

Best Value Available! 2024 Realistic Verified Free C-S43-2022 Exam Questions [Q11-Q32]



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Best Value Available! 2024 Realistic Verified Free C-S43-2022 Exam Questions Pass Your Exam Easily! C-S43-2022 Real Question Answers Updated Q11. What are valid item categories for a BOM used in Asset Management? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * D (Document item)
- * I (PM Structure element)
- * F (Functional location)
- * L (Stock item)
- * E (Equipment)

Explanation

A BOM (bill of material) is a structured list of components that make up a technical object, such as an equipment or a functional location. A BOM item is a component of a BOM and it has an item category that classifies the type of component. The valid item categories for a BOM used in Asset Management are:

D (Document item): This item category is used to assign documents or document info records to a BOM. Documents can contain technical drawings, specifications, or instructions for the maintenance of the technical object1.

L (Stock item): This item category is used to assign stock materials to a BOM. Stock materials are materials that are managed in inventory and have a material master record. Stock materials can be spare parts, consumables, or tools that are required for the maintenance of the technical object¹.

E (Equipment): This item category is used to assign equipment to a BOM. Equipment are individual, physical objects that are maintained as an autonomous unit and have an equipment master record. Equipment can be sub-components of a technical object, such as pumps, motors, or valves¹.

The other item categories are not valid for a BOM used in Asset Management:

I (PM Structure element): This item category is used to create a hierarchical structure for a BOM. PM structure elements are not physical components, but logical nodes that group or classify the BOM items. PM structure elements are only used in plant maintenance and customer service, not in Asset Management¹.

F (Functional location): This item category is used to assign functional locations to a BOM. Functional locations are organizational units that represent the spatial or process-oriented structure of a technical system. Functional locations are not components of a technical object, but locations where the technical object is installed or operated. Functional locations are only used in plant maintenance and customer service, not in Asset Management¹.

References: 1: BOM item | SAP Help Portal

Q12. You want to schedule a performance-based maintenance plan. Which parameters are mandatory? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- * Scheduling period
- * Start counter reading
- * Estimated annual performance
- * Counter overflow reading

Q13. Which of the following objects can you directly assign when you define the work center? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Calculation key
- * Planner group
- * Capacity category
- * Organizational unit (HR)

Q14. What are valid item categories for a BOM used in Asset Management? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * D (Document item)
- * I (PM Structure element)
- * F (Functional location)
- * L (Stock item)
- * E (Equipment)

Q15. Which views can you assign to an equipment category via a view profile? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question?

- * Warranty
- * Configuration
- * Serial data
- * Manufacturer data

Q16. How does a performance-based maintenance plan calculate the interval between start date and planned date?

- * Cycle length divided by (monthly performance x 12)

- * Cycle length divided by annual performance
- * Cycle length divided by ((scheduling period) x (cycle modification factor))
- * Cycle length divided by (annual performance/365)

Q17. Which functions are available in the Resource Scheduling for Maintenance Planners app? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Schedule and dispatch maintenance operations by shifts.
- * Dispatch maintenance order operations
- * Monitor maintenance order operations due in the next 4 weeks
- * Print job papers from a maintenance order.

Explanation

The Resource Scheduling for Maintenance Planners app allows you to monitor important KPIs for your work centers, such as utilization, priority of due maintenance orders, and unconfirmed maintenance orders. You can also use filters to show the information that you are interested in. By clicking a card, you can access the Manage Work Center Utilization app, where you can dispatch maintenance order operations to your work centers. You cannot schedule and dispatch maintenance operations by shifts or print job papers from a maintenance order in this app. These functions are available in other apps, such as the Maintenance Scheduling Board app and the Print Job Papers app. References: Resource Scheduling for Maintenance Planners | SAP Help Portal and Resource Scheduling for Maintenance Planners | SAP Blogs

Q18. What is characteristic for a maintenance order with status REL- if you also consider the capabilities of business functions?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Goods receipts for external services can be entered.
- * The planner can change planned costs at the operation level
- * The planner can change estimated costs only at the header level
- * The controller can determine actual cost surcharges.
- * The assignment of the notification to the maintenance order header cannot be deleted.

Q19. What can be determined using the offset within a maintenance strategy? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * The first due date of a maintenance package
- * A one-time shift of a maintenance package
- * A preliminary buffer shifting the reference date of the maintenance order
- * The call date for the maintenance order

Explanation

The offset within a maintenance strategy is a parameter that allows you to adjust the due dates of the maintenance packages in a maintenance plan. The offset can be used for two purposes:

To determine the first due date of a maintenance package. For example, if you have a quarterly maintenance package with an offset of 2 months, the first due date will be 2 months after the start date of the maintenance plan, and the subsequent due dates will be every 3 months after that.

To shift a maintenance package by a one-time amount. For example, if you have a monthly maintenance package with an offset of 10 days, the first due date will be 10 days after the start date of the maintenance plan, and the subsequent due dates will be every month after that. However, if you want to shift the second due date by 5 days, you can enter an offset of 5 days for the second maintenance package, and the due date will be 5 days later than the normal cycle. The offset will only apply to the second maintenance package, and the subsequent due dates will follow the normal cycle. The offset does not affect the call date for the maintenance order, which is determined by the call horizon and the scheduling period. The offset also does not create a preliminary buffer shifting the reference date of the maintenance order, which is determined by the lead float and the tolerance. References: 1: SAP Help Portal, SAP S/4HANA Asset Management, Learning Journey: SAP S/4HANA Asset Management, Topic: Maintenance

Planning, Subtopic: Maintenance Strategy2: SAP Community, Maintenance Strategy-offset and float in days3: SAP Blogs, Highlights for Asset Management in SAP S/4HANA

2021, Topic: Maintenance Planning.

Q20. How do you map a counter replacement in SAP S/4HANA Asset Management?

- * Deactivate the current counter and create a new counter.
- * Create a new measurement document marked as a counter replacement.
- * Create a new measurement document and assign a valuation code for counter replacement.
- * Assign a catalogue type for counter replacement to the measuring point category.

Q21. You want to assign components to a General Maintenance Task List. What are prerequisites for assigning material components to a task list operation? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- * Assign the header material of a material BOM as assembly to a task list operation.
- * Assign the BOM usage for free assignment of material in Customizing
- * Assign the header material of a material ROM to the assembly field of the task list header
- * Assign a piece of equipment with allocated material BOM to a task list operation.

Explanation

To assign material components to a task list operation, you need to meet the following prerequisites:

You need to assign the BOM usage for free assignment of material in Customizing. This allows you to assign any material BOM to a task list operation, regardless of the assembly. This is option B in the question.

You need to assign a piece of equipment with allocated material BOM to a task list operation. This allows you to use the material BOM of the equipment as a source of components for the task list operation. This is option D in the question.

Option A is incorrect because you cannot assign the header material of a material BOM as assembly to a task list operation. You can only assign the header material of a material BOM to the assembly field of the task list header.

Option C is incorrect because you cannot assign the header material of a material ROM to the assembly field of the task list header. A material ROM is a routing-oriented material, which is used for production orders, not for maintenance task lists.

References:

[Process Task List | SAP Help Portal](#)

[Processing Maintenance Orders – SAP Learning](#)

Q22. Which scheduling parameters are used in a multiple-counter plan? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Scheduling period
- * Start date
- * Scheduling indicator
- * Factory calendar

Explanation

A multiple-counter plan is a maintenance plan that contains multiple maintenance cycles based on different counters. The scheduling parameters are used to define the scheduling rules for each maintenance cycle in the plan. The scheduling parameters are:

Scheduling period: This is the interval between two maintenance calls, expressed in the unit of the counter. For example, if the

counter is measured in kilometers, the scheduling period could be 10,000 km. This means that a maintenance call is due every 10,000 km. This parameter is mandatory for each maintenance cycle in a multiple-counter plan1.

Scheduling indicator: This is the indicator that determines how the system calculates the next due date for the maintenance call, based on the counter reading and the scheduling period. There are three possible values for the scheduling indicator1:

Fixed: The system calculates the next due date by adding the scheduling period to the counter reading at the time of the last maintenance call. For example, if the last maintenance call was at

20,000 km and the scheduling period is 10,000 km, the next due date is 30,000 km.

Shifted: The system calculates the next due date by adding the scheduling period to the counter reading at the time of the actual maintenance execution. For example, if the actual maintenance execution was at 21,500 km and the scheduling period is 10,000 km, the next due date is 31,500 km.

Proportional: The system calculates the next due date by adding the scheduling period to the counter reading at the time of the planned maintenance execution. For example, if the planned maintenance execution was at 20,500 km and the scheduling period is 10,000 km, the next due date is 30,500 km.

Start date: This is the date when the first maintenance call is due, based on the counter reading and the scheduling period. This parameter is optional for each maintenance cycle in a multiple-counter plan1. If it is not specified, the system uses the current date as the start date.

Factory calendar: This is the calendar that defines the working days and holidays for the maintenance plan. This parameter is optional for each maintenance cycle in a multiple-counter plan1. If it is not specified, the system uses the factory calendar of the maintenance planning plant.

Therefore, option A (Scheduling period) and option C (Scheduling indicator) are correct, while option B (Start date) and option D (Factory calendar) are not mandatory for a multiple-counter plan.

References:

Multiple-Counter Plans

Q23. During the implementation project you need to define the organizational units relevant for Plant Maintenance.

Which of the following objects can you directly assign to a maintenance plant? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- * Maintenance work center
- * Maintenance planner group
- * Organizational unit
- * Storage location

Explanation

A maintenance plant is the organizational unit in which the technical objects to be maintained are physically present. A maintenance plant can be directly assigned to the following objects:

A maintenance work center, which is a location where maintenance tasks are performed. A maintenance work center can be a person, a group of persons, or a technical object, such as a machine or a vehicle. A maintenance work center is defined by its capacity, availability, and cost rates1 A storage location, which is a place where spare parts and materials are stored within a plant. A storage location can be a warehouse, a bin, or a shelf. A storage location is defined by its address, stock type, and valuation area2

The other options are incorrect because:

A maintenance planner group, which is a group of planners who are responsible for planning maintenance activities in a maintenance planning plant. A maintenance planner group is not directly assigned to a maintenance plant, but to a maintenance planning plant. A maintenance planning plant is the organizational unit in which maintenance requirements are planned. An organizational unit, which is a generic term for any unit of an organization that performs a specific function or task. An organizational unit can be a company code, a plant, a sales organization, a purchasing organization, etc. An organizational unit is not directly assigned to a maintenance plant, but to a higher-level organizational unit, such as a company code or a controlling area.

References: 1: Maintenance Work Center | SAP Help Portal 2: Storage Location | SAP Help Portal 3:

Maintenance Planner Group | SAP Help Portal : Organizational Unit | SAP Help Portal

Q24. What are mandatory characteristics of orders with Operation Account Assignment (OAA)? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- * Overall costs are dynamically summed up on the header level.
- * A technical object must be assigned to an order operation
- * Costs are stored only for the operation object
- * Purchase requisitions have the operation as account assignment.
- * The settlement rule is maintained on the header level.

Explanation

Orders with Operation Account Assignment (OAA) are a special type of PM/CS orders that allow the detailed planning, capture and reporting of costs at the order operation level. The operations have their own settlement rules enabling more accurate cost updating of multiple assets maintained using a single PM/CS order. The mandatory characteristics of OAA orders are:

A technical object must be assigned to an order operation. This ensures that the operation is linked to a specific asset and can be settled accordingly. The technical object can be an equipment, a functional location, or a material.

Costs are stored only for the operation object. This means that the order header does not have any costs associated with it. The costs are allocated to the operations based on the actual postings of goods movements, confirmations, and invoices.

Purchase requisitions have the operation as account assignment. This means that the purchase requisitions created from the order components are assigned to the operation instead of the order header.

This allows the tracking of costs at the operation level.

The characteristics that are not mandatory for OAA orders are:

Overall costs are dynamically summed up on the header level. This is an optional feature that can be activated by using the business function LOG_EAM_SIMPLICITY_2. This allows the display of the total costs of the order operations on the order header level.

The settlement rule is maintained on the header level. This is not a characteristic of OAA orders, but rather a limitation. The settlement rule for OAA orders can only be maintained on the operation level, not on the header level. This means that each operation has its own settlement rule and can be settled to different receivers.

References:

Operation Account Assignment

Operation Account Assignment 2

Q25. You want to display additional document information within the document flow of a maintenance order.

For which type of document must this be customized?

- * Invoice
- * Purchase order
- * Goods movement
- * Service entry sheet

Q26. Which objects have been enhanced with linear data in maintenance processes? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- * Maintenance plan header
- * Work order confirmation
- * Maintenance plan item
- * Equipment task list
- * Notification item

Q27. Which views can you assign to an equipment category via a view profile? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question?

- * Warranty
- * Configuration
- * Serial data
- * Manufacturer data

Explanation

An equipment category defines the technical characteristics of an equipment and the views that are available for it. A view profile is a set of views that can be assigned to an equipment category. The views that can be assigned to an equipment category via a view profile are:

Basic data

Classification

Location

Organization

Partner

Status

Structure

Warranty

Manufacturer data

Measurement document

History

Permits

Documents

User fields

Serial data

Configuration

Object links

Time-dependent data

Linear data

Geographical data

Maintenance plan

Maintenance item

Maintenance task list

Maintenance order

Maintenance notification

Service order

Service notification

Service contract

Service confirmation

Service quotation

Service request

Service plan

Service item

Service task list

Service product

Service product allocation

Service product structure

Service product location

Service product partner

Service product status

Service product classification

Service product documents

Service product permits

Service product user fields

Service product serial data

Service product configuration

Service product object links

Service product time-dependent data

Service product linear data

Service product geographical data

Among these views, the ones that match the options given in the question are Warranty and Manufacturer data.

Therefore, the correct answers are A and D.

References:

SAP Help Portal [#8211; Equipment Category](#)

SAP Help Portal [#8211; View Profile](#)

Q28. What are characteristics of the Preparation and Scheduling phase within phase-based maintenance? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question

- * If you use the Resource Scheduling apps, you always dispatch orders and operations.
- * The order moves to the Preparation phase once it is approved and released
- * Maintenance Planning Buckets give you a list of non-approved notifications
- * The configuration of the order type decides whether you use Resource Scheduling or not.

Explanation

The Preparation and Scheduling phase within phase-based maintenance is the phase where the maintenance planner divides the maintenance effort into manageable groups, levels out the workload over several weeks, determines the concrete time period for the

requested maintenance work, and checks the availability of all the resources, spare parts and services needed¹.

Option B (The order moves to the Preparation phase once it is approved and released) is correct, because the approval and release of the order is the last step of the previous phase (Approval phase)². Once the order is approved and released, it is ready for preparation and scheduling.

Option D (The configuration of the order type decides whether you use Resource Scheduling or not) is also correct, because the order type determines whether the order is relevant for resource scheduling or not². Resource scheduling is an optional step in the Preparation and Scheduling phase, where the planner can assign and dispatch the orders and operations to the technicians using the Resource Scheduling apps².

Option A (If you use the Resource Scheduling apps, you always dispatch orders and operations) is incorrect, because the Resource Scheduling apps allow the planner to either dispatch or assign the orders and operations². Dispatching means that the planner assigns a specific technician and a specific time slot for the order or operation, while assigning means that the planner assigns only a technician or a team, but not a specific time slot².

Option C (Maintenance Planning Buckets give you a list of non-approved notifications) is also incorrect, because the Maintenance Planning Buckets app gives the planner a list of approved and released orders that are ready for preparation and scheduling². The non-approved notifications are handled in the previous phase (Screening phase)².

References:

Phase Model for the Maintenance Process

New Phase Model for the Maintenance Processes in S/4HANA Cloud

Explaining the Phase-based Process

Maintenance Process Phases

Q29. Which objects can you assign to a Maintenance Service Order Item? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Service Product
- * DIP Profile
- * Service Work Center
- * Service Master Record

Explanation

A maintenance service order item can be assigned to a service product and a service master record. A service product is a material that represents a service that is offered or performed by the service provider. A service master record is a master data object that contains information about the service, such as description, unit of measure, price, and validity period. A service product and a service master record are linked by the service material number. A maintenance service order item can also be assigned to a service master record directly, without a service product. This is useful when the service is not part of the service provider's catalog, but is requested by the customer on an ad-hoc basis. A DIP profile and a service work center are not objects that can be assigned to a maintenance service order item. A DIP profile is a configuration object that defines how the costs and revenues of a service order item are determined and transferred to billing. A service work center is a master data object that represents a person, a group of persons, or a technical resource that performs a service activity. A DIP profile and a service work center are assigned to the maintenance service order header, not to the item level. References:

Maintenance Service Order

Service Product

[Service Master

Record](https://help.sap.com/docs/SAP_S4HANA_ON-PREMISE/3757ad8f98484812b58947bb8e6a2663

Q30. Where can you see the results of the material availability check for maintenance orders? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- * Within a maintenance order
- * In the list editing (single-level) for maintenance orders
- * In the report Material: Where-Used List
- * In the material reservation list in inventory management

Explanation

You can see the results of the material availability check for maintenance orders in two places: within a maintenance order and in the list editing (single-level) for maintenance orders.

Within a maintenance order, you can see the material availability status for each component in the Components tab. The status can be one of the following: Available, Not Available, Partially Available, or Not Checked. You can also see the availability date, which is the date on which the component can be fully available. You can access the maintenance order from the Manage Maintenance Orders app or the Change Maintenance Order app1.

In the list editing (single-level) for maintenance orders, you can see the material availability status for each order in the Material Availability column. The status can be one of the following: Available, Not Available, Partially Available, or Not Checked. You can also see the availability date, which is the date on which all the components for the order can be fully available. You can access the list editing from the List Editing (Single-Level) for Maintenance Orders app2.

References: 1: Checking the Material Availability Status 2: [List Editing (Single-Level) for Maintenance Orders]

Q31. Which steps are available for the maintenance technician when using the Report Malfunction mobile? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Select and print the maintenance order shop papers
- * Display the current location of the technical object
- * Add a URL to provide further information
- * View details of the technical object by navigating to the Asset Viewer
- * Input estimated costs for repair malfunction

Q32. Which capabilities does SAP Service and Asset Manager (formerly SAP Asset Manager) provide? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- * SAP Service and Asset Manager provides single sign-on functionality.
- * SAP Service and Asset Manager is available for SAP S/4HANA and SAP ERP
- * SAP Service and Asset Manager can be used offline.
- * SAP Service and Asset Manager is available only for the iOS platform.
- * SAP Service and Asset Manager can run on smart watches.

Explanation

SAP Service and Asset Manager is a cloud-based mobile app that provides the following capabilities:

SAP Service and Asset Manager is available for SAP S/4HANA and SAP ERP. This means that the app can integrate with both systems and access the data and processes related to asset management and service operations12 SAP Service and Asset Manager

can be used offline. This means that the app can store data locally on the device and synchronize it with the backend system when the network connection is available. This enables the users to work in remote areas or in situations where the network is unreliable¹² SAP Service and Asset Manager can run on smart watches. This means that the app can leverage the features of wearable devices such as voice control, notifications, and sensors. This enhances the user experience and productivity of the field technicians¹³ SAP Service and Asset Manager does not provide the following capabilities:

SAP Service and Asset Manager does not provide single sign-on functionality. This means that the app requires the users to enter their credentials to log in to the app and the backend system. The app does not support any other authentication methods such as biometric or token-based² SAP Service and Asset Manager is not available only for the iOS platform. This means that the app can run on both iOS and Android devices. The app supports the native features and user interface of both platforms¹² References: 1: SAP Service and Asset Manager | Mobile Asset Management iOS & Android App 3: SAP Service and Asset Manager | Mobile asset management 2: SAP Service and Asset Manager Overview | SAP Help Portal

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