

SAP C_TS410_2022

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Question: 1

Which documents does SAP Transportation Management support when planning transportation with SAP S/4HANA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A. Material documents
- B. Stock transport orders
- C. Transfer orders
- D. Inbound deliveries
- E. Returns

Answer: B D E

Explanation:

SAP Transportation Management (TM) within SAP S/4HANA supports the planning, execution, and monitoring of transportation processes. The documents it supports in this context are crucial for ensuring the seamless movement of goods and materials. Specifically:

Stock transport orders (B): These are used for the internal transfer of materials between plants or company codes within the same corporate group. They play a significant role in planning and executing transportation requirements, especially for intra-company movements.

Inbound deliveries (D): These documents are generated based on purchase orders or stock transport orders and are essential for the transportation planning of goods coming into the company. They provide detailed information about the goods to be received, facilitating the planning of transportation resources and schedules.

Returns (E): This involves the process of sending goods back to the supplier or to another location within the company. Returns require transportation planning and execution, making them relevant documents within SAP TM for ensuring the reverse logistics process is efficiently managed.

Material documents (A) and transfer orders (C) are not directly supported by SAP TM for transportation planning. Material documents are typically associated with inventory management and goods movements, while transfer orders are more related to warehouse management processes.

Question: 2

What is the result of posting a vendor's invoice?

- A. The material ledger document is generated
- B. The vendor's account is cleared of open items.
- C. The purchase order history is updated.
- D. Vendor payment is posted

Answer: C

Explanation:

Posting a vendor's invoice in SAP S/4HANA results in several important updates and document generations, one of which is the update of the purchase order history (C). This update provides a comprehensive record of all transactions associated with a specific purchase order, including the receipt of goods and invoice verification, ensuring transparency and traceability in procurement processes.

The material ledger document (A) is not directly generated by posting a vendor's invoice but rather by material movements and valuation changes in inventory.

Clearing the vendor's account of open items (B) occurs when payments are made against the invoices, not when the invoice itself is posted.

Vendor payment (D) is a subsequent step after the invoice posting and is part of the accounts payable process, where the actual payment transaction to settle the vendor's invoice takes place.

Question: 3

For which object do you plan activity prices?

- A. Cost center
- B. Work center
- C. WBS element
- D. Internal order

Answer: A

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, activity prices are planned for cost centers (A). Cost centers are organizational units within a company that are responsible for specific areas of cost. Planning activity prices for cost centers involves determining the cost per activity unit for various activities performed within the cost center. This is crucial for internal cost allocations, budgeting, and controlling processes.

Work centers (B) are primarily used in production planning and plant maintenance for scheduling, capacity planning, and costing. Activity prices in work centers are more about determining the cost rates for machine and labor hours used in production processes.

WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) elements (C) are used in project systems for planning and tracking project costs and do not directly use activity prices for planning.

Internal orders (D) are used for monitoring costs for non-operational activities and projects. While they can capture costs from various activities, the planning of activity prices is not directly applicable to internal orders.

Question: 4

You've been tasked with converting SAP Fiori Tile groups to SAP Fiori Spaces. Which of the following assignments should be made?

- A. Assign Tiles to Pages

- B. Assign Spaces to Pages
- C. Assign Pages to Spaces
- D. Assign Sections to Spaces

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of SAP Fiori, converting Tile groups to Fiori Spaces involves organizing and managing Fiori applications more efficiently. The correct assignment in this transition is to assign Pages to Spaces (C). Spaces are higher-level organizational elements that represent a collection of pages, which in turn contain the actual Fiori Tiles (applications). This structure allows for a more flexible and user-friendly navigation experience in the Fiori Launchpad, enabling users to access applications based on different roles, tasks, or topics grouped within specific Spaces.

Assigning Tiles to Pages (A) is a step within this process, but it does not represent the conversion of Tile groups to Spaces.

Assigning Spaces to Pages (B) is incorrect because Spaces are the containers for Pages, not the other way around.

Assigning Sections to Spaces (D) is not a standard terminology or process within the Fiori Launchpad configuration.

Question: 5

What is created when you post a valued goods receipt for consumable materials?

- A. Material ledger document
- B. Vendor invoice document
- C. Controlling document
- D. Commitment

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a valued goods receipt for consumable materials is posted in SAP S/4HANA, a controlling document (C) is created. This document records the financial transaction related to the consumption of materials, impacting cost centers or other relevant controlling objects. The controlling document ensures that the costs associated with the consumed materials are accurately reflected in the company's cost accounting and controlling modules.

A material ledger document (A) is associated with material valuation and inventory management, and while it may be affected by goods movements, it is not the direct result of posting a valued goods receipt for consumables.

A vendor invoice document (B) is generated upon the receipt of an invoice from a supplier, not from the goods receipt process.

A commitment (D) represents an obligation to pay in the future and is typically created when a purchase order is issued, not when a goods receipt is posted.

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