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Exam : **C_TS422_2023-JPN**

Title : SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition - Production Planning and Manufacturing (C_TS422_2023日本語版)

Vendor : SAP

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
反復生産におけるラインローディング時に数量と容量の両方を計画するには、どのようなオプションがありますか? 注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。
A. 計画テーブルで計画オーダーを手動で割り当てます。
B. 割当量調整を使用して MRP を実行します。
C. 生産バージョンを自動選択して MRP を実行します。
D. 反復製造に対して PP/DS ヒューリスティックを実行します。
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.

QUESTION NO: 2
SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition の部品表 (BOM)
で使用できる代替品目戦略はどれですか? 注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。
A. 先入れ先出し (FIFO)
B. 同時
C. 手動メンテナンス
D. 100% チェック
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.

QUESTION NO: 3
アドバンスト プランニング (PP/DS)
で生産計画を実行した場合、どのような結果が考えられますか? 注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。
A. 計画オーダー
B. スケジュール契約スケジュール行
C. 生産オーダー
D. 注文書
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.

QUESTION NO: 4
ルーティング操作の一部となる時間要素はどれですか? 注: この質問には 3 つの正解があります。
A. 待ち時間
B. 生成前のフロート
C. 処理時間
D. 時間を選ぶ
E. セットアップ時間
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.

QUESTION NO: 5
グラフィカル計画テーブルで、特定の時間に作業センターに操作を挿入します。計画方向は順方向です。必要なディスパッチ時間は、以前にディスパッチされた操作と一致します。挿入はどのように行われますか?
A.
以前にディスパッチされた操作はそのまま残り、新しい操作がディスパッチされた操作の前に挿入されます。
B.
以前にディスパッチされた操作はそのまま残り、新しい操作はディスパッチされた操作の後に挿入されます。
C.
新しい操作が希望の時間に挿入され、以前にディスパッチされた操作は前方に移動されます。
D.
新しい操作が希望の時間に挿入され、以前にディスパッチされた操作は後方に移動されます。
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.

QUESTION NO: 6
材質の種類は何に影響しますか? 注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。
A. 許可されるドキュメントタイプとクラスカテゴリ
B. プラント固有のステータスとプラント非依存ステータスが許可されます
C. どの品目マスタ画面がどの順序で表示されるか
D. 材料が社内で生産されるか、外部から調達されるか、またはその両方か
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.

QUESTION NO: 7
マテリアルをファントム アセンブリとして設定するにはどうすればよいですか? 注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。
A. 品目マスタ内で特別な調達タイプを選択します。
B. 品目 BOM (部品表) で特別な品目カテゴリを使用します。
C. 品目マスタ内の特別な MRP タイプを選択します。
D. 品目 BOM (部品表) 内で特殊調達タイプを定義します。
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.

QUESTION NO: 8
生産能力に制約がある場合、実現可能な生産計画をどのように達成できますか? 注:
この質問には 3 つの正解があります。
A. 重要なリソースに対して無限生産計画実行を実行します。
B. 計画時間間隔を短縮します。
C. 計画ボード上で利用可能な容量がある期間を決定します。
D. 時間間隔で容量供給を増やします。
E. セットアップ時間を短縮するために最適なシーケンスを形成します。
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.