

## SAP.C-TS4FI-2023.v2025-09-01.q80

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

You need to explain the concept of noted items in SAP S/4HANA. Which characteristics are specific to noted items?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. They can be accessed by the payment program and the dunning program.
- B. They generate postings that do not balance.
- C. They are managed as open items on customer and vendor accounts.
- D. They update the general ledger in Entry View only.
- E. They generate statistical postings.

**Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 2

You have cleared a customer open item but want to undo this action.

What are the available options? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Repost the clearing document
- B. Reverse the clearing document
- C. Reset and reverse the clearing document
- D. Reset the clearing document

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 3

You perform foreign currency valuation for open items of your supplier accounts. The valuations will be used only for period end reporting and should then be reversed.

What account does the system use to post the valuation differences?

- A. Individual supplier accounts with special G/L indicator
- B. Adjustment G/L account for foreign currency
- C. Alternative reconciliation G/L account
- D. Supplier reconciliation G/L account

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, foreign currency valuation is performed to revalue open items in supplier accounts at the end of a period. Since the valuations are intended only for period-end reporting and will be reversed, the system uses a specific G/L account to post the valuation differences. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

B. Adjustment G/L account for foreign currency

\* Correct : The adjustment G/L account for foreign currency is specifically designed to record valuation differences resulting from foreign currency revaluation. This account is used to post unrealized gains or losses due to exchange rate fluctuations. Since the valuation is temporary and will be reversed, the adjustment account ensures that the supplier reconciliation account remains unaffected.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the adjustment G/L account for foreign currency is the standard account used for posting valuation differences during foreign currency revaluation.

A. Individual supplier accounts with special G/L indicator

\* Incorrect : Supplier accounts with a special G/L indicator (e.g., down payments or guarantees) are not used for posting foreign currency valuation differences. These accounts are reserved for specific types of transactions and do not serve the purpose of recording temporary valuation adjustments.

\* Reference : Special G/L indicators are used for unique accounting treatments but are not relevant for foreign currency valuation postings.

C. Alternative reconciliation G/L account

\* Incorrect : The alternative reconciliation G/L account is an optional account used for specific reconciliation purposes, such as alternative account assignments. It is not used for posting foreign currency valuation differences. The primary reconciliation account for suppliers remains unchanged during the valuation process.

\* Reference : Alternative reconciliation accounts are not involved in foreign currency valuation postings.

D. Supplier reconciliation G/L account

\* Incorrect : The supplier reconciliation G/L account is the main account used to reconcile supplier transactions. However, during foreign currency valuation, the system does not post directly to this account to avoid altering the actual balance of the supplier account. Instead, the valuation differences are posted to the adjustment G/L account.

\* Reference : The reconciliation account is updated only during actual transactions, not during temporary adjustments like foreign currency valuation.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

- \* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Foreign Currency Valuation : Explains the role of the adjustment G/L account in posting valuation differences for open items.
- \* SAP Help Portal - Foreign Currency Revaluation : Provides detailed guidance on configuring and executing foreign currency valuation, including the use of adjustment accounts.
- \* Reconciliation Accounts in SAP S/4HANA : Highlights the distinction between reconciliation accounts and adjustment accounts for foreign currency postings.
- \* Period-End Closing Activities : Describes how foreign currency valuation is performed and reversed as part of period-end reporting.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

Your company based in France has a permanent establishment in Switzerland where financial statements are required by law.

Which organizational unit do you need to create for the permanent establishment in Switzerland?

- A.** Business area
- B.** Segment
- C.** Profit center
- D.** Company code

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

For a company based in France with a permanent establishment in Switzerland where financial statements are required by law, the necessary organizational unit to create is:

Company code: A company code represents an independent accounting unit within SAP. It is the smallest organizational unit for which a complete, self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting. Creating a separate company code for the Swiss establishment ensures that financial transactions are recorded in compliance with local legal requirements and financial statements are generated accordingly.

By establishing a company code for the Swiss location, the organization ensures compliance with Swiss financial regulations and accurate financial reporting.

References

\* [28:1†1709119988077.pdf]

drawn up for purposes of external reporting. This includes recording all relevant transactions and generating necessary financial statements.

Here are the steps to create a company code in SAP S/4HANA:

- \* Define Company Code:
- \* Transaction Code: OX02
- \* Path: IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial Accounting -> Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code.

- \* Enter a four-character alphanumeric code for the new company code and fill in the necessary details such as company name, city, country, currency, and language. Save the entries.
- \* Assign Company Code to Company:
- \* Transaction Code: OX16
- \* Path: IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Assignment -> Financial Accounting -> Assign company code to company.
- \* Select the company code and assign it to the appropriate company.
- \* Define Additional Settings:
- \* Fiscal Year Variant: Define and assign a fiscal year variant suitable for Switzerland if it differs from your main fiscal year variant (Transaction Code: OB29 and OB37).
- \* Field Status Variant: Assign field status variants to your company code to control the data entry for different fields (Transaction Code: OBC4 and OBC5).
- \* Open and Close Posting Periods:
- \* Transaction Code: OB52
- \* Define the periods during which posting is allowed for the company code.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

As a pre-closing activity, selected suppliers are to confirm their balances.

Which confirmation procedure do you use when a response is expected only in case of discrepancies?

- A. Account statement
- B. Balance request
- C. Balance confirmation
- D. Balance notification

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 6**

You are implementing the Cockpit for your organization.

What are the advantages of defining task groups? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It allows cross task list monitoring of task status.
- B. It allows cross template maintenance.
- C. It covers multiple companies with same or similar tasks.
- D. It allows cross task list execution of tasks.

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 7**

Your organization has heard about SAP Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR) and is wondering whether it could address their needs.

For which purposes can ICMR be useful?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. To highlight and solve intercompany data discrepancy triggering a workflow
- B. To trigger elimination of intercompany revenues & costs based on rules configured
- C. To generate automatic elimination of intercompany AR/AP balances
- D. To generate automatic posting to correct intercompany discrepancy

**Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 8**

You want to prepare a consolidated financial report for your corporate group consisting of 15 legal entities. You have 10 company codes defined in your SAP S/4HANA system in a single client. The others use separate legacy systems.

How many companies should you define in your SAP S/4HANA system to accommodate the consolidation scenario?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 1
- D. 15

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 9**

How does the system determine the relevant accounting principle when performing foreign currency valuation?

- A. Via the valuation type
- B. Via the valuation method
- C. Via the valuation area
- D. Via the valuation class

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 10**

Which of the following currency types can be defined for a specific ledger? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. 60 = Global company currency
- B. 30 = Group currency
- C. 40 = Hard currency
- D. 00 = Document currency
- E. 10 = Company code currency

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 11**

You want to assign your 3 newly created company codes to the same controlling area.

Which settings must be common to all the company codes? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Posting period variant
- B. Operating chart of accounts
- C. Fiscal year variant
- D. Source currency for group currency

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

You try to create a G/L account but you get an error because the account number is not in the accepted range.

Which object do you need to customize to extend the number range?

- A. Account group
- B. Account type
- C. Chart of accounts
- D. Tolerance group

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

\* Account Group Definition:

\* The account group in SAP S/4HANA determines the number range for the G/L accounts. It controls which number ranges are assigned to which accounts and defines the intervals for these ranges. This is why, if you encounter an error stating that the account number is not in the accepted range, you need to adjust the account group settings.

\* Customizing Account Group:

\* To extend or modify the number range for G/L accounts, you need to customize the account group. This can be done using the transaction code OBD4. In this transaction, you can define new intervals or extend existing ones to ensure the desired account numbers fall within the acceptable range.

\* Steps to Customize Account Group:

\* Navigate to Transaction Code OBD4 or use the following path: SPRO -> SAP Reference IMG

-> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> G/L Accounts -> Preparations -> Define Account Group -> Execute.

\* In the new window, select or create a new account group.

\* Define the number range by specifying the "From Account" and "To Account" fields.

\* Save the changes to apply the new number range.

### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

Your company based in France has a permanent establishment in Switzerland where financial statements are required by law.

Which organizational unit do you need to create for the permanent establishment in Switzerland?

- A. Business area
- B. Segment
- C. Profit center
- D. Company code

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To meet legal requirements for financial statements in Switzerland, you need to create a separate company code for the permanent establishment there. A company code is the smallest organizational unit for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting. This includes recording all relevant transactions and generating necessary financial statements.

Here are the steps to create a company code in SAP S/4HANA:

Define Company Code:

Transaction Code: OX02

Path: IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial Accounting -> Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code.

Enter a four-character alphanumeric code for the new company code and fill in the necessary details such as company name, city, country, currency, and language. Save the entries.

Assign Company Code to Company:

Transaction Code: OX16

Path: IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Assignment -> Financial Accounting -> Assign company code to company.

Select the company code and assign it to the appropriate company.

Define Additional Settings:

Fiscal Year Variant: Define and assign a fiscal year variant suitable for Switzerland if it differs from your main fiscal year variant (Transaction Code: OB29 and OB37).

Field Status Variant: Assign field status variants to your company code to control the data entry for different fields (Transaction Code: OBC4 and OBC5).

Open and Close Posting Periods:

Transaction Code: OB52

Define the periods during which posting is allowed for the company code.

By creating a company code, you ensure that the financial transactions for the Swiss establishment are recorded separately, and the financial statements can be prepared as required by Swiss law.

### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

Which date must the system determine when you enter an invoice that needs to be paid?

- A. Reference date
- B. Baseline date
- C. Order date
- D. Payment date

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

You post a vendor invoice for asset acquisition without reference to a purchase order. Which accounting documents are generated?

- A. One document per accounting principle
- B. One document for all accounting principles
- C. One document per accounting principle & one document for all accounting principles
- D. Separate documents for each and every accounting principle

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

You have made an agreement with a customer to guarantee an amount of EUR 10000. What is the result of recording this guarantee in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. One statistical line item
- B. One noted item
- C. Two statistical line items
- D. Two noted items

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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**NEW QUESTION: 17**

You perform foreign currency valuation for open items of your supplier accounts. The valuations will be used only for period end reporting and should then be reversed.

What account does the system use to post the valuation differences?

- A. Supplier reconciliation G/L account
- B. Adjustment G/L account for foreign currency
- C. Individual supplier accounts with special G/L indicator
- D. Alternative reconciliation G/L account

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 18**

You run the balance carry forward for your company code. When looking at the log you see there is an error with regards to Asset Accounting.

What is the cause of the error?

- A. You have not posted depreciation completely.
- B. You have not run the settlement for your assets under construction.
- C. You have not closed the previous fiscal year.
- D. You have incomplete asset master records.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

Which object is used to directly support the preparation for consolidation?

- A. Segments/Profit Centers
- B. Functional Areas
- C. Ledgers/Ledger Groups
- D. Company/Trading Partner

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, the object used to directly support the preparation for consolidation is the Company

/Trading Partner. The trading partner field is essential for intercompany reconciliation and consolidation processes. It helps in identifying and matching intercompany transactions between different entities within a group.

\* Company: This represents the individual entities within a corporate group that need to prepare consolidated financial statements.

\* Trading Partner: This field is used to record intercompany transactions, ensuring that transactions between different companies within the same group are properly eliminated during the consolidation process.

By using the Company/Trading Partner relationship, SAP S/4HANA provides a robust mechanism to handle the complexities of intercompany transactions and consolidations, ensuring accurate and compliant financial reporting.

References

\* [25:27†Procedimiento Creacion nuevos elementos (Cta,PosLiq,Cege,Fondo,Recurrencia)v2 (1).docx]

\* [28:1†1709119988077.pdf]

### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

You are posting a general journal entry for your company code. After posting the entry, you notice the document number is in the wrong number.

After reversing the document, what do you need to change when reposting the document?

- A. Posting key
- B. Document type
- C. Assignment

D. Document number

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

You have cleared a customer open item but want to undo this action. What are the available options?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Reset and reverse the clearing document

B. Reset the clearing document

C. Repost the clearing document

D. Reverse the clearing document

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

Which of the following currency types can be defined for a specific ledger? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. 10 Company code currency

B. 30 Group currency

C. 60 Global company currency

D. 40 Hard currency

E. 00 = Document currency

**Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

What is the role of the valuation method in the foreign currency valuation? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Define the document type for the valuation posting

B. Determine the G/L accounts for the valuation posting

C. Define the valuation procedure

D. Determine the exchange rate type

E. Define the posting and reversal date for the valuation posting

**Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

You are implementing the Financial Closing Cockpit for your organization.

What are the advantages of defining task groups? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. It allows cross task list monitoring of task status.

B. It allows cross template maintenance.

C. It covers multiple companies with same or similar tasks.

D. It allows cross task list execution of tasks.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In SAP S/4HANA, the Financial Closing Cockpit is a tool used to manage and monitor financial closing activities efficiently. Task groups are a key feature of the Financial Closing Cockpit that allow organizations to group related tasks together for better organization, execution, and monitoring. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. It covers multiple companies with same or similar tasks.

\* Correct : Task groups can be used to define tasks that are applicable to multiple companies within an organization. This is particularly useful for organizations with multiple legal entities or company codes that perform similar closing activities. By grouping these tasks together, you can streamline the closing process across the organization.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, task groups help standardize and centralize tasks for multiple companies, ensuring consistency and efficiency in the closing process.

D. It allows cross task list execution of tasks.

\* Correct : Task groups enable the execution of tasks across multiple task lists. A task group can include tasks from different task lists, allowing users to execute them in a coordinated manner. This ensures that interdependent tasks are completed in the correct sequence, even if they belong to different task lists.

\* Reference : SAP documentation highlights that task groups facilitate the execution of tasks across task lists, improving the coordination and efficiency of the closing process.

A. It allows cross task list monitoring of task status.

\* Incorrect : While task groups improve the organization and execution of tasks, they do not inherently provide cross-task list monitoring of task status. Monitoring task status is typically handled at the individual task list level or through dashboards and reports, not directly through task groups.

\* Reference : Task groups focus on grouping and executing tasks, but monitoring is managed separately using tools like task list overviews or system-generated reports.

B. It allows cross template maintenance.

\* Incorrect : Task groups do not directly support cross-template maintenance. Templates are predefined sets of tasks that can be reused, but maintaining templates across multiple task groups is not a feature of task groups themselves. Template maintenance is managed independently of task groups.

\* Reference : Cross-template maintenance is not a function of task groups but rather a separate configuration activity.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Financial Closing Cockpit : Explains the role of task groups in organizing and executing tasks for financial closing.

\* SAP Help Portal - Financial Closing Cockpit : Provides detailed guidance on creating and managing task groups, including their use for multiple companies and cross-task list execution.

- \* Task Group Configuration : Highlights how task groups streamline closing activities for organizations with multiple company codes or similar tasks.
- \* Cross-Task List Execution : Describes how task groups enable the coordinated execution of tasks across different task lists.

### **NEW QUESTION: 25**

You post an incoming payment from a customer with a residual item for a payment difference. What are the consequences? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A.** The residual item is written off to a cost account.
- B.** The residual item becomes a new receivable.
- C.** Both the original open item and the residual item remain on the account as open items.
- D.** The original document and the payment are cleared.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

\* Residual Item Becomes a New Receivable: When you post an incoming payment with a residual item, the remaining balance that is not covered by the payment is treated as a new receivable. This means a new open item is created in the customer's account representing the unpaid amount.

\* Original Document and Payment are Cleared: The original invoice and the payment are cleared in the accounting system. This involves matching the payment against the original invoice, thereby updating the status of the original invoice to cleared and creating a new open item for the residual amount.

References

\* Detailed procedures on how these processes are managed within SAP can be found in SAP training materials and configuration documents. Specifically, the handling of residual items and the clearing process are elaborated in SAP FICO modules documentation.

### **NEW QUESTION: 26**

You post an incoming payment from a customer with a residual item for a payment difference.

What are the consequences? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A.** Both the original open item and the residual item remain on the account as open items.
- B.** The residual item is written off to a cost account.
- C.** The original document and the payment are cleared.
- D.** The residual item becomes a new receivable.

**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 27**

What are characteristics of depreciation area 01? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A.** It cannot take over values from other areas.

- B. It must always post in real time.
- C. It must be defined as a cost accounting valuation area type.
- D. It must be linked to leading ledger OL.

**Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 28**

What can you achieve with the legacy data transfer in Asset Accounting via transaction AS91?

- A. Setting the company code status for legacy data transfer
- B. Posting of take over values
- C. Posting the summary write off in G/L
- D. Creation of master data

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 29**

Which component of the Intelligent Enterprise allows customers to discover and deploy vertical solutions from SAP and partners?

- A. Industry Cloud
- B. Business Network
- C. Intelligent Suite
- D. Experience Management

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 30**

As a pre-closing activity, selected suppliers are to confirm their balances.

Which confirmation procedure do you use when a response is expected only in case of discrepancies?

- A. Balance notification
- B. Account statement
- C. Balance request
- D. Balance confirmation

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 31**

Which object is used to directly support the preparation for consolidation?

- A. Segments/Profit Centers
- B. Company/Trading Partner
- C. Functional Areas
- D. Ledgers/Ledger Groups

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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### **NEW QUESTION: 32**

Your company structures its Profit & Loss (P&L) statement according to cost-of-sales accounting. Which organizational unit do you need to define?

- A. Profit center
- B. Business area
- C. Segment
- D. Functional area

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

For structuring a Profit & Loss (P&L) statement according to cost-of-sales accounting in SAP S/4HANA, it is crucial to define the correct organizational unit. The appropriate unit is: Functional area: The functional area allows for the categorization of expenses according to their function (e.

g., production, sales, administration). This classification is essential for cost-of-sales accounting as it aligns costs with the corresponding revenue-generating activities, providing a clear view of the profitability of different functions within the organization. Setting up functional areas ensures that the P&L statement accurately reflects the cost structure and supports detailed financial analysis and decision-making.

References

\* [25:25†SAP 4\_HANA FICO.pdf]

Organizational Assignments and Process Integration

### **NEW QUESTION: 33**

The 3-way match is the standard procedure used to post procurement transactions in SAP S/4HANA.

How does it work?

- A. The invoice needs to be created in reference to the goods receipt.
- B. The 3 logistical steps each generate financial documents.
- C. The goods receipt needs to be created in reference to the purchase order.
- D. The purchase order needs to be created in reference to a purchase request.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 34**

When defining a new standard ledger, which action must you take to manually post a general journal entry to it?

- A. Include the ledger in a ledger group
- B. Define the underlying ledger
- C. Assign the ledger to a company code
- D. Assign a chart of accounts to the ledger

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 35**

What are some features of SAP Business Technology Platform? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It provides data management and analytics.
- B. It supports customers in understanding their stakeholder's needs.
- C. It helps customers to collaborate to build flexible value chains.
- D. It supports application development and integration.

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP) is a unified platform that provides tools, services, and technologies to help businesses innovate, integrate, and extend their SAP and non-SAP solutions. It enables organizations to build, extend, and integrate applications while leveraging data management, analytics, and collaboration capabilities. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. It helps customers to collaborate to build flexible value chains.

\* Correct : One of the key features of SAP BTP is enabling collaboration across business networks and ecosystems. By integrating processes and data across partners, suppliers, and customers, SAP BTP helps organizations build flexible value chains that can adapt to changing market demands. This includes tools for supply chain visibility, partner collaboration, and process automation.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, SAP BTP supports collaboration by connecting stakeholders and enabling seamless data exchange, which enhances supply chain resilience and flexibility.

D. It supports application development and integration.

\* Correct : SAP BTP provides robust tools for application development and integration . Developers can use low-code/no-code tools, APIs, and pre-built connectors to create custom applications or integrate existing systems. The platform also supports microservices architecture, enabling modular and scalable application development.

\* Reference : SAP emphasizes that SAP BTP is designed to accelerate innovation by providing a comprehensive environment for developing, extending, and integrating applications across hybrid landscapes.

A. It provides data management and analytics.

\* Incorrect : While SAP BTP does offer data management and analytics capabilities (e.g., through SAP Data Warehouse Cloud, SAP Analytics Cloud, etc.), this is not one of the primary features highlighted in the context of this question. The focus here is on collaboration and application development/integration rather than analytics.

\* Reference : Data management and analytics are part of SAP BTP but are secondary to its core functionalities of collaboration and integration.

B. It supports customers in understanding their stakeholder's needs.

\* Incorrect : Although SAP BTP enables collaboration and data-driven insights, it does not directly focus on helping customers "understand their stakeholder's needs." This is more aligned with business strategy or customer relationship management (CRM) tools rather than the technical capabilities of SAP BTP.

\* Reference : SAP BTP is primarily a technology platform focused on integration, development, and collaboration, not on stakeholder analysis or customer needs assessment.

Key References to SAP Documentation:

\* SAP Business Technology Platform Overview : Explains the core features of SAP BTP, including collaboration, application development, and integration.

\* SAP Help Portal - SAP BTP Capabilities : Provides detailed guidance on how SAP BTP supports flexible value chains and application development.

\* Integration and Extensibility with SAP BTP : Highlights the platform's role in enabling seamless integration across hybrid landscapes and extending SAP solutions.

\* Collaboration Tools in SAP BTP : Describes how SAP BTP facilitates collaboration across business networks and ecosystems.

### **NEW QUESTION: 36**

You define the technical clearing account for Integrated Asset Acquisition in Customizing. Which prerequisites must be met?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The account is a balance sheet account.
- B. The account is defined in the account determination for each asset class.
- C. The account is defined as a reconciliation account for fixed assets.
- D. The account is defined as open item managed.

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 37**

Your company follows IFRS accounting principles and needs to issue a full financial statement for its two main divisions "Consumer Products" & "Professional Products". What do you need to achieve segment reporting in this scenario?

- A. Segments
- B. Document splitting
- C. Profit centers

D. Business areas

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

You want to implement purchase order accruals in SAP S/4HANA.

Which of the following use cases are relevant? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Purchase of fixed assets (using direct capitalization method)

B. Purchase of consumable materials

C. Purchase of services

D. Purchase of raw materials for inventory

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

At which levels can the print program and its variant be assigned to the correspondence type? Note: There are

2 correct answers to this question.

A. System

B. Company

C. Client

D. Company code

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, the print program and its variant are used to define how correspondence (e.g., dunning letters, payment advice, or account statements) is printed or output for specific correspondence types. These settings can be assigned at different organizational levels to ensure flexibility and customization. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. Client

\* Correct : The print program and its variant can be assigned to the correspondence type at the client level . This allows the configuration to apply globally across all company codes within the client. If no specific settings are defined at lower levels (e.g., company code), the system uses the client-level configuration as the default.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, client-level assignments provide a global configuration that serves as a fallback for all company codes unless overridden at a lower level.

D. Company code

\* Correct : The print program and its variant can also be assigned to the correspondence type at the company code level . This allows for company-specific customization of correspondence printing. For example, different company codes may require different print programs or variants due to legal or operational requirements.

\* Reference : SAP documentation confirms that company code-specific assignments override client-level configurations, enabling tailored correspondence processing for individual company codes.

#### A. System

\* Incorrect : The system level is not a valid assignment level for print programs and variants in SAP S

/4HANA. Configuration in SAP is typically performed at organizational levels such as client or company code, not at the system level.

\* Reference : System-level settings are unrelated to correspondence types and print programs.

#### B. Company

\* Incorrect : The company is an organizational unit used for consolidation purposes in SAP S/4HANA.

It is not relevant for assigning print programs and variants to correspondence types. Correspondence types are configured at the client or company code level, not at the company level.

\* Reference : Companies are used for external reporting and consolidation, not for defining operational settings like print programs.

Key References to SAP Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Correspondence Types : Explains how print programs and variants are assigned to correspondence types at different organizational levels.

\* SAP Help Portal - Print Program Configuration : Provides detailed guidance on configuring print programs and their variants for correspondence types.

\* Client and Company Code Configuration : Highlights the distinction between client-level and company code-level configurations in SAP S/4HANA.

\* Correspondence Management in SAP S/4HANA : Describes how correspondence types are customized for different organizational units.

### **NEW QUESTION: 40**

What are the consequences of the activation of segment reporting in Asset Accounting?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The segment appears in the screen layout for asset master data.
- B. The segment activation can be reversed.
- C. The segment appears in the additional account assignment configuration.
- D. The segment is automatically updated in existing asset master data.

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 41**

At which levels can the print program and its variant be assigned to the correspondence type? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Company code

- B. Client
- C. Company
- D. System

**Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 42**

You want to post depreciation costs of one asset to two cost centers. How do you do this?

- A. You assign a real internal order in the asset master data which you settle periodically to two cost centers.
- B. You assign two real cost centers in the asset master data.
- C. You assign a statistical order in the asset master data which you settle periodically to two cost centers.
- D. You assign a real cost center and a statistical cost center in the asset master data.

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 43**

On which levels do you define FI-AA account determination? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Chart of accounts
- B. Client
- C. Company code
- D. Chart of depreciation

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 44**

Which of the following API types does SAP recommend to use to achieve clean core integrations? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SOAP
- B. OData
- C. IDoc
- D. RFC

**Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

In SAP S/4HANA, achieving a clean core is a key principle of modern SAP implementations. A clean core means minimizing customizations in the core system and leveraging standard APIs for integrations. SAP provides various API types, but not all are recommended for clean core integrations. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

- B. OData

\* Correct : OData (Open Data Protocol) is a modern, RESTful API standard that SAP strongly recommends for clean core integrations. It is part of SAP's strategy for cloud-based and hybrid integrations and aligns with the principles of a clean core by providing standardized, lightweight, and scalable interfaces. OData APIs are used extensively in SAP S/4HANA Cloud and on-premise systems for real-time data exchange.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, OData APIs are the preferred choice for modern integrations, especially in cloud environments, as they support clean core principles by avoiding deep customizations.

### C. IDoc

\* Correct : IDoc (Intermediate Document) is a legacy integration technology that SAP still supports for specific use cases, particularly in on-premise systems or when integrating with older SAP systems.

While it is not as modern as OData, it is considered a clean core-compatible integration method because it uses standard SAP interfaces without requiring modifications to the core system. IDocs are often used for batch processing and asynchronous communication.

\* Reference : SAP documentation confirms that IDocs are a standard integration method that can be used in clean core scenarios, especially when modern APIs like OData are not feasible.

### A. SOAP

\* Incorrect : SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) is an older web service protocol that SAP has largely replaced with modern RESTful APIs like OData. While SOAP is still supported in some legacy systems, it is not recommended for clean core integrations because it is less flexible and more complex compared to OData. SAP encourages customers to transition away from SOAP to more modern standards.

\* Reference : SAP promotes OData over SOAP for clean core integrations due to its simplicity, scalability, and alignment with modern IT architectures.

### D. RFC

\* Incorrect : RFC (Remote Function Call) is another legacy technology used for direct function module calls between SAP systems. While RFC is widely used in traditional SAP landscapes, it is not recommended for clean core integrations because it often requires custom development and deep integration into the core system. This contradicts the clean core principle of minimizing customizations.

\* Reference : SAP advises against using RFC for clean core integrations, as it does not align with modern integration best practices.

### Key References to SAP Documentation:

\* SAP Integration Suite Overview : Explains the role of OData APIs in modern SAP integrations and their alignment with clean core principles.

\* SAP Help Portal - OData Services : Provides detailed guidance on using OData APIs for cloud and on-premise integrations.

\* SAP IDoc Documentation : Highlights the use of IDocs as a standard integration method for specific scenarios, particularly in legacy systems.

\* SAP Clean Core Strategy : Describes the importance of using standard APIs like OData and IDoc to maintain a clean core and avoid customizations.

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

You want to assign your 3 newly created company codes to the same controlling area. Which settings must be common to all the company codes?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Fiscal year variant
- B. Operating chart of accounts
- C. Posting period variant
- D. Source currency for group currency

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

You are trying to extend a G/L account to a new company code but are getting an error for incomplete data. All customizable fields have been set to option in the field status.

Which fields must you always maintain when extending a G/L account? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Account currency
- B. Field status group
- C. Account number
- D. Sort key

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 47**

You want to prepare a consolidated financial report for your corporate group consisting of 15 legal entities. You have 10 company codes defined in your S/4HANA system in a single client. The others use separate legacy systems.

How many companies should you define in your SAP S/4HANA system to accommodate the consolidation scenario?

- A. 01

- B. 05
- C. 10
- D. 15

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 48**

You are posting a general journal entry for your company code. After posting the entry, you notice the document number is in the wrong number range.

After reversing the document, what do you need to change when reposting the document?

- A. Assignment
- B. Document number
- C. Posting key
- D. Document type

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

\* Understanding the Issue:

\* When posting a general journal entry, the document number range is determined by the document type. If you receive an error indicating that the document number is not in the accepted range, it implies that the document type's number range is not correctly configured.

\* Reversing the Document:

\* After reversing the incorrect document, you need to change the document type to one with an appropriate number range. This ensures that the reposted document will fall within the acceptable number range.

\* Steps to Repost the Document with Correct Number Range:

\* Access the relevant transaction: Use the appropriate transaction code for posting the general journal entry, such as FB50.

\* Select the correct document type: When entering the journal entry details, select a document type that has the correct number range. This can be done in the header section of the journal entry screen.

\* Post the entry: Proceed with entering the necessary details and post the journal entry. The system will now use the number range associated with the new document type, avoiding the previous error.

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

You want to prepare a consolidated financial report for your corporate group consisting of 15 legal entities.

You have 10 company codes defined in your S S/4HANA system in a single client. The others use separate legacy systems.

How many companies should you define in your SAP S/4HANA system to accommodate the consolidation scenario?

- A. 01

B. 10

C. 15

D. 05

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, when preparing a consolidated financial report for a corporate group, it is essential to define a company for each legal entity in the consolidation scenario. The company is an organizational unit used in Group Reporting and Consolidation processes to represent each legal entity, regardless of whether the data originates from SAP S/4HANA or external (legacy) systems.

Let's analyze the scenario and each option to determine the correct answer.

Scenario Analysis:

\* Your corporate group consists of 15 legal entities .

\* Out of these, 10 legal entities are represented by company codes in your SAP S/4HANA system.

\* The remaining 5 legal entities use separate legacy systems and do not have company codes in SAP S /4HANA.

For consolidation purposes, you need to include all 15 legal entities in the consolidation process. This requires defining a company for each legal entity in SAP S/4HANA, even if some entities are managed in external systems. The company serves as the anchor point for consolidation, allowing you to import and consolidate data from both SAP and non-SAP systems.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. 15

\* Correct : You must define 15 companies in SAP S/4HANA to accommodate the consolidation scenario. Each legal entity (whether managed in SAP S/4HANA or in a legacy system) requires its own company definition in the consolidation process. This ensures that all entities are included in the consolidated financial report.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, every legal entity in a corporate group must be represented by a company in the consolidation process, regardless of the source of its financial data.

A. 01

\* Incorrect : Defining only one company would imply that all legal entities are consolidated under a single entity, which is incorrect. Each legal entity must be represented separately in the consolidation process to ensure accurate reporting.

\* Reference : Consolidation requires individual representation of legal entities to maintain transparency and compliance with accounting standards.

B. 10

\* Incorrect : Defining only 10 companies would cover only the legal entities represented by company codes in SAP S/4HANA. However, the remaining 5 legal entities (managed in

legacy systems) would be excluded from the consolidation process, leading to incomplete financial reporting.

\* Reference : All legal entities, including those in legacy systems, must be included in the consolidation process by defining corresponding companies in SAP S/4HANA.

D. 05

\* Incorrect : Defining only 5 companies would cover only the legal entities managed in legacy systems, excluding the 10 legal entities already represented by company codes in SAP S/4HANA. This approach would also result in incomplete financial reporting.

\* Reference : Consolidation requires the inclusion of all legal entities, not just a subset.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Group Reporting : Explains the role of companies in consolidation and how they represent legal entities in the corporate group.

\* SAP Help Portal - Consolidation Process : Provides detailed guidance on defining companies for consolidation, including entities managed in external systems.

\* Integration of SAP and Non-SAP Systems in Consolidation : Highlights how data from legacy systems is imported and consolidated using company definitions in SAP S/4HANA.

\* Legal Consolidation in SAP S/4HANA : Describes the importance of representing all legal entities in the consolidation process to ensure accurate financial reporting.

### **NEW QUESTION: 50**

You are trying to extend a G/L account to a new company code but are getting an error for incomplete data.

All customizable fields have been set to option in the field status.

Which fields must you always maintain when extending a G/L account? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Account currency
- B. Account number
- C. Field status group
- D. Sort key

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

When extending a G/L account to a new company code in SAP, it is essential to maintain certain mandatory fields even if all customizable fields are set to optional in the field status. These fields ensure that the account is properly configured for financial transactions.

\* Account Currency: This field specifies the currency in which the account is maintained. It is crucial for financial reporting and transaction processing.

\* Transaction Code: FS00

\* Steps:

\* Enter the G/L account and the company code.

\* Navigate to the "Currency/Tax" tab.

\* Enter the appropriate account currency.

\* Field Status Group: This field controls the input fields during document entry. It determines which fields are required, optional, or suppressed.

\* Transaction Code: FS00

\* Steps:

\* Enter the G/L account and the company code.

\* Navigate to the "Control Data" tab.

\* Select the field status group relevant to the account.

Without maintaining these fields, the G/L account setup will be incomplete, and you will encounter errors during transactions.

References:

\* SAP FICO documentation: "Field status group and account currency must be maintained when extending a G/L account to a new company code to avoid errors for incomplete data".

General Ledger Accounting

### **NEW QUESTION: 51**

You define the technical clearing account for Integrated Asset Acquisition in Customizing. Which prerequisites must be met? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

**A.** The account is a balance sheet account.

**B.** The account is defined as open item managed.

**C.** The account is defined in the account determination for each asset class.

**D.** The account is defined as a reconciliation account for fixed assets.

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the technical clearing account is used during Integrated Asset Acquisition to temporarily hold the value of assets acquired through purchase orders until the final settlement occurs. To configure the technical clearing account correctly, certain prerequisites must be met. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. The account is a balance sheet account.

\* Correct : The technical clearing account must be a balance sheet account because it temporarily holds the value of assets during the acquisition process. This ensures that the financial statements remain balanced and accurate until the final settlement to the fixed asset account occurs.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the technical clearing account is classified as a balance sheet account to reflect its role in managing asset values during procurement.

C. The account is defined in the account determination for each asset class.

\* Correct : The technical clearing account must be defined in the account determination settings for each relevant asset class. Account determination controls how accounts are

assigned during asset- related transactions, ensuring that the correct technical clearing account is used for specific types of assets.

\* Reference : SAP allows flexibility in assigning the technical clearing account at the asset class level, ensuring proper integration with procurement and asset accounting processes.

B. The account is defined as open item managed.

\* Incorrect : The technical clearing account does not need to be defined as open item managed . Open item management is typically used for accounts like vendor or customer accounts where individual line items need to be cleared. The technical clearing account is not subject to this requirement because it serves as a temporary holding account for asset values.

\* Reference : Open item management is not a prerequisite for the technical clearing account in Integrated Asset Acquisition.

D. The account is defined as a reconciliation account for fixed assets.

\* Incorrect : The technical clearing account is not a reconciliation account for fixed assets. Instead, it is a separate balance sheet account used to temporarily hold asset values during procurement.

Reconciliation accounts for fixed assets are directly linked to the fixed asset master data and are used for permanent postings.

\* Reference : The technical clearing account is distinct from reconciliation accounts and serves a different purpose in the procurement process.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Asset Accounting (FI-AA) : Explains the role of the technical clearing account in Integrated Asset Acquisition and its configuration requirements.

\* SAP Help Portal - Technical Clearing Account : Provides detailed guidance on defining the technical clearing account and its prerequisites.

\* Account Determination in Asset Accounting : Describes how account determination settings influence the assignment of accounts, including the technical clearing account.

\* Balance Sheet Accounts in SAP S/4HANA : Highlights the classification of accounts and their roles in financial reporting.

## **NEW QUESTION: 52**

Which of the following API types does SAP recommend to use to achieve clean core integrations?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. SOAP

B. IDoc

C. OData

D. RFC

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

## **NEW QUESTION: 53**

What is the prerequisite for a G/L account to switch off open item management for it?

- A. It has no open items.
- B. It has not been posted to.
- C. It has a zero balance.
- D. It has been blocked against postings.

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 54**

Your system uses parallel currencies.

What is the posting indicator of the depreciation area for the parallel currency?

- A. Posts to G/L in real time
- B. Posts to G/L periodically
- C. Posts APC real time and depreciation periodically
- D. Does not post to G/L

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 55**

You are entering a credit memo in Financial Accounting and are wondering why the entered payment terms are being ignored. What are the reasons?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The credit memo was entered in Financial Accounting.
- B. The due date determined based on the entered payment terms is in the past.
- C. The credit memo was created without reference to an invoice.
- D. The field "Reference" of the credit memo is blank.

**Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 56**

You try to assign an alternative account to a G/L account but receive an error message. What can be the reason?

- A. You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your operational chart of accounts.
- B. The alternative account has not been created for the company code.
- C. You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your company.
- D. The alternative account is already assigned to another G/L account for the company code.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, alternative accounts are used to map G/L accounts from an operational chart of accounts to an alternative chart of accounts. This mapping is essential when multiple charts of accounts are used (e.g., for group reporting or consolidation purposes). If you encounter an error while assigning an alternative account to a G/L account, it is likely due

to one of the reasons outlined below. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

D. The alternative account is already assigned to another G/L account for the company code.

\* Correct : In SAP S/4HANA, each alternative account can only be assigned to one G/L account per company code . If the alternative account is already mapped to another G/L account in the same company code, the system will generate an error when you attempt to assign it again. This ensures that there is a unique and unambiguous mapping between operational and alternative accounts.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, alternative accounts must have a one-to-one relationship with G/L accounts within a company code to avoid conflicts during reporting and consolidation.

A. You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your operational chart of accounts.

\* Incorrect : While assigning the alternative chart of accounts to the operational chart of accounts is a prerequisite for using alternative accounts, this configuration issue would prevent the entire functionality from being available, not just cause an error during assignment. If this were the issue, you would not even reach the step of assigning an alternative account.

\* Reference : The assignment of the alternative chart of accounts to the operational chart of accounts is a global configuration step and does not directly cause errors during individual account assignments.

B. The alternative account has not been created for the company code.

\* Incorrect : Alternative accounts are defined at the chart of accounts level, not the company code level.

If the alternative account does not exist in the alternative chart of accounts, the system would not allow you to select it in the first place. This issue would prevent the alternative account from appearing as an option, rather than causing an error during assignment.

\* Reference : Alternative accounts are shared across company codes that use the same alternative chart of accounts, so their creation is independent of individual company codes.

C. You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your company.

\* Incorrect : Assigning the alternative chart of accounts to the company is a configuration step that enables the use of alternative accounts. However, this issue would prevent the functionality from being available entirely, not cause an error during the assignment process. If this were the issue, you would not be able to proceed to the step of assigning alternative accounts.

\* Reference : The assignment of the alternative chart of accounts to the company is a prerequisite for using alternative accounts but does not directly cause errors during individual account assignments.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Chart of Accounts Configuration : Explains the relationship between operational and alternative charts of accounts and the requirements for alternative account assignments.

\* SAP Help Portal - Alternative Accounts : Provides detailed guidance on the rules and restrictions for assigning alternative accounts to G/L accounts.

\* Chart of Accounts Integration : Highlights the importance of unique mappings between operational and alternative accounts for accurate reporting.

\* Company Code Configuration : Describes how alternative accounts are shared across company codes and the need for unique assignments.

### **NEW QUESTION: 57**

You want to include multiple company codes in a single payment run. What are the prerequisites for the company codes?

**A.** They must belong to the same controlling area.

**B.** They must all belong to the same company.

**C.** They must be located in the same country.

**D.** They must have the same configuration for payment transactions.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In SAP S/4HANA, when you want to include multiple company codes in a single payment run, certain prerequisites must be met to ensure that the payment program can process payments consistently across the company codes. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

**D.** They must have the same configuration for payment transactions.

\* Correct : For multiple company codes to be included in a single payment run, they must share the same configuration for payment transactions . This includes settings such as payment methods, house banks, bank determination, and other payment-related parameters. Consistent configuration ensures that the payment program can process payments uniformly across the company codes.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the payment program requires consistent payment transaction configurations to handle payments for multiple company codes in a single run.

**A.** They must belong to the same controlling area.

\* Incorrect : While company codes often belong to the same controlling area for cost accounting purposes, this is not a prerequisite for including them in a single payment run. Payment processing is independent of controlling areas and focuses on financial accounting (FI) configurations.

\* Reference : Controlling areas are relevant for management accounting (CO) and do not impact payment processing in financial accounting (FI).

**B.** They must all belong to the same company.

\* Incorrect : Company codes do not need to belong to the same company to be included in a single payment run. A company is an organizational unit used for consolidation purposes, while payment runs are executed at the company code level. Multiple company codes from different companies can participate in a single payment run if they meet the configuration requirements.

\* Reference : The concept of a "company" is specific to consolidation and does not affect payment processing.

C. They must be located in the same country.

\* Incorrect : Company codes do not need to be located in the same country to be included in a single payment run. While country-specific legal requirements may influence payment methods or formats, these can be configured independently for each company code. As long as the payment transaction configurations are consistent, company codes from different countries can participate in the same payment run.

\* Reference : Country-specific settings are handled through configuration and do not prevent company codes from being included in a single payment run.

Key References to SAP Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Payment Processing : Explains the prerequisites for including multiple company codes in a single payment run, focusing on consistent payment transaction configurations.

\* SAP Help Portal - Payment Program Configuration : Provides detailed guidance on configuring payment methods, house banks, and other parameters for payment processing.

\* Company Code and Controlling Area Relationship : Highlights the distinction between company codes and controlling areas in SAP S/4HANA.

\* Cross-Company Code Payment Processing : Describes how payment runs can include multiple company codes with consistent configurations.

Conclusion:

The prerequisite for including multiple company codes in a single payment run is:

\* D. They must have the same configuration for payment transactions.

This ensures that the payment program

### **NEW QUESTION: 58**

What can you control with the reason code in Accounts Receivable? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. The type of payment notice sent to a customer
- B. The exclusion of disputed residual items from credit limit checks
- C. The special G/L indicator for the down payment
- D. The account where a residual item is posted
- E. The document type of the payment

**Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 59**

You have made an agreement with a customer to guarantee an amount of EUR 10000. What is the result of recording this guarantee in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Two noted items
- B. One noted item
- C. Two statistical line items
- D. One statistical line item

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

You run the balance carry forward for your company code. When looking at the log you see there is an error with regards to Asset Accounting.

What is the cause of the error?

- A. You have incomplete asset master records.
- B. You have not closed the previous fiscal year.
- C. You have not posted depreciation completely.
- D. You have not run the settlement for your assets under construction.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, when running the balance carry forward for a company code, it is crucial that all the necessary year-end activities have been completed to ensure a smooth transition to the new fiscal year. One common cause of errors related to Asset Accounting during this process is the incomplete posting of depreciation. Depreciation must be fully posted for all assets to ensure that the asset values are correctly carried forward.

\* Check Depreciation Run:

- \* Execute transaction code AFAB to check the status of the depreciation run.
- \* Ensure that the depreciation is posted for all periods up to the end of the fiscal year.

\* Review Depreciation Posting:

- \* Navigate to Asset Accounting # Periodic Processing # Depreciation Posting.
- \* Verify if there are any unposted depreciation runs by checking the posting log.

\* Complete Depreciation Posting:

\* If depreciation is not fully posted, execute the depreciation run using transaction code AFAB.

\* Select the appropriate parameters and ensure that the run covers all relevant periods.

\* Verify Year-End Closing Activities:

- \* Ensure all year-end closing activities in Asset Accounting are completed.
- \* This includes running the year-end closing program for asset accounting using transaction code AJAB.

By ensuring that depreciation is fully posted, the balance carry forward process can correctly include the depreciation values, thus avoiding errors.

References:

- \* SAP S/4HANA Configuration Document, page on Depreciation Run.

\* SAP FICO - Bank Communications Management.

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

Your company based in France has a permanent establishment in Switzerland where financial statements are required by law.

Which organizational unit do you need to create for the permanent establishment in Switzerland?

- A. Company code
- B. Segment
- C. Business area
- D. Profit center

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 62**

How does the system determine the relevant accounting principle when performing foreign currency valuation?

- A. Via the valuation method
- B. Via the valuation class
- C. Via the valuation area
- D. Via the valuation type

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 63**

On which levels can you define the technical clearing account for Integrated Asset Acquisition in Customizing? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Account determination
- B. Chart of Accounts
- C. Depreciation area
- D. Asset Class

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the technical clearing account is used during Integrated Asset Acquisition to temporarily hold the value of assets acquired through purchase orders until the final settlement occurs. The technical clearing account can be defined at specific levels in Customizing to ensure proper accounting and reconciliation. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answers.

Explanation of Each Option:

#### A. Account determination

\* Correct : The technical clearing account can be defined at the account determination level in Customizing. Account determination controls how accounts are assigned for various transaction types, including asset acquisitions. During Integrated Asset Acquisition, the system uses the account determination settings to identify the appropriate technical clearing account.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, account determination is a key configuration step for defining the technical clearing account in scenarios like Integrated Asset Acquisition.

#### D. Asset Class

\* Correct : The technical clearing account can also be defined at the asset class level. Asset classes are used to group similar types of assets (e.g., machinery, buildings) and define default settings for them.

By assigning the technical clearing account at the asset class level, you ensure that the correct account is used for specific types of assets during acquisition.

\* Reference : SAP allows the technical clearing account to be specified for each asset class, providing flexibility and granularity in account assignment.

#### B. Chart of Accounts

\* Incorrect : While the technical clearing account must exist in the chart of accounts, it is not directly defined at the chart of accounts level for Integrated Asset Acquisition. Instead, the account is assigned through configurations like account determination or asset class.

\* Reference : The chart of accounts serves as a repository of G/L accounts but does not control the specific assignment of the technical clearing account in this context.

#### C. Depreciation area

\* Incorrect : The technical clearing account is not defined at the depreciation area level. Depreciation areas are used to manage different valuation approaches (e.g., book depreciation, tax depreciation) and do not influence the assignment of the technical clearing account.

\* Reference : Depreciation areas focus on asset valuation and depreciation calculations, not on account determination for acquisitions.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Asset Accounting (FI-AA) : Explains the role of the technical clearing account in Integrated Asset Acquisition and its configuration.

- \* SAP Help Portal - Technical Clearing Account : Provides detailed guidance on defining the technical clearing account at the account determination and asset class levels.
- \* Integrated Asset Acquisition Process : Highlights how the technical clearing account is used during goods receipts and invoice verification for assets.
- \* Account Determination in Asset Accounting : Describes how account determination settings influence the assignment of accounts, including the technical clearing account.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 64**

You try to assign an alternative account to a G/L account but receive an error message. What can be the reason?

- A.** You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your operational chart of accounts.
- B.** The alternative account is already assigned to another G/L account for the company code.
- C.** The alternative account has not been created for the company code.
- D.** You have not assigned the alternative chart of accounts to your company.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 65**

In the standard sales process, when is the COGS posting generated in Financial Accounting?

- A.** Issue customer invoice
- B.** Do PGI (Post Goods Issue)
- C.** Create billing document
- D.** Create delivery document

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In the standard sales process in SAP S/4HANA, the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) posting is generated when the Post Goods Issue (PGI) is completed. PGI represents the point at which the goods physically leave the warehouse and ownership is transferred to the customer. This is the critical step where the inventory quantities and values are adjusted, and the COGS is recognized in Financial Accounting. Here are the steps in more detail:

- \* Sales Order Creation: The sales process begins with the creation of a sales order.
- \* Delivery Creation: A delivery document is created based on the sales order.
- \* Post Goods Issue (PGI): When the goods are shipped, the PGI is executed. This step triggers the reduction of inventory and the posting of COGS in Financial Accounting.
- \* Billing: After the goods are shipped, the billing document is created, and the revenue is recognized.

References

- \* Standard SAP documentation on the sales process and COGS posting mechanisms in SAP S/4HANA.

## NEW QUESTION: 66

You post a vendor invoice for asset acquisition without reference to a purchase order. Which accounting documents are generated?

- A. One document per accounting principle
- B. One document for all accounting principles
- C. One document per accounting principle & one document for all accounting principles
- D. Separate documents for each and every accounting principle

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, when you post a vendor invoice for asset acquisition without reference to a purchase order, the system generates accounting documents based on the configured ledgers and accounting principles. Specifically, it creates:

- \* One document per accounting principle (for parallel accounting requirements, such as local GAAP and IFRS).
- \* One document for all accounting principles (to consolidate postings across all ledgers).

Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

C. One document per accounting principle & one document for all accounting principles

\* Correct : In SAP S/4HANA, when posting a vendor invoice for asset acquisition without a purchase order, the system generates:

\* One document per accounting principle : This ensures compliance with parallel accounting requirements. Each ledger (representing a specific accounting principle) receives its own document to reflect the transaction according to the respective accounting rules.

\* One document for all accounting principles : This consolidates the postings across all ledgers into a single document for the leading ledger (OL). The leading ledger serves as the primary record for external financial reporting.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, this dual-document approach is a key feature of SAP S

/4HANA's simplified data model, ensuring both detailed and consolidated reporting.

A. One document per accounting principle

\* Incorrect : While this is partially true (as separate documents are generated for each accounting principle), it does not account for the additional document created for all accounting principles in the leading ledger. This option is incomplete and therefore incorrect.

\* Reference : SAP S/4HANA generates both individual and consolidated documents to meet parallel accounting and consolidation needs.

B. One document for all accounting principles

\* Incorrect : This option suggests that only a single document is generated for all accounting principles.

However, SAP S/4HANA also creates separate documents for each accounting principle to comply with parallel accounting requirements. This option overlooks the need for ledger-specific postings.

\* Reference : The system must generate separate documents for each accounting principle to ensure accurate reporting under different standards (e.g., local GAAP vs. IFRS).

D. Separate documents for each and every accounting principle

\* Incorrect : While separate documents are generated for each accounting principle, this option fails to mention the additional document created for all accounting principles in the leading ledger. It is therefore incomplete and incorrect.

\* Reference : SAP S/4HANA's architecture ensures that both ledger-specific and consolidated documents are created to meet reporting and reconciliation requirements.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Parallel Accounting : Explains how SAP S/4HANA handles parallel accounting requirements using multiple ledgers and generates corresponding documents.

\* SAP Help Portal - Universal Journal (ACDOCA) : Provides detailed guidance on how the Universal Journal supports the generation of documents for multiple accounting principles.

\* Vendor Invoice Posting Without Purchase Order : Describes the accounting documents generated during vendor invoice postings for asset acquisitions.

\* Leading Ledger and Non-Leading Ledgers : Highlights the role of the leading ledger in consolidating postings across all accounting principles.

### **NEW QUESTION: 67**

When defining a new standard ledger, which action must you take to manually post a general journal entry to it?

- A. Include the ledger in a ledger group
- B. Define the underlying ledger
- C. Assign a chart of accounts to the ledger
- D. Assign the ledger to a company code

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, when defining a new standard ledger, you must take specific actions to enable manual postings of general journal entries to it. The critical step is to include the ledger in a ledger group. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. Include the ledger in a ledger group

\* Correct : To manually post a general journal entry to a new standard ledger, the ledger must be included in a ledger group. Ledger groups are used to define which ledgers are active for posting in specific company codes. By including the ledger in a ledger group and assigning that group to a company code, the system allows postings to the ledger.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, ledger groups control the availability of ledgers for posting purposes. Without being part of a ledger group, a ledger cannot be used for manual postings.

B. Define the underlying ledger

\* Incorrect : Defining the underlying ledger is not relevant for enabling manual postings. The underlying ledger concept applies to extension ledgers, which inherit data from a base ledger. Standard ledgers do not have an underlying ledger, so this action is unnecessary.

\* Reference : Underlying ledgers are specific to extension ledgers and are unrelated to standard ledgers.

C. Assign a chart of accounts to the ledger

\* Incorrect : While assigning a chart of accounts to the ledger is necessary for configuration, it is not sufficient to enable manual postings. The ledger must also be included in a ledger group to allow postings. Assigning a chart of accounts only ensures that the ledger has access to G/L accounts but does not activate it for posting.

\* Reference : Assigning a chart of accounts is a prerequisite for ledger setup but does not directly enable posting capabilities.

D. Assign the ledger to a company code

\* Incorrect : Assigning the ledger to a company code is not sufficient to enable manual postings. The ledger must first be included in a ledger group, which is then assigned to the company code. Direct assignment of a ledger to a company code without a ledger group will not activate it for posting.

\* Reference : Ledger groups act as intermediaries between ledgers and company codes for posting purposes.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Parallel Accounting : Explains the role of ledger groups in enabling postings to parallel ledgers.

\* SAP Help Portal - Ledger Groups : Provides detailed guidance on configuring ledger groups and their importance in controlling ledger availability for postings.

\* Ledger Configuration in SAP S/4HANA : Describes how standard ledgers are set up and activated for use in financial accounting.

\* Universal Journal (ACDOCA) : Highlights the integration of ledgers and ledger groups in the Universal Journal framework.

### **NEW QUESTION: 68**

The 3-way match is the standard procedure used to post procurement transactions in SAP S/4HANA. How does it work?

**A.** The 3 logistical steps each generate financial documents.

**B.** The purchase order needs to be created in reference to a purchase request.

**C.** The invoice needs to be created in reference to the goods receipt.

**D.** The goods receipt needs to be created in reference to the purchase order.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## NEW QUESTION: 69

Where do you assign the group chart of accounts?

- A. Company code
- B. Operating chart of accounts
- C. Company
- D. General ledger account

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the group chart of accounts is used for consolidation and external reporting purposes, such as preparing financial statements at the corporate group level. It is assigned to the operating chart of accounts , which is the primary chart of accounts used for day-to-day financial postings in a company code.

Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

B. Operating chart of accounts

\* Correct : The group chart of accounts is assigned to the operating chart of accounts .

This assignment allows the system to map G/L accounts from the operating chart of accounts to the group chart of accounts for consolidation purposes. The operating chart of accounts is used for daily transactions, while the group chart of accounts ensures uniformity across the corporate group for external reporting.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the group chart of accounts is linked to the operating chart of accounts to facilitate consolidation and standardize account assignments across multiple company codes.

A. Company code

\* Incorrect : The company code uses the operating chart of accounts for its financial postings. While the company code is associated with the operating chart of accounts, the group chart of accounts is not directly assigned to the company code. Instead, it is assigned to the operating chart of accounts.

\* Reference : The company code configuration focuses on the operational accounting structure, not the group-level consolidation structure.

C. Company

\* Incorrect : The company is an organizational unit used in consolidation processes to represent legal entities. It is not directly involved in the assignment of the group chart of accounts. The group chart of accounts is assigned to the operating chart of accounts, not to the company.

\* Reference : Companies are used in Group Reporting for consolidation but do not manage chart of accounts assignments.

D. General ledger account

\* Incorrect : The general ledger account is a specific account within the chart of accounts. The group chart of accounts is assigned at a higher level (i.e., to the operating chart of accounts) and not directly to individual G/L accounts.

\* Reference : G/L accounts are part of the chart of accounts structure but do not control the assignment of the group chart of accounts.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Chart of Accounts Configuration : Explains the relationship between the operating chart of accounts and the group chart of accounts.

\* SAP Help Portal - Group Chart of Accounts : Provides detailed guidance on assigning the group chart of accounts to the operating chart of accounts for consolidation purposes.

\* Consolidation and Group Reporting : Highlights the role of the group chart of accounts in standardizing financial reporting across the corporate group.

\* Chart of Accounts Integration : Describes how the operating and group charts of accounts work together to support both operational and consolidation reporting.

### **NEW QUESTION: 70**

In which scenarios is the technical clearing account posted? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Settlement of an investment order to an asset under construction
- B. Valuated goods receipt on a purchase order with an asset as account assignment
- C. Direct asset acquisition posting with a vendor invoice (not linked to a purchase order)
- D. Asset transfer posting between asset classes

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

### **NEW QUESTION: 71**

You post an unplanned depreciation to an asset. What is the effect on FI-AA and FI-GL?

- A. Posting is done in FI-AA in real time and in FI-GL once the depreciation posting program has run.
- B. Posting is done in FI-AA in real time and in FI-GL once the periodic posting program has run.
- C. Posting is not done in FI-AA and in FI-GL until the depreciation posting program has run.
- D. Posting is done in FI-AA and in FI-GL online and in real time.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

### **NEW QUESTION: 72**

How does the system determine the relevant accounting principle when performing foreign currency valuation?

- A. Via the valuation type
- B. Via the valuation method
- C. Via the valuation class

D. Via the valuation area

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In SAP S/4HANA, foreign currency valuation is performed to adjust the local currency equivalent of foreign currency-denominated balances based on exchange rate fluctuations. The system determines the relevant accounting principle (e.g., local GAAP, IFRS) for foreign currency valuation using the valuation type. Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

A. Via the valuation type

\* Correct : The valuation type is used to determine the relevant accounting principle for foreign currency valuation. Valuation types are configured to represent different accounting principles (e.g., local GAAP, IFRS) or specific reporting requirements. During foreign currency valuation, the system uses the valuation type to apply the appropriate exchange rates and generate postings consistent with the selected accounting principle.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, valuation types are key to defining the accounting principle and ensuring that foreign currency valuation complies with the required reporting standards.

B. Via the valuation method

\* Incorrect : The valuation method defines how the valuation is calculated (e.g., balance sheet valuation, open item valuation). While it specifies the technical approach for performing the valuation, it does not determine the accounting principle. The accounting principle is determined by the valuation type, not the valuation method.

\* Reference : Valuation methods focus on the calculation logic, not the accounting principle.

C. Via the valuation class

\* Incorrect : The valuation class is used in material management (MM) to classify materials for inventory valuation purposes. It is unrelated to foreign currency valuation in financial accounting.

Valuation classes do not influence the determination of accounting principles for foreign currency valuation.

\* Reference : Valuation classes are specific to inventory and material valuation, not foreign currency valuation.

D. Via the valuation area

\* Incorrect : The valuation area is a concept used in material management (MM) to define the organizational level at which materials are valued (e.g., plant level or company code level). It is unrelated to foreign currency valuation in financial accounting. Valuation areas do not determine the accounting principle for foreign currency valuation.

\* Reference : Valuation areas are specific to inventory valuation and have no role in foreign currency valuation.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

- \* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Foreign Currency Valuation : Explains how valuation types are used to determine the relevant accounting principle during foreign currency valuation.
- \* SAP Help Portal - Foreign Currency Valuation : Provides detailed guidance on configuring valuation types and their role in applying accounting principles.
- \* Valuation Types in SAP S/4HANA : Describes how valuation types are linked to accounting principles and reporting requirements.
- \* Material Valuation Classes and Areas : Highlights the distinction between valuation classes/areas in material management and their irrelevance to foreign currency valuation.

### **NEW QUESTION: 73**

You notice that in the entry view of a document you have fewer items than in the general ledger view.

What is the reason for this?

- A.** The sub-ledger accounts are shown in details in the general ledger view.
- B.** An extension ledger has been configured.
- C.** Document splitting has been activated.
- D.** The sales tax is posted in details in the general ledger view.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, the entry view and general ledger (G/L) view of a financial document can display different numbers of line items due to specific configurations or functionalities. The most common reason for having fewer items in the entry view compared to the G/L view is the activation of document splitting . Let's analyze each option to determine the correct answer.

Explanation of Each Option:

**C.** Document splitting has been activated.

\* Correct : When document splitting is activated, the system splits a single financial document into multiple line items in the G/L view to ensure proper reconciliation across dimensions such as profit centers, segments, or functional areas. However, in the entry view, the document appears as it was originally entered, showing fewer items. This difference occurs because the entry view reflects the original input, while the G/L view includes the additional split line items generated by the system.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, document splitting ensures that financial postings are distributed across relevant dimensions, resulting in additional line items in the G/L view but not in the entry view.

**A.** The sub-ledger accounts are shown in details in the general ledger view.

\* Incorrect : Sub-ledger accounts (e.g., accounts payable, accounts receivable) are not displayed in detail in the G/L view. Instead, they are summarized at the G/L account level. The entry view and G/L view both show postings at the G/L account level, so this is not the reason for the discrepancy in the number of items.

\* Reference : Sub-ledger details are typically visible in sub-ledger-specific reports, not in the G/L view of a document.

B. An extension ledger has been configured.

\* Incorrect : While an extension ledger allows for additional accounting principles or reporting requirements, it does not directly cause a difference in the number of items between the entry view and the G/L view. Extension ledgers are used for parallel accounting but do not affect how documents are displayed in these views.

\* Reference : Extension ledgers create separate documents for additional accounting principles but do not alter the structure of the entry view or G/L view for the leading ledger.

D. The sales tax is posted in details in the general ledger view.

\* Incorrect : Sales tax postings are typically displayed in both the entry view and the G/L view. There is no functionality in SAP S/4HANA that causes sales tax to appear in more detail in the G/L view compared to the entry view. Therefore, this is not the reason for the discrepancy.

\* Reference : Sales tax postings are consistent across both views, as they are part of the original document entry.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Document Splitting : Explains how document splitting works and its impact on the entry view and G/L view of financial documents.

\* SAP Help Portal - Document Splitting : Provides detailed guidance on the configuration and behavior of document splitting in SAP S/4HANA.

\* Universal Journal (ACDOCA) : Highlights how document splitting generates additional line items in the G/L view to ensure proper reconciliation across dimensions.

\* Integration of FI-AA and FI-GL : Describes how document splitting ensures accurate reporting for profit centers, segments, and other dimensions.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 74**

Which parameters can you configure on the dunning level? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Days in arrears

B. Interest indicator

C. Payment deadline

D. Line-item grace period

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 75**

Your system uses parallel currencies.

What is the posting indicator of the depreciation area for the parallel currency?

A. Posts to G/L periodically

B. Posts to G/L in real time

C. Does not post to G/L

D. Posts APC real time and depreciation periodically

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 76

Which of the following currency types can be defined for a specific ledger? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. 60 = Global company currency

B. 00 = Document currency

C. 40 = Hard currency

D. 10 = Company code currency

E. 30 = Group currency

**Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all SAP S/4HANA Cloud References In SAP S/4HANA, ledgers are used to manage financial accounting data and support parallel accounting requirements (e.g., local GAAP vs. IFRS). Each ledger can be configured with specific currency types to meet reporting and compliance needs. Let's analyze each option to determine which currency types can be defined for a specific ledger.

Explanation of Each Option:

B. 00 = Document currency

\* Correct : The document currency (currency type 00) is the currency in which a financial transaction is originally recorded. It is always available in every ledger because it ensures that the original transaction amount is preserved for reporting and reconciliation purposes.

\* For example, if an invoice is issued in USD, the document currency will be USD. This currency type is essential for maintaining accurate financial records.

\* Reference : According to SAP documentation, the document currency is stored in the Universal Journal (ACDOCA) and is a mandatory field for every financial posting.

D. 10 = Company code currency

\* Correct : The company code currency (currency type 10) is the default currency of the company code.

It is automatically available in every ledger and is used as the primary currency for legal reporting and balance sheet preparation.

\* For example, if the company code currency is EUR, all postings are converted to EUR for reporting purposes, regardless of the document currency.

\* Reference : The company code currency is defined during the creation of the company code and is a key component of financial reporting at the company code level.

E. 30 = Group currency

\* Correct : The group currency (currency type 30) is used for consolidation purposes and represents the currency of the corporate group or headquarters. It can be defined for specific ledgers to support group reporting requirements, such as preparing consolidated financial statements.

\* For example, if the group currency is USD, financial data from multiple company codes can be converted to USD for consolidation.

\* Reference : Group currency is critical for external reporting under IFRS and is supported in SAP S

/4HANA through ledger configuration.

A. 60 = Global company currency

\* Incorrect : The global company currency (currency type 60) is not a standard currency type in SAP S

/4HANA. While some custom implementations might use this term, it is not officially recognized in SAP documentation for ledger configuration.

\* Reference : SAP S/4HANA supports predefined currency types like document currency, company code currency, and group currency, but global company currency is not part of the standard configuration.

C. 40 = Hard currency

\* Incorrect : Hard currency (currency type 40) is a special currency type used in countries with high inflation or currency instability. It is not typically defined for specific ledgers unless required by local regulations.

\* Reference : Hard currency is optional and is only relevant in specific scenarios, such as hyperinflationary economies. It is not a standard requirement for ledger configuration.

Key References to SAP S/4HANA Documentation:

\* SAP S/4HANA Finance for Parallel Accounting : Explains how different currency types are used in ledgers to support parallel accounting requirements.

\* SAP Help Portal - Currency Types in Ledgers : Provides detailed guidance on configuring currency types for specific ledgers.

\* Universal Journal (ACDOCA) : Highlights that document currency (00), company code currency (10), and group currency (30) are stored in the universal journal and are essential for financial reporting.

\* Group Reporting in SAP S/4HANA : Describes the use of group currency (30) for consolidation purposes.

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**NEW QUESTION: 77**

Your company follows IFRS accounting principles and needs to issue a full financial statement for its two main divisions "Consumer Products" & "Professional Products". What do you need to achieve segment reporting in this scenario? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Document splitting
- B. Business areas
- C. Profitability segments
- D. Segments
- E. Profit centers

**Answer: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 78**

You want to post a reversal for a document posted in a closed posting period. Which object do you configure to allow you to enter the reversal with a date different from the original document?

- A. Document type
- B. Reversal reason
- C. Company code
- D. Reversal method

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 79**

When defining a new standard ledger, which action must you take to manually post a general journal entry to it?

- A. Define the underlying ledger
- B. Assign the ledger to a company code
- C. Include the ledger in a ledger group
- D. Assign a chart of accounts to the ledger

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 80**

Which parameters can you configure on the dunning level? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Line item grace period
- B. Interest indicator
- C. Days in arrears
- D. Payment deadline

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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