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SAP Certified Application Associate - Business Process Integration with SAP S/4HANA 1809

SAP C_TS410_1809

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the purpose of a sales area?

A. To define the organizational unit responsible for sales and distribution

B. To define the organizational unit responsible for production planning

C. To group company codes for external reporting

D. To determine the depreciation areas for assets

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To define the organizational unit responsible for sales and distribution is correct. A sales area combines a sales organization, a distribution channel, and a division. It determines the organizational context in which sales documents are processed and in which customer, material, and pricing data can be maintained for sales processing. See the SAP S/4HANA On-Premise documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

How do you view all records created for an employee? Organizational assignment

A. Basic personal data

B. Personnel file

C. Personnel action

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Personnel file is the appropriate function for viewing the complete set of personnel records created for a particular employee. In SAP HCM master-data administration, employee information is stored in time-dependent infotypes, such as Organizational Assignment, Personal Data, and other HR master-data records. The personnel file provides a consolidated employee-centered view of these records, allowing an authorized HR administrator to navigate and display the relevant infotype data for the selected personnel number. This makes it suitable when the requirement is to review all available records for an employee rather than to focus on one specific data area. Access is controlled by SAP HCM authorization checks, so the visible records depend on the user's permitted personnel areas, employee groups, and infotype authorizations. In SAP GUI-based HCM processes, the Personnel File function is commonly used to display an employee's master-data history and associated HR information in one place. SAP's Human Capital Management documentation describes the personnel administration and employee master-data context in which personnel files and infotypes are used. See the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation and SAP's employee master-data learning resources for related master-data concepts.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following sequences of purchase-to-pay process steps is valid?

A. Source of supply determination, Vendor selection, Determination of requirements, Purchase order handling, Goods receipt

B. Vendor selection, Source of supply determination, Purchase order monitoring, Goods receipt, Handling of payments

C. Determination of requirements, Vendor selection, Purchase order handling, Goods receipt, Invoice verification

D. Determination of requirements, Purchase order handling, Handling of payments, Goods receipt, Invoice verification

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The valid sequence is "Determination of requirements, Vendor selection, Purchase order handling, Goods receipt, Invoice verification." The purchase-to-pay process starts when a purchasing requirement is identified, whether through a manually created purchase requisition or a material-planning proposal. The responsible purchaser then identifies and selects an appropriate supplier, using available sources of supply and any applicable purchasing information. After the supplier is selected, the organization creates and processes the purchase order, which is the formal document requesting the delivery of goods or services.

When the supplier delivers the ordered goods, the receiving process posts the goods receipt. This updates inventory where relevant and records that the ordered quantity has been received. The supplier invoice is subsequently processed in invoice verification, where SAP compares invoice data with the purchase order and goods-receipt data as part of the three-way matching process. This progression establishes the required purchasing documents and receipt evidence before invoice verification. SAP describes these integrated procurement activities in its SAP S/4HANA Sourcing and Procurement learning journey and in the SAP S/4HANA documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which SAP Fiori application types use the SAP HANA data layer directly? There are TWO correct answers for this Question

A. Fact sheet

B. Web Dynpro

C. Analytical

D. Transactional

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Fact sheet and Analytical SAP Fiori applications use the SAP HANA data layer directly. Fact sheets are intended to let users search for and display key business-object information, including related objects and contextual details. Their architecture is optimized for fast access to business-object data through SAP HANA search and calculation capabilities rather than for executing a business transaction. Analytical applications likewise consume virtual data models and analytical content that are processed in SAP HANA. This enables real-time aggregation, drilldown, filtering, and reporting on operational data without requiring a separate data replication step for the app's analysis. In the classic SAP Fiori application classification used for SAP S/4HANA, both application types therefore depend directly on SAP HANA's data-processing capabilities. SAP describes fact sheets as providing information about business objects and analytical apps as supporting insight-to-action through real-time analytics. Further background on SAP Fiori application concepts is available in the SAP Fiori overview documentation and the SAP Learning journey for exploring SAP Fiori.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which organizational units can be assigned to a plant? There are TWO correct answers for this Question.

A. Company code

B. Purchasing organization

C. Controlling area

D. Operating concern

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **company code** is assigned to a plant to establish the legal-entity context for inventory valuation and accounting postings. A **purchasing organization** can also be assigned to a plant so that the purchasing organization is responsible for procurement for that plant. These assignments connect logistics execution with purchasing and financial accounting.

QUESTION NO: 6

In which situation would you create an equipment master record? There are TWO correct answers for this Question

A. To report the usage time of an object at a functional location

B. To report and track preventive maintenance tasks for an object

C. To report the effects of usage on the likelihood of damage to the installed equipment

D. To functionality represent the technical system structures in your company

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An equipment master record is created for an individual, physical technical object that must be identified and managed separately throughout its life cycle. “To report the usage time of an object at a functional location” is correct because equipment can be installed at a functional location and can have measuring points and counters. These counters record usage values such as operating hours, enabling usage-based monitoring and maintenance planning for that specific object, even when its installation location changes.

“To report and track preventive maintenance tasks for an object” is also correct because equipment is a standard maintenance object in SAP Plant Maintenance. Maintenance plans, maintenance items, notifications, and maintenance orders can reference an equipment record. This creates an object-specific maintenance history and supports planned preventive work based on time, performance counters, or condition measurements. The equipment record therefore provides the stable technical identity needed to document the object’s operational and maintenance history over time. SAP’s description of technical objects and equipment can be reviewed in the SAP Help Portal documentation on technical objects and the SAP Learning journey for SAP S/4HANA Service.

QUESTION NO: 7

You post an invoice to acquire a new company car. Which account types do you enter in the invoice? There are TWO correct answers for this Question

A. G/L expense account

B. Vendor account

C. Asset account

D. Material account

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Posting a supplier invoice for a newly acquired company car is an integrated Asset Accounting and Accounts Payable transaction. The **Vendor account** is entered because the invoice establishes the payable to the supplier that delivered the vehicle. It represents the amount owed and enables payment processing, vendor-item management, and clearing when the supplier is paid.

The **Asset account** is entered because the company car is a capitalized fixed asset rather than an immediately consumed service or expense. The asset is identified through an asset master record, typically with the relevant asset number and subnumber. The posting capitalizes the acquisition value on the asset and updates the associated Asset Accounting values, including planned depreciation, according to the asset class and depreciation settings. In the resulting accounting document, the supplier liability is balanced by the capitalized acquisition posting for the vehicle. This is the standard process for an external acquisition with a vendor invoice in SAP S/4HANA Asset Accounting. SAP's Asset Accounting documentation is available at SAP Help Portal: Asset Accounting, and SAP's overview of financial accounting processes is available at SAP Learning: Exploring Financial Accounting in SAP S/4HANA.

QUESTION NO: 8

In what step of the purchase-to-pay process is a purchase requisition generated?

A. Determination of requirements

B. Vendor selection

C. Source of supply determination

D. Invoice verification

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Determination of requirements is correct because a purchase requisition is the internal document created when a business need for a material or service has been identified. In the purchase-to-pay process, requirements can arise from several sources, including material requirements planning, production or maintenance activities, project requirements, or a manual request from a user. The purchase requisition records what is needed, in what quantity, and by when, before the organization begins the external procurement activities required to obtain it.

In SAP S/4HANA procurement, the purchase requisition is therefore the starting procurement document that translates demand into a request for purchasing. It can subsequently be processed by purchasing, including assignment or proposal of sources, conversion into a request for quotation or purchase order, and release processing where applicable. SAP describes purchase requisitions as documents that define a requirement for materials or services and trigger the procurement process. This positioning is consistent with the process sequence in which the requirement must exist before purchasing can procure against it. See SAP's SAP S/4HANA documentation and the SAP Learning Journey for Procurement in SAP S/4HANA.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which SAP solution is used to perform marketing operations within the SAP S/4HANA suite?

A. SAP Fieldglass

B. SAP SuccessFactors

C. SAP Hybris

D. SAPAriba

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

SAP Hybris is correct in the SAP S/4HANA 1809-era product context because SAP Hybris Marketing was SAP's dedicated customer-engagement and marketing solution. It supported operational marketing activities such as building customer profiles from connected data sources, segmenting target audiences, planning and executing campaigns, personalizing interactions, and evaluating campaign performance. Its integration with SAP S/4HANA and other SAP applications enabled marketing processes to use relevant business and customer data while remaining a specialized cloud solution rather than a core S/4HANA functional area. The Hybris branding was used by SAP for its customer-engagement portfolio at the time addressed by this certification; SAP subsequently evolved this portfolio through SAP Customer Experience offerings, including SAP Marketing Cloud. Therefore, for a question using the terminology and solution landscape of SAP S/4HANA 1809, SAP Hybris identifies the solution intended for marketing operations. SAP's current marketing solution overview is available at SAP Customer Experience Marketing, and SAP documentation for the product's marketing capabilities is available through the SAP Marketing Cloud documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

What master data records are used in advanced planning? There are THREE correct answers for this Question

A. Work center

B. Resource

C. Location

D. Bill of material

E. Product

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

Advanced planning in SAP S/4HANA uses the core master-data objects **Resource**, **Location**, and **Product**. A product represents the material to be planned and is the demand, supply, and stock-planning object in the planning system. A location represents the physical or logical place at which a product is planned, such as a plant, storage location, vendor, or customer location. Together, product and location establish the product-location combination for which planning-relevant data such as stock, requirements, and receipts can be considered.

A resource represents the capacity-constrained production asset used by advanced planning and detailed scheduling. Resources can model machines, lines, labor capacity, or other production capacities, allowing planning to schedule operations while considering available capacity and timing. These master data records provide the foundational product, site, and capacity context needed by embedded advanced planning. SAP's documentation for SAP S/4HANA manufacturing and advanced planning is available through the SAP S/4HANA on-premise Help Portal. SAP also provides learning content covering manufacturing planning processes in the SAP Learning Journey for SAP S/4HANA Manufacturing.