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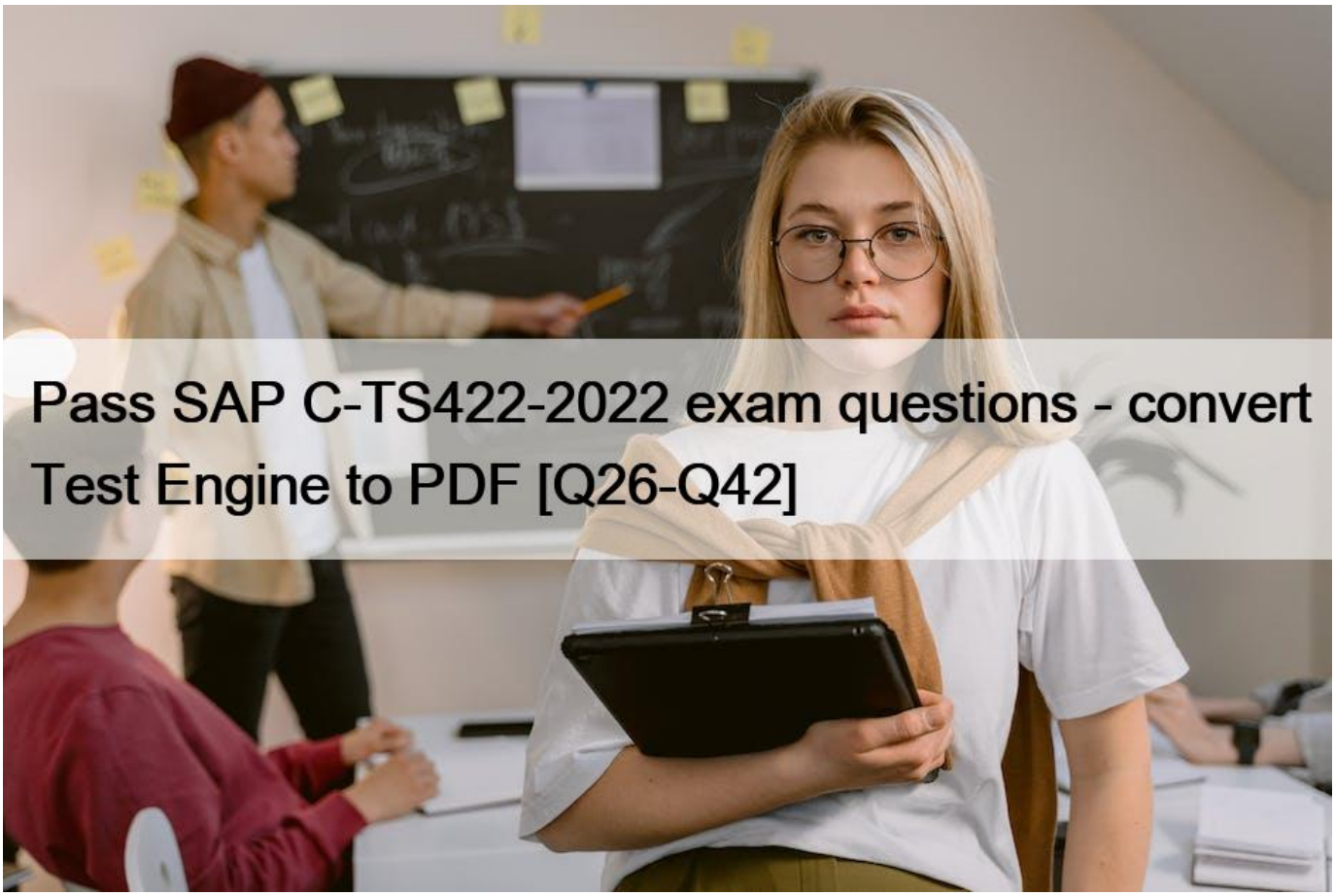

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SAP C-TS422-2022 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Introduction to SAP S- 4HANA Production Planning: This section covers production planning components and how to distinguish consumption-focused planning vs. MRP.Topic 2- Lean Manufacturing in SAP S- 4HANA: This section identifies repetitive manufacturing-specific master data and describes line load planning. It also covers describing Kanban master data and Kanban processes.Topic 3- Demand Management in SAP S- 4HANA: This section explains and compare various production techniques in make-to-order, assembly strategizing, and make-to-stock.Topic 4- Process Orders in SAP S- 4HANA: This section covers process order elements and process order processing. It concerns the understanding of master data objects and identifying features for Good Manufacturing Practices.Topic 5- Material Requirements Planning in SAP S- 4HANA: This section covers choosing and implementing planning strategies and using the planning table to ensure long-term planning. This covers mastering production scheduling and explaining MRP basics as well as lot size processes.

Topic 6- Master Data in SAP S- 4HANA: This section of the exam covers describing and pinpointing production-relevant master data such as bill of material, routing, and production version.

Q26. 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.

Q27. 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

Q28. 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.

A scheduling agreement is a long-term agreement with a vendor for the supply of materials or services at predefined dates and quantities. To enable classic MRP to automatically create schedule lines in case of material shortage, you must do the following:

Add the agreement to the source list and mark it for MRP relevance. The source list is a list of possible sources of supply for a material, such as vendors, contracts, or scheduling agreements. By adding the agreement to the source list and setting the MRP indicator, you specify that the agreement is a valid and preferred source of supply for the material.

Set the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines on the initial screen of the MRP run. The creation indicator determines whether the MRP run creates procurement proposals, such as purchase requisitions, planned orders, or delivery schedule lines. By setting the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines, you instruct the MRP run to create schedule lines for the scheduling agreement, based on the material requirements and the agreement conditions.

Adding the agreement to the quota arrangement and marking it for MRP relevance is not necessary, as the quota arrangement is used to distribute the total requirements of a material among several sources of supply.

Setting the creation indicator for purchase requisition on the initial screen of the MRP run is not correct, as the purchase requisition is a different type of procurement proposal than the delivery schedule line. References: Scheduling Agreement | SAP Help Portal, Source List | SAP Help Portal, MRP Run | SAP Help Portal.

Q29. 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

Q30. in your Plant, MRP is activated.

which options do you have to exclude a material from the MRP run?

Note: there are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Use a specific material status
* Use a specific material group
* Use a specific MRP type
* Use a specific MRP list

Q31. Which materials have a negative quantity in a bill of material or in a recipe?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question
* Continuous flow materials
* Bulk materials
* By-products
* Co-products
* Waste products

Q32. where does the system check master data selection settings during the creation of planned orders and production orders?

Note: There are 3 Correct answers to this question.
* in the bill of material (BOM)
* in the work centers
* in the MRP controller
* In the routing
* in the production version

The system checks the master data selection settings during the creation of planned orders and production orders in the following places:

In the bill of material (BOM), the system checks the selection ID, which determines which alternative BOM is selected for the material. The selection ID can be maintained in the material master or in the production version.

In the routing, the system checks the selection ID, which determines which alternative routing is selected for the material. The selection ID can be maintained in the material master or in the production version.

In the production version, the system checks the validity period, the lot size, and the selection profile, which determine whether the production version is valid and applicable for the material. The production version combines the BOM and the routing for a material and can be maintained in the material master or in the production version master data. References: SAP S/4HANA Manufacturing for Planning & Scheduling – Implementation Guide, page 16; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 75.

Q33. You are trying to create a production order and NO valid production version can be selected. What could be the reasons?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* NO bills of material (BOMs) are assigned to the production versions.
* All production versions for the material are locked.
* The order lot size is NOT within the validity range of a production version.
* NO production lines are assigned to the production versions..

A production version is a master data object that links a bill of material (BOM) and a routing or a production process model (PPM) for a material. A production version is required for creating a production order in SAP S/4HANA, as it determines the components,

operations, and resources that are needed for producing the material. You can create a production version manually or automatically using the CS_BOM_PRODVER_MIGRATION02 report1.

If you are trying to create a production order and no valid production version can be selected, it could be because of the following reasons:

No bills of material (BOMs) are assigned to the production versions (A): A BOM is a master data object that defines the components and the quantities that are required for producing a material. A production version must have a valid BOM assigned to it, otherwise it cannot be used for creating a production order. You can assign a BOM to a production version on the MRP 4 tab page of the material master2.

The order lot size is not within the validity range of a production version : A production version has a validity range that defines the period and the lot size interval in which it can be used for production planning. The validity range is maintained on the MRP 4 tab page of the material master2. If the order lot size (the quantity of the material to be produced) is not within the lot size interval of any production version, then no valid production version can be selected for creating a production order.

The other options are not valid reasons for not being able to select a production version for creating a production order:

All production versions for the material are locked (B): A production version can have a status that indicates whether it is active or locked. A locked production version cannot be used for production planning, but it can still be selected for creating a production order. However, the system will issue a warning message that the production version is locked and ask for confirmation before proceeding with the order creation3.

No production lines are assigned to the production versions (D): A production line is an organizational unit that represents a group of resources that are used for producing a material. A production line can be assigned to a production version on the MRP 4 tab page of the material master2. However, this assignment is optional and not mandatory for creating a production order. A production line can be used for grouping production versions for reporting or analysis purposes, but it does not affect the selection of a production version for creating a production order4.

References:

Q34. 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.

You can achieve planning only for specific resources in Advanced Planning (PP/DS) by using a resource group. A resource group is a collection of resources that share the same characteristics and can be used interchangeably for production. You can assign a resource group to a product or a production version, and then use the resource group as a selection criterion in the planning board or the product view. This way, you can restrict the planning to only those resources that belong to the resource group. References: SAP S/4HANA Manufacturing for Planning & Scheduling – Implementation Guide, page 25; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 79.

Q35. Your company manufactures materials whose specifications differ for each manufacturing process. Which application do you have to use in SAP S/4HANA to be able to track and use this information in all areas of logistics?
* Engineering change management
* Quality management
* Process order management
* Batch management

You have to use batch management in SAP S/4HANA to be able to track and use the information about materials whose specifications differ for each manufacturing process in all areas of logistics. Batch management is a function that allows you to manage materials that are produced or procured in batches, where each batch has a unique identifier and can have different characteristics or specifications. With batch management, you can:

Define the batch characteristics and specifications for each material, such as color, potency, or shelf life.

Assign a batch number to each batch of material and record the batch characteristics and specifications in the batch master record.

Use the batch number as a key for tracking and tracing the batch throughout the logistics processes, such as goods receipt, production, quality inspection, goods issue, or delivery.

Use the batch characteristics and specifications as criteria for batch determination, which is a function that automatically selects the suitable batches for a requirement based on predefined rules and conditions.

Use the batch characteristics and specifications as input for batch valuation, which is a function that allows you to valuate batches of the same material differently based on their quality or market value.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 92; [SAP Help Portal: Batch Management].

Q36. What could be the reason for different combinations of components in a multiple bill of material (BOM)?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* BOM header status
* Manufacturing date
* Lot size
* BOM item status

A multiple bill of material (BOM) is a type of BOM that allows for different combinations ofcomponents or raw materials for the same assembly or subassembly. The reason for different combinations of components in a multiple BOM could be the manufacturing date or the lot size. The manufacturing date determines the validity period of the BOM, which means that different BOMs can be valid for different time intervals. For example, a BOM can be changed due to a design modification or a change in the availability of components.

The lot size determines the quantity-dependent explosion of the BOM, which means that different BOMs can be used for different production quantities. For example, a BOM can be optimized for different batch sizes or different production methods. References: Multiple BOM, BOM Explosion

Q37. 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

Q38. 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

Q39. Your project uses process orders for the production of liquid chemicals. What can you define to ensure that production flow only happens in suitable and physically connected tanks? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Resource matrix
* Resource network
* Resource hierarchy
* Resource selection

Q40. 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].

Q41. How would you define pegging in the context of Advanced Planning?
* An evaluation that is ordered according to the network structure of all related products and represents the coverage of issue elements with receipt elements
* An evaluation that is ordered according to the bill-of-material structure of all related products and represents the relationship between the receipt and the issue elements
* An evaluation to verify if there are material or capacity shortages in the network after the production planning run
* An evaluation to verify if there are overstock situations in the balance between receipt and issue elements after the production planning run

Q42. 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

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