

## 2023 Realistic C-TS452-2022 Dumps Exam Tips Test Pdf Exam Material [Q50-Q73]



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Powerful C-TS452-2022 PDF Dumps for C-TS452-2022 Questions

**NO.50** Where can you set the parameter that allows changing the account assignment data for a consumable material during invoice receipt?

- \* In the item category
- \* In the purchase order document type
- \* In the material master of the consumable material
- \* In the account assignment category

Explanation

The account assignment category determines whether you can change the account assignment data for a consumable material during invoice receipt. You can set this parameter in Customizing for Materials Management under Purchasing -> Account Assignment -> Maintain Account Assignment Categories.

References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4520, Unit 3, Lesson 2.

**NO.51** Which purchasing organization assignments can you make in Customizing for the enterprise structure? Note There are 3 correct answers to this question

- \* One purchasing organization to several company codes
- \* Several purchasing organizations to one company code
- \* One purchasing organization to one company code
- \* One purchasing organization to several plants across company codes
- \* Several purchasing organizations to one purchasing group

**NO.52** What are some SAP Smart Business key performance indicators (KPIs) available for purchase requisitions?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this Question.

- \* Purchase requisition touch tale
- \* Purchase requisibon-to-order cycle time
- \* Overdue purchase recuisitions
- \* Purchase requisition average approval time
- \* Purchase requisition average order value

Explanation

SAP Smart Business is a framework that provides real-time insights into key performance indicators (KPIs) and allows users to take actions based on the data. Some SAP Smart Business KPIs available for purchase requisitions are:

Purchase requisition-to-order cycle time, which measures the average time from the creation of a purchase requisition to the creation of a purchase order.

Overdue purchase requisitions, which shows the number and value of purchase requisitions that have not been converted to purchase orders by their delivery date.

Purchase requisition average approval time, which measures the average time from the submission of a purchase requisition to its approval or rejection. References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement

| SAP Learning, Course S4520, Unit 8, Lesson 1.

**NO.53** How can you control the account determination for planned delivery costs based on the condition type?

- \* Assign an account key in the access sequence
- \* Assign an account key in the condition type
- \* Assign an account key in the calculation schema
- \* Assign an account key in the condition record

Explanation

The account determination for planned delivery costs based on the condition type is controlled by the account key that is assigned to the condition type in Customizing for Materials Management under Purchasing -> Conditions -> Define Price Determination Process -> Define Condition Types. The account key determines which general ledger accounts are posted to during invoice verification.

References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4515, Unit 3, Lesson 1.

**NO.54** Which of the following actions are supported when you post a goods receipt to stock with reference to a purchase order?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* Post a goods receipt for part of the order quantity
- \* Enter a value for the quantity received
- \* Adjust the purchase order quantity to the goods receipt quantity
- \* Split the quantity received to multiple storage locations

\* Post the quantity received to quality inspection stock

**NO.55** You have agreed on a value contract with a supplier for packaging. The exact materials and their purchase prices are NOT specified until the release orders. Which item category must you use when creating the contract?

- \* B (Limit)
- \* T (Text)
- \* W (Material group)
- \* M (Material unknown)

Explanation

When creating a value contract with a supplier for packaging, you must use the item category W (Material group). This item category allows you to specify only a material group and a target quantity or value without specifying exact materials and their purchase prices until the release orders. You cannot use the item categories B (Limit), T (Text), or M (Material unknown) for this purpose. References: [SAP Help Portal &#8211; Value Contract]

**NO.56** In which of the following situations can document parking be used? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Account assignment information is missing for an invoice item.
- \* An EDI invoice containing variances is received.
- \* A goods receipt is posted for an item that needs a quality inspection.
- \* Account assignment information is missing for a purchase order item.

Explanation

Document parking is a function that allows you to save incomplete or incorrect documents temporarily without carrying out any postings or checks. You can use document parking in the following situations:

Account assignment information is missing for an invoice item, which means that you do not know how to allocate the costs for the invoice item to an account assignment object such as cost center or order.

An EDI invoice containing variances is received, which means that there are differences between the invoice data and the purchase order or goods receipt data that need to be resolved before posting the invoice. References: [SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning], Course S4515, Unit

1, Lesson 1.

**NO.57** You want to identify the spend of purchase orders that do NOT have a contract reference, although an existing contract could have been used. What key performance indicator (KPI) provides this information?

- \* Contract leakage
- \* Off-contract spend
- \* Unused contracts
- \* Purchase order value

Explanation

Contract leakage is a key performance indicator that measures the percentage of purchase orders that do not have a contract reference, although an existing contract could have been used. It indicates how well the procurement organization is utilizing its contracts and avoiding unnecessary spending. Off-contract spend is a similar concept, but it measures the absolute value of purchase orders that are not covered by contracts.

Unused contracts are contracts that have not been used at all or have been used below a certain threshold.

Purchase order value is the total value of purchase orders created in a given period. References: [SAP Help Portal], [SAP Help

Portal], [SAP Help Portal], [SAP Help Portal]

**NO.58** What are some characteristics of the material ledger? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* It is used to value materials in different currencies.
- \* It must be activated per controlling area.
- \* It is mandatory in SAP S/4HANA.
- \* It is used to calculate the standard price.
- \* It is used to calculate different prices for material valuation.

Explanation

Some characteristics of the material ledger are that it is used to value materials in different currencies, it is mandatory in SAP S/4HANA, and it is used to calculate different prices for material valuation. The material ledger is not used to calculate the standard price or must be activated per controlling area. References: [SAP Help Portal &#8211; Material Ledger Overview]

**NO.59** Which of the following prerequisites must be met for the system to check the shelf life of materials at goods receipt? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* The purchase order item contains the remaining shelf life.
- \* The total shelf life is maintained in the purchasing info record.
- \* The shelf life expiration date check is activated for the material type in Customizing.
- \* The shelf life expiration date check is activated for the movement type in Customizing.

**NO.60** Which of the following procurement proposals can be created during an MRP Live planning externally procured materials? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Delivery schedule line
- \* Purchase order
- \* Planned order
- \* Purchase requisition

Explanation

MRP Live is a planning run that is executed on SAP HANA database using optimized algorithms and parallel processing. It can create two types of procurement proposals for externally procured materials:

Delivery schedule line: This is a line item in a scheduling agreement that specifies the delivery date and quantity for a material.

Purchase requisition: This is an internal document that requests the purchasing department to procure a certain quantity of a material or service by a certain date. References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4525, Unit 1, Lesson 1.

**NO.61** Which object is determined using an access sequence in message determination?

- \* Message schema for a document category
- \* Output device in an output condition record
- \* Message type in a message schema
- \* Output condition record for a message type

**NO.62** You want to use split valuation for your refurbishing process to differentiate between materials based on the condition of the material. What do you need to consider for the accounting data of your material?

- \* For each possible valuation type, the price control must be moving average price .
- \* For each possible valuation type, the price control must be standard price.
- \* For the valuation area, the price control must be moving average price.
- \* For the valuation area, the price control must be standard price.

## Explanation

When using split valuation for your refurbishing process to differentiate between materials based on the condition of the material, you must consider that for each possible valuation type, the price control must be moving average price (MAP). This means that each valuation type has its own moving average price that is updated after each goods receipt or invoice receipt. You cannot use standard price for split valuation because it would not reflect the different values of the materials with different conditions.

References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4520, Unit 3, Lesson 2.

**NO.63** What are some of the consequences of setting the Delivery Completed indicator in a purchase order (PO) item? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* The commitment for the PO item will increase.
- \* You can still post goods receipts of remaining quantities.
- \* The PO item CANNOT be deleted and archived.
- \* The PO item is skipped when delivery reminders are generated.

**NO.64** At which level do you activate SAP S/4HANA output management for purchasing documents?

- \* Document category
- \* Document type
- \* Application object
- \* Purchasing organization

## Explanation

You activate SAP S/4HANA output management for purchasing documents at the document type level. You can assign an output determination procedure to each document type and define output parameters such as output type, channel, recipient, timing, etc. You do not activate output management at the document category, application object, or purchasing organization level. References: [SAP Help Portal &#8211; Output Management for Purchasing Documents]

**NO.65** What are some characteristics of a goods issue posting to a production order? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Actual costs are allocated to the production order.
- \* The goods issue can be posted as a backflush.
- \* The reservation is deleted as a result of the goods issue
- \* The goods issue can only be a planned goods issue.

## Explanation

A goods issue posting to a production order allocates actual costs to the production order and reduces the inventory of the issued materials. A goods issue can be posted as a backflush, which means that the system automatically issues the components that are required for production based on the bill of material (BOM) and the quantity produced. References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4510, Unit 3, Lesson 1.

**NO.66** At what level do you maintain the purchasing value key in the material master?

- \* Purchasing organization
- \* Plant
- \* Company code
- \* Client

**NO.67** What can you configure when defining a new moveme this question.

- \* The quantity string for quantity updates
- \* The value string for account determination
- \* The dynamic availability check

- \* The allowed transactions
- \* The field control

**NO.68** You enter a supplier invoice for a purchase order that has already been delivered. Apart from the purchase order itself, what can you use as a reference? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Delivery note
- \* Goods receipt
- \* Bill of lading
- \* Inbound delivery

**NO.69** How can you completely block a material for procurement in a plant? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Create an entry in the source list with a blocking indicator and NO supplier
- \* Create a quota arrangement entry with a quantity of zero
- \* Use a relevant plant-specific material status in the material master
- \* Create a blocking entry in the supplier master record

**NO.70** Blocking reason Quality is set for an item in an invoice. What could be the reason for this? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is used and NO goods receipt has been posted for the item in the invoice.
- \* Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is NOT used and the item in the invoice has the Post to Inspection Stock flag set in its material master.
- \* Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is used and NO usage decision has been made for / O the inspection lot for the item in the invoice.
- \* Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is NOT used and NO usage decision has been made 1-1 for any inspection lot for the item in the invoice.

Explanation

Blocking reason Quality is set for an item in an invoice when one of the following situations occurs:

Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is used and NO usage decision has been made for / O the inspection lot for the item in the invoice. This means that the quality inspection for the received goods has not been completed and the invoice cannot be posted until then.

Goods-receipt-based invoice verification is NOT used and NO usage decision has been made for any inspection lot for the item in the invoice. This means that there are pending quality inspections for other goods receipts of the same material and the invoice cannot be posted until they are resolved.

References: SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning, Course S4515, Unit 1, Lesson

1.

**NO.71** You have concluded a cleaning contract with a supplier for your operating facility. You agreed on a monthly amount for which you want to automatically create a credit note every month. What do you use in this scenario?

- \* Blanket purchase order
- \* Scheduling agreement
- \* Invoicing plan
- \* Value contract

Explanation

You use an invoicing plan in this scenario. An invoicing plan is a method of creating invoices automatically at predefined intervals or

dates without referring to any service entry sheets or goods receipts. You can use an invoicing plan for blanket purchase orders or contracts that have a fixed amount and validity period.

References: [SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement | SAP Learning], Course S4520, Unit 2, Lesson 1.

**NO.72** In which of the following situations can document parking be used? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Account assignment information is missing for an invoice item.
- \* An EDI invoice containing variances is received.
- \* A goods receipt is posted for an item that needs a quality inspection.
- \* Account assignment information is missing for a purchase order item.

**NO.73** In your company, you are posting an invoice with a cash discount amount using the posting gross method.

What is the result of this in the system?

- \* The cash discount amount is credited to the stock or cost account.
- \* The cash discount amount is posted from a cash discount clearing account to the stock account or cost account.
- \* The cash discount amount is posted to a cash discount clearing account, which is cleared at the time of payment.
- \* The cash discount amount is NOT considered; it is only posted to a cash discount account when the payment is made.

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