics (e.g., SAP_PP_002 in /SAPAPO/CDPSB0) plan both quantities (e.g., creating planned orders) and capacities (e.g., finite scheduling on production lines) for REM scenarios. This integrates detailed scheduling with line loading, optimizing resource use.

Assign planned orders manually in the planning table(A) (MF50) adjusts existing quantities but doesn't inherently plan capacities-it's a manual tweak.Run MRP with automatic selection of production version(C) selects one version (e.g., via alphanumeric order), planning quantities but not dynamically balancing capacities across lines. This is per SAP's REM planning options.

NO.2 Which alternative item strategies are available in bills of material (BOMs) in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. First in first out (FIFO)

B. Simultaneous

C. Manual maintenance

D. 100% check

Answer: C D

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, alternative items in a BOM (transaction CS01/CS02) allow substitution of components based on predefined strategies. These are maintained in the BOM item data (Alternative Item Group and Strategy fields). The available strategies are:

* Manual maintenance(C): This strategy (Strategy field: "1" - Manual Maintenance) allows planners to manually select which alternative item to use during production order processing (e.g., in CO02). The system does not automate selection, relying on user intervention based on availability or preference.

* 100% check(D): This strategy (Strategy field: "2" - 100% Check) ensures that only one alternative item is used per order, with the system checking availability (via ATP) for 100% of the required quantity. If the first item isn't fully available, it moves to the next in the priority sequence (Priority field).

First in first out (FIFO)(A) is a stock management concept (e.g., in WM or batch determination),not a BOM alternative item strategy.Simultaneous(B) is not a standard strategy-alternative items are sequential or selective, not used simultaneously unless custom-developed. This aligns with SAP's BOM functionality documentation.

NO.3 What are the possible results of a production planning run in Advanced Planning (PP/DS)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Planned order

B. Scheduling agreement schedule line

C. Production order

D. Purchase order

Answer: A B

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA Advanced Planning (Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling, PP/DS), a production planning run (transaction /SAPAPO/CDPSB0 or heuristics) generates supply elements to cover demand.

Possible results include:

* Planned order(A): PP/DS creates planned orders (visible in /SAPAPO/RRP3) for in-house production to meet requirements (e.g., sales orders, dependent requirements). These are detailed with exact timings and can be converted to production orders later (e.g., via /SAPAPO/PROD).
* Scheduling agreement schedule line(B): For external procurement with a scheduling agreement (maintained in ME31L), PP/DS generates schedule lines (visible in ME38 or /SAPAPO/RRP3) to request delivery from vendors, aligning with precise scheduling needs.

Production order(C) is not a direct result-PP/DS creates planned orders, which are then converted to production orders manually or via a separate process (e.g., CO41).Purchase order(D) is possible in classic MRP for external procurement, but PP/DS typically generates purchase requisitions or schedule lines, not direct POs. This is per SAP's PP/DS planning output documentation.

NO.4 Which time elements are part of a routing operation? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Wait time

B. Float before production

C. Processing time

D. Pick time

E. Setup time

Answer: A C E

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, a routing (transaction CA01/CA02) defines operation times for production, calculated using standard values and work center formulas. The time elements include:

* Wait time(A): Defined in the routing (Operation Details, Standard Values), wait time is the duration an operation must wait after processing before moving to the next step (e.g., drying time). It's part of interoperation times and affects scheduling.
* Processing time(C): Also in the routing (Standard Values, e.g., Machine Time), this is the core time to perform the operation (e.g., machining), calculated via the work center's processing formula (CR02, Capacity tab). It's quantity-dependent and critical for lead time.
* Setup time(E): Entered in the routing (Standard Values), setup time is the duration to prepare the work center (e.g., tool change), independent of quantity. It's calculated using the setup formula in the work center and impacts total operation duration.

Float before production(B) is a scheduling margin in the material master (MRP 2 view) or production

order, not an operation-specific time in the routing.Pick time(D) is not a standard routing term-it may relate to warehouse processes (e.g., WM), not production operations. This is per SAP's routing structure.

NO.5 You want to insert an operation at a certain time on a work center in the graphical planning table. The planning direction is forward. The desired dispatching time coincides with an operation that has previously been dispatched. How does the insertion take place?

A. The previously dispatched operation stays as is; the new operation is inserted before the dispatched operation.

B. The previously dispatched operation stays as is; the new operation is inserted after the dispatched operation.

C. The new operation is inserted at the desired time; the previously dispatched operation is moved forward.

D. The new operation is inserted at the desired time; the previously dispatched operation is moved backward.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA'sgraphical planning table(e.g., CM21 or PP/DS Planning Board, /SAPAPO/CDPS0), inserting an operation withforward planning direction(start from a fixed date and schedule forward) at a specific time on a work center with an existing operation:

* The new operation is inserted at the desired time; the previously dispatched operation is moved forward (C): With forward scheduling (configured in the strategy profile, e.g., /SAPAPO/CDPSC11, Planning Direction: Forward), the system inserts the new operation at the specified time (e.g., via drag-and-drop).

To maintain capacity feasibility, the previously dispatched operation is shifted forward (later in time) to avoid overlap, respecting the work center's finite capacity (CR02, "Relevant to Finite Scheduling" checked).

Options A and B (leaving the existing operation unchanged) would violate finite scheduling rules, causing overlaps. Option D (moving backward) contradicts forward planning, which schedules from the start point onward. This is per SAP's dispatching behavior in graphical tools.

NO.6 What does the material type influence? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Which document types and class categories are allowed

B. Which plant-specific and plant-independent statuses are allowed

C. Which material master screens appear and in which sequence

D. Whether the material is produced in-house, procured externally, or both

Answer: A C

Explanation:

The material type in SAP S/4HANA (selected in MM01, configured via OMS2) defines a material's properties and behavior:

* Which document types and class categories are allowed(A): Material type determines which business documents (e.g., purchase orders, production orders) can be created and which classification categories (e.g., batch, variant) apply. For example, "FERT" allows production orders, while "NLAG" (non-stock) restricts inventory documents (configured in Logistics - General > Material Master > Define Attributes of Material Types).

* Which material master screens appear and in which sequence(C): Material type controls the views available in the material master (e.g., MRP for "FERT," no Sales view for "ROH") and their order, based on Customizing (OMS2, field selection and view sequence). This tailors the interface to the material's purpose.
Plant-specific and plant-independent statuses(B) are managed via material status (Basic Data view), not material type-type defines broader attributes.Whether produced in-house or procured(D) is set by the Procurement Type (MRP 2 view), not directly by material type, though type may imply defaults (e.g., "ROH" for procurement). This is per SAP's material type definition.

NO.7 How can you set up a material as a phantom assembly? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Select a special procurement type inside the material master.

B. Use a special item category in your material BOM (bill of material).

C. Select a special MRP type inside the material master.

D. Define the special procurement type inside the material BOM (bill of material).

Answer: A D

Explanation:
Aphantom assemblyin SAP S/4HANA is a virtual component that is not physically stocked-its components are directly consumed in the higher-level assembly. To set it up:
* Select a special procurement type inside the material master(A): In the material master (MRP 2 view, field: Special Procurement), set the value to "50" (Phantom Assembly). Thistells MRP and production to bypass stocking the phantom material and explode its BOM directly into the next level (e.g., in CO01 or MD02).
* Define the special procurement type inside the material BOM (bill of material)(D): In the BOM (CS02), for the phantom component, set the "Special Procurement" field (Item Detail screen) to "50." This overrides the material master setting for that specific BOM usage, ensuring the phantom behavior applies only in that context.
Use a special item category(B) like "L" (Stock Item) or "N" (Non-Stock) in the BOM (CS01, Item Category) defines component handling but does not designate a phantom-phantom status comes from procurement type.Select a special MRP type(C) (MRP 1 view) controls planning (e.g., "PD" for MRP), not phantom behavior. This is per SAP's phantom assembly configuration.

NO.8 How can you achieve a feasible production plan in case of capacity constraints? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Execute an infinite production planning run for the critical resources.

B. Reduce the planning time interval.

C. Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board.

D. Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval.

E. Form optimum sequences to reduce setup times.

Answer: C D E

Explanation:
In SAP S/4HANA PP/DS, achieving a feasible production plan under capacity constraints involves:
* Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board(C): Using the DS Planning Board (/SAPAPO/CDPS0), planners can visually identify periods with free capacity on resources and manually or automatically schedule orders into those slots, ensuring feasibility.

* Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval(D): In the work center (CR02, Capacity tab) or PP/DS resource (/SAPAPO/RES01), you can define additional capacity (e.g., shifts, overtime) for specific time intervals via capacity variants, allowing more orders to fit within constraints.
* Form optimum sequences to reduce setup times(E): Using heuristics (e.g., SAP_PP_020) or the PP/DS Optimizer, you can sequence operations on resources to minimize setup times (defined in routing, CA02), maximizing throughput and resolving capacity bottlenecks.
Execute an infinite planning run(A) ignores capacity constraints, creating an unfeasible plan requiring later adjustment-not a solution.Reduce the planning time interval(B) (e.g., horizon in /SAPAPO/CDPSC11) limits scope but doesn't address capacity directly. This is per SAP's PP/DS capacity planning strategies.