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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can you achieve a feasible production plan in case of capacity constraints? Note: There are 3 Correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval.

B- Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board.

C- Execute an infinite production planning run for the critical resources.

D- Reduce the planning Window.

E- Form optimum sequence to reduce setup times.

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

Increase the capacity supply in a time-phased interval: You can use the capacity planning table or the capacity planning board to increase the available capacity of a resource by changing the shift sequence, the shift duration, or the number of individual capacities. You can also use the capacity leveling function to distribute the capacity requirements over a longer time horizon. This way, you can avoid capacity overloads and create a balanced capacity load.

Determine a time period with available capacity on the planning board: You can use the planning board to visualize the capacity load and the capacity availability of a resource in a graphical Gantt chart. You can use the filter and zoom functions to focus on a specific time period and resource. You can also use the capacity evaluation function to display the capacity situation in a tabular or graphical form. This way, you can identify the time periods with available capacity and plan the operations accordingly.

Form optimum sequence to reduce setup times: You can use the setup matrix or the setup group key to define the setup times and the setup categories for a resource. You can also use the setup optimization function to determine the optimum sequence of operations that minimizes the total setup time. This way, you can reduce the capacity consumption and increase the throughput of the resource.Reference:Identifying the Basic Principles and Tools of Capacity Planning;SAP Help Portal; [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 82.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does a line hierarchy in repetitive manufacturing represent?

Options:

A- A production line with more than one work center

B- A production line with prioritized work centers

C- A production line with a parallel sequence in the routing

D- A production line with an alternative sequence in the routing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A line hierarchy in repetitive manufacturing represents the structure of a production line that consists of multiple work centers. A line hierarchy is a master data object that defines the sequence and the relationship of the work centers that are involved in producing a material. A line hierarchy can be split into different levels, such as line segments, processing stations, or takt areas, to reflect the complexity and the variability of the production line.A line hierarchy can be used for planning and scheduling operations, controlling material flow, and monitoring production performance12.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

A production line with prioritized work centers(B): This is not correct. A line hierarchy does not define the priority of the work centers, but the order and the dependency of the work centers. The priority of the work centers can be determined by other factors, such as the capacity availability, the production rate, or the scheduling parameters.

A production line with a parallel sequence in the routing: This is not correct. A line hierarchy does not represent the parallel sequence in the routing, but the linear sequence of the work centers. A parallel sequence in the routing means that two or more operations can be performed simultaneously on different work centers for the same material.A parallel sequence in the routing can be modeled by using alternative sequences or parallel sequences in the line hierarchy3.

A production line with an alternative sequence in the routing(D): This is not correct. A line hierarchy does not represent the alternative sequence in the routing, but the main sequence of the work centers. An alternative sequence in the routing means that there are different options for performing an operation on different work centers for the same material.An alternative sequence in the routing can be modeled by using alternative sequences or parallel sequences in the line hierarchy3.

https://help.sap.com/docs/SAP_S4HANA_ON-PREMISE/f899ce30af9044299d573ea30b533f1c/9231f9504a62eb5ee10000000a44538d.html

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which time elements can be reduced by a reduction strategy?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Goods receipt processing time

B- Move time

C- Wait time

D- Float after production

E- Queue time

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

A reduction strategy is a method of shortening the lead time of an order by reducing certain time elements in the order scheduling1.The time elements that can be reduced by a reduction strategy are move time, wait time, and queue time2. Move time is the time required to move a material from one operation to another. Wait time is the time between the end of an operation and the start of the next operation.Queue time is the time before an operation can start at a work center due to the work center's capacity utilization3.These time elements can be reduced by a percentage or a fixed value in the reduction strategy.Reference:1: Reduction Strategy | SAP Help Portal(https://blog.sap-press.com/4-strategies-for-make-to-stock-production-with-sap-s4hana)2: 4 Strategies for Make-to-Stock Production with SAP S/4HANA(https://blogs.sap.com/2022/03/22/highlights-for-manufacturing-in-sap-s-4hana-2021-part-2-production-planning-engineering-operations/)3: Scheduling | SAP Help Portal(https://blogs.sap.com/2022/04/26/manufacturing-in-sap-s-4hana-cloud-planning-strategies/).

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are some benefits of planning with planned independent requirements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Reduced production times

B- Reduced delivery times

C- Option to use make-to-order production

D- Option to forecast planning for production resources

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Planned independent requirements (PIRs) are demand elements that represent the sales or production program for a material. They are used to plan the production or procurement of finished products or assemblies in advance, based on the expected demand from customers or internal sources. Some benefits of planning with PIRs are:

Reduced delivery times: By planning with PIRs, you can ensure that the required materials and capacities are available when the actual sales orders arrive. This reduces the lead time for fulfilling the customer orders and improves the delivery performance.

Option to forecast planning for production resources: By planning with PIRs, you can use forecasting methods to estimate the future demand for a material based on historical data and trends. This allows you to adjust the production or procurement plan accordingly and optimize the utilization of production resources, such as machines, labor, and materials.Reference: [Production Planning with SAP S/4HANA], page 144; [SAP Help Portal: Planned Independent Requirements].

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where do you maintain the work center that represents the production line for repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

Options:

A- Production cost collector

B- Repetitive manufacturing profile

C- Routing

D- Production version

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

The work center that represents the production line for repetitive manufacturing is maintained in two places: the repetitive manufacturing profile and the production version. The repetitive manufacturing profile is a control parameter that defines the basic settings for repetitive manufacturing, such as the planning type, the backflushing method, the confirmation type, and the production line determination. The production version is a combination of a bill of material (BOM) and a routing or a rate routing that specifies how a material is produced. The production version also contains the work center that represents the production line for the material. The production version is assigned to the material master and is used in the planning and execution of repetitive manufacturing.Reference:Repetitive Manufacturing Profile | SAP Help Portal,Production Version | SAP Help Portal,Make-to-Stock Repetitive Manufacturing | SAP Help Portal.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

Options:

A- Continuous flow materials

B- Bulk materials

C- By-products

D- Co-products

E- Waste products

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

Materials that have a negative quantity in a bill of material or in a recipe are those that are produced in addition to the main product during a production process. They are either sold or disposed of, and their costs are apportioned among the main product and the co-products. By-products are materials that have a low value compared to the main product and are usually not planned in advance. Co-

products are materials that have a high value compared to the main product and are usually planned in advance. Waste products are materials that have no value and are discarded or recycled.Reference:Bill of Material (BOM),Test sap pp 2020 s4 hana - DAYPO

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the work center hierarchy in capacity planning?

Options:

A- A group of work center in a parallel sequence that is used to split production quantities and work on them in parallel

B- A group of alternative work centers providing a cumulative available capacity for production

C- A group of work centers in a production line being used in sequence for production

D- A group of alternative work centers for production, structured in hierarchy levels by priorities

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A work center hierarchy is a business object in PP/DS that defines the structure and sequence of resources that are used for a production process. You use this object to represent the logical and physical dependencies of the resources and to control the scheduling and sequencing of the operations or orders.A work center hierarchy allows you to model the production flow and capacity more realistically and ensure the technical feasibility of the production plan1

A work center hierarchy can also be used to cumulate the available capacity and capacity requirements of the resources in capacity planning. You can cumulate the available capacities from subordinate work centers to a superior work center level in order to determine the total available capacity for the superior work center.This way, you can use a work center hierarchy as a group of alternative work centers that provide a cumulative available capacity for production23

Work center hierarchy | SAP Help Portal

Work Center Hierarchy - SAP Help Portal

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

which SAP application can be used for forecasting in Supply Chain Planning?

Note: there are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Integration Business Planning (IBP)

B- Capacity Requirement Planning (CRP)

C- Supply Chain Management (SCM)

D- Material Requirement Planning (MRP)

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Forecasting is the process of predicting future demand for products or services based on historical data, market trends, and other factors. Forecasting is an essential component of supply chain planning, which aims to optimize the flow of materials, information, and money across the supply chain network. SAP offers various applications that can be used for forecasting in supply chain planning, such as:

Integration Business Planning (IBP): IBP is a cloud-based solution that provides end-to-end visibility and integration of planning processes across different business functions, such as sales, finance, operations, and logistics. IBP enables collaborative and real-time forecasting, scenario analysis, and decision making based on advanced analytics and machine learning.IBP supports various

forecasting methods, such as statistical, causal, and demand sensing, and allows users to adjust and refine forecasts based on changing market conditions and business priorities12.

Supply Chain Management (SCM): SCM is an on-premise solution that covers the entire supply chain process, from demand planning to delivery and invoicing. SCM includes various modules, such as Advanced Planning and Optimization (APO), Extended Warehouse Management (EWM), and Transportation Management , that enable efficient and flexible planning and execution of supply chain activities.SCM supports various forecasting techniques, such as exponential smoothing, trend analysis, and seasonal adjustment, and allows users to monitor and control forecast accuracy and performance34.

The other two options are not SAP applications, but rather concepts or processes related to supply chain planning:

Capacity Requirement Planning (CRP): CRP is the process of determining the available and required capacity of resources, such as machines, labor, and materials, to meet the production plan. CRP helps to identify and resolve capacity bottlenecks, optimize resource utilization, and balance supply and demand.CRP can be performed using various SAP applications, such as MRP, Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling (PP/DS), or IBP5.

Material Requirement Planning (MRP): MRP is the process of calculating the quantity and timing of materials needed to fulfill the production plan. MRP helps to optimize inventory levels, reduce costs, and improve customer service. MRP can be performed using various SAP applications, such as ERP, SCM, or IBP .Reference:SAP Integrated Business Planning | SAP,Forecasting | SAP Help Portal,SAP Supply Chain Management | SAP,Forecasting | SAP Help Portal,Capacity Requirements Planning (PP-CRP) | SAP Help Portal, [Capacity Planning | SAP Help Portal], [Material Requirements Planning (PP-MRP) | SAP Help Portal], [Material Requirements Planning | SAP Help Portal]