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[2024] Free C-TS422-2022 Exam Dumps to Pass Exam Easily
C-TS422-2022 Exam Dumps, C-TS422-2022 Practice Test Questions

NEW QUESTION 23

How can you set up a material as a phantom assembly?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question
* Define the special procurement type inside the material master.
* Change the item category of the phantom assembly in the bill of material *-‘ (BOM)
* Define the special procurement type inside the BOM
* Change the phantom item indicator for the phantom assembly in the bill of material (BOM)

A phantom assembly is a material that is not physically produced, but its components are directly consumed in the production of a higher-level material. To set up a material as a phantom assembly, you need to do the following steps:

Define the special procurement type as 50 (phantom assembly) in the material master of the phantom assembly. This indicates that the material is not procured or produced, but its components are exploded in the BOM of the higher-level material.

Change the item category of the phantom assembly in the BOM of the higher-level material to N (phantom item). This indicates that the phantom assembly is not relevant for production order or MRP, but its components are.

Alternatively, you can change the phantom item indicator for the phantom assembly in the BOM of the higher-level material to X (phantom assembly). This has the same effect as changing the item category to N, but it also allows you to use the same BOM for different purposes, such as costing or sales.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 68;

[SAP Help Portal: Phantom Assembly].

NEW QUESTION 24

How can you limit the validity of a bill of material (BOM)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question,
* By Plant
* By Period
* By Industry
* By Material Status

NEW QUESTION 25

You want to set up a make-to-order planning scenario for a finished material. The bill of material contains two components: one should be procured for each sales order individually, and the other should be procured jointly for all independent requirements Forecasting for the finished product is NOT possible. Which settings do you make to achieve this?
* Choose planning strategy 50 (Planning without final assembly) and select the – corresponding Individual/Collective indicator.
* Choose planning strategy 50 (Planning without final assembly) and select the corresponding Mixed MRP indicator.
* Choose planning strategy 20 (Make-to-Order) and select the corresponding Mixed MRP indicator.
* Choose planning strategy 20 (Make-to-Order) and select the corresponding ndividual/Collective indicator.

NEW QUESTION 26

When you create a sales order

When can consumption of planned independent requirements take place for planning strategy 40 (Planning with final assembly?
* When MRP creates a dependent requirement
* When MRP creates a planned order
* When you create a sales order
* When MRP creates a planned order

Planning strategy 40 (Planning with final assembly) is a make-to-stock strategy that uses planned independent requirements to trigger the procurement and production of the necessary assemblies and components before receipt of the sales orders. As soon as the sales order is received, it consumes the planned independent requirements and adjusts the master plan to suit the current requirements situation. This means that the important feature of this planning strategy is that you can react quickly to customers’ requirements. The consumption of planned independent requirements can take place when you create a sales order, as well as when you change or delete a sales order. References: Planning with Final Assembly (40), Sample Scenario:

Strategy 40, Outlining Make-to-Stock Production

NEW QUESTION 27

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

NEW QUESTION 28

Which chart types does the tabular planning table for capacity planning provide in SAP S/4HANA?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Order (pool) chart
* Capacity requirements chart
* Work center capacities chart
* Orders (dispatched) chart

The tabular planning table for capacity planning provides two chart types: the capacity requirements chart and the work center capacities chart. The capacity requirements chart displays the capacity requirements for one or more orders, grouped by order, operation, or work center. The work center capacities chart displays the available capacity and the capacity requirements for one or more work centers, grouped by work center, capacity category, or shift sequence. You can switch between these chart types using the menu options Settings -> Chart type. References: Planning Table (tabular form), Capacity planning table

NEW QUESTION 29

Where do you maintain the work center that represents the production line for repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question
* Production cost collector
* Repetitive manufacturing profile
* Routing
* Production version

The work center that represents the production line for repetitive manufacturing is maintained in two places:

the repetitive manufacturing profile and the production version. The repetitive manufacturing profile is a control parameter that defines the basic settingsfor repetitive manufacturing, such as the planning type, the backflushing method, the confirmation type, and the production line determination. The production version is a combination of a bill of material (BOM) and a routing or a rate routing that specifies how a material is produced. The production version also contains the work center that represents the production line for the material. The production version is assigned to the material master and is used in the planning and execution of repetitive manufacturing. References: Repetitive Manufacturing Profile | SAP Help Portal, Production Version | SAP Help Portal, Make-to-Stock Repetitive Manufacturing | SAP Help Portal.

NEW QUESTION 30

You want to create a production order. What methods can you use?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Create by order release
* Convert a purchase requisition

* Create in Kanban process
* Create without material

You can create a production order using the following methods:

Create by order release: You can create a production order by releasing a planned order in the material requirements planning (MRP) run. The system converts the planned order into a production order and assigns a production order number. You can use the Manage Production Orders app or the transaction CO40 to create production orders by order release.

Create in Kanban process: You can create a production order in the Kanban process, which is a lean manufacturing method that uses pull signals to trigger production. The system creates a production order when a Kanban status changes from EMPTY to WAITING. You can use the Kanban Board app or the transaction PK13N to create production orders in the Kanban process. References: SAP Help Portal, Manage Production Orders in SAP S/4HANA Manufacturing

NEW QUESTION 31

which actions does the system perform by default when you save a confirmation for a finished product in repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 3 Correct answers to this question.
* Posting of production costs to the production cost collector
* posting of goods receipt for the product
* Reduction of associated capacity requirements
* Archiving of document for assembly scrap
* Material staging for next order in sequence

NEW QUESTION 32

How can you set up the supply source for the Kanban process in SAP S/4HANA?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Use stock transfer reservations for stock transfer.
* Use purchase orders for external procurement.
* Use quotations for internal and external procurement
* Use run schedule quantities for in-house production.
* Use purchasing costs for automated source prioritization.

You can set up the supply source for the Kanban process in SAP S/4HANA by using different replenishment strategies, depending on whether the material is procured internally or externally. For internal procurement, you can use run schedule quantities, which are calculated based on the Kanban quantity and the number of Kanbans. For external procurement, you can use purchase orders, which are created automatically when a Kanban status changes to EMPTY. For stock transfer, you can use stock transfer reservations, which are also created automatically when a Kanban status changes to EMPTY and trigger a goods movement from the supplying plant to the receiving plant. References: Replenishment Strategies, Stock Transfer with Kanban, External Procurement with Kanban

NEW QUESTION 33

What is the purpose of a reporting point confirmation in repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?
* To determine the work in progress along the production line
* To provide timely updates of inventory management for the staged components
* To reduce the total production lead time for a long production line
* To stage different components for a production line simultaneously

NEW QUESTION 34

You want to trigger in-house production of a semi-finished material before a sales order for the corresponding finished good is received. Which planning strategy supports the consumption of planned independent requirements for the semi-finished material?
* Planning with final assembly (40)
* Production by lot size (30)
* Planning at assembly level (70)
* Make-to-order production (20)

Planning with final assembly (40) is a planning strategy that supports the consumption of planned independent requirements for the semi-finished material. This strategy is usedwhen the production of the finished product is triggered by the sales order, but the production of the semi-finished product is not. The semi-finished product is produced in advance based on the forecast and stored in stock. When the sales order is received, the planned independent requirements for the finished product are reduced by the sales order quantity, and the planned independent requirements for the semi-finished product are reduced by the corresponding component quantity. This way, the semi-finished product is consumed by the sales order and the production order for the finished product only requires the assembly of the components. This strategy allows for a shorter lead time and a higher flexibility for the finished product, while reducing the risk of excess stock for the semi-finished product. References: Planning with Final Assembly | SAP Help Portal, Planning Strategies | SAP Help Portal, SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide, page 53-54

NEW QUESTION 35

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.

If the operation of a production order is dispatched, the DSPT Dispatched status is set for the operation. This means that the operation has been assigned to a resource and scheduled with a start and end date and time. The options to reschedule the operation are as follows:

You can reschedule the operation using finite scheduling in a planning table. Finite scheduling considers the capacity availability of the resources and the dependencies between the operations. You can use the planning table to manually drag and drop the operation to a different time slot or resource, or use the automatic dispatching function to optimize the scheduling of the operation. Finite scheduling updates the DSPT status and the dates and times of the operation.

You can reschedule the operation in the Manage Production Operations app. This app allows you to view and edit the production orders and operations in SAP S/4HANA. You can change the start and end date and time of the operation, as well as the resource, in the app. However, the app does not check the capacity availability of the resources or the dependencies between the operations. Therefore, you need to ensure that the changes are feasible and consistent. The app updates the DSPT status and the dates and times of the operation. References: Identifying the Basic Principles and Tools of Capacity Planning; SAP Help Portal

NEW QUESTION 36

What are the possible results of a production planning run in Advanced Planning (PP/DS)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Scheduling agreement schedule line
* Purchase Order
* Planned Order

* Production Order

A production planning run in Advanced Planning (PP/DS) is a process that optimizes the supply and demand situation for a set of materials and locations within a given planning horizon. The possible results of a production planning run are:

Planned Order: A planned order is a proposal for internal production or external procurement of a material. A planned order can be converted into a production order or a purchase order, depending on the source of supply. A planned order can also be firmed, which means that it is not changed or deleted by subsequent planning runs.

Production Order: A production order is a document that defines the operations, materials, resources, and costs required to produce a material. A production order is created from a planned order or directly by the user. A production order can be released, confirmed, and settled as part of the production process. References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 181; [SAP Help Portal: Production Planning Run].

NEW QUESTION 37

How can you achieve a feasible production plan in case of capacity constraints? Note: There are 3 Correct answers to this question.

* Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval.
* Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board.
* Execute an infinite production planning run for the critical resources.
* Reduce the planning Window.
* Form optimum sequence to reduce setup times.

Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval: You can use the capacity planning table or the capacity planning board to increase the available capacity of a resource by changing the shift sequence, the shift duration, or the number of individual capacities. You can also use the capacity leveling function to distribute the capacity requirements over a longer time horizon. This way, you can avoid capacity overloads and create a balanced capacity load.

Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board: You can use the planning board to visualize the capacity load and the capacity availability of a resource in a graphical Gantt chart. You can use the filter and zoom functions to focus on a specific time period and resource. You can also use the capacity evaluation function to display the capacity situation in a tabular or graphical form. This way, you can identify the time periods with available capacity and plan the operations accordingly.

Form optimum sequence to reduce setup times: You can use the setup matrix or the setup group key to define the setup times and the setup categories for a resource. You can also use the setup optimization function to determine the optimum sequence of operations that minimizes the total setup time. This way, you can reduce the capacity consumption and increase the throughput of the resource. References: Identifying the Basic Principles and Tools of Capacity Planning; SAP Help Portal;

[SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 82.

NEW QUESTION 38

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

NEW QUESTION 39

What does the material type influence?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Which document types and class categories are allowed
* Which material master screens appear and in which sequence
* Whether the material is produced in-house, procured externally, or both
* Which plant-specific and plant-independent statuses are allowed

NEW QUESTION 40

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.

NEW QUESTION 41

How can you characterize dependent requirements in material requirements planning?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* They are created with exact times in Advanced Planning.
* They are created when an independent requirement is created for the finished product.
* They are created on assembly level during the planning run.
* They are only created for multilevel bill of material (BOM) structures

NEW QUESTION 42

Which time elements are part of a routing operation? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Move Time
* Pick/pack time
* Setup time
* Float before production
* Queue time

A routing operation is a step in the production process that defines the work center, the duration, and the sequence of the operation. A routing operation consists of several time elements that are used to calculate the operation start and finish dates, as well as the capacity requirements. The time elements that are part of a routing operation are:

Move time: The time required to move the material from one work center to another, or from the storage location to the work center.

Setup time: The time required to prepare the work center for the operation, such as changing tools, adjusting machines, or cleaning the work area.

Processing time: The time required to perform the operation, such as machining, assembling, or testing the product.

Teardown time: The time required to restore the work center to its original state after the operation, such as removing tools, resetting machines, or disposing of waste.

Queue time: The time that the material waits at the work center before the operation starts, due to the work center being occupied by another operation or having a fixed start date.

The pick/pack time and the float before production are not part of a routing operation. The pick/pack time is the time required to pick the material from the storage location and pack it for delivery, which is usually part of the outbound logistics process. The float before production is the time buffer before the scheduled start date of the production order, which can be used to compensate for delays or changes in the production plan.

References: [Production Planning with SAP S/4HANA], pages 177-179; [SAP Help Portal: Routing Operation].