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SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition,
Financial Accounting

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QUESTION 1

Your company structures its Profit and Loss (PndL) 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

Correct Answer: D

For structuring a Profit and Loss (PndL) 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 PndL statement accurately reflects the cost structure and supports detailed financial analysis and decision-making.

QUESTION 2

What does the fiscal year variant define? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The posting periods open for posting
- B. The number of posting periods
- C. The start and end date of posting periods
- D. The authorization to post to special periods

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 3

On what level can you restrict postings using the posting period variant? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Customer reconciliation account
- B. Fixed asset number
- C. G/L account

D. Supplier account

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Assigning Real Internal Order:

To post depreciation costs of one asset to two cost centers, you assign a real internal order in the asset master data. This internal order acts as a cost collector, capturing all depreciation expenses associated with the asset.

Periodic Settlement to Cost Centers:

The internal order is settled periodically to the two cost centers. This process involves transferring the accumulated costs from the internal order to the designated cost centers based on predefined settlement rules. This ensures that the depreciation costs are accurately distributed across the appropriate cost centers, reflecting the actual usage or benefit derived from the asset.

QUESTION 5

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. Fiscal year variant
- C. Operating chart of accounts Source
- D. currency for group currency

Correct Answer: BC

When assigning newly created company codes to the same controlling area in SAP S/4HANA, it is essential to ensure that certain settings are consistent across all company codes. The required common settings include:

Fiscal year variant: The fiscal year variant defines the financial periods and special periods used for accounting. Having a common fiscal year variant ensures that all company codes within the same controlling area follow the same financial

period structure, facilitating consolidated financial reporting and management.

Operating chart of accounts: The operating chart of accounts is the primary list of accounts used for financial accounting. It must be uniform across all company codes in the same controlling area to ensure consistent financial data recording

and reporting, enabling accurate internal and external financial analysis.

These settings ensure that financial data is harmonized across the company codes, supporting integrated financial management and reporting.

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