



**SAP**

**C\_TS414\_2023 Exam**

**SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition,  
Quality Management**

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# Version: 5.0

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**Question: 1**

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You must assign a certificate profile for outgoing certificates to a key combination. What key combination can be used without additional settings?

- A. Material/Customer
- B. Material
- C. Material Type
- D. Customer

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Quality Management, certificate profiles for outgoing certificates (e.g., quality certificates issued to customers) are assigned to specific key combinations that define the context in which the certificate is generated. The certificate profile determines which characteristics and data are included on the certificate, typically for an outbound delivery process. The key combination "Material/Customer" is the standard option that can be used without additional configuration because it aligns with the default settings in SAP's Quality Management (QM) module for certificate processing.

Material/Customer: This combination links the certificate profile to a specific material and customer, allowing the system to retrieve relevant inspection results and batch data for that pairing. It is preconfigured in the standard SAP system under the certificate profile assignment in Customizing (SPRO > Quality Management > Quality Certificates > Outgoing > Define Certificate Profiles). No

additional settings are required because this is a common business scenario where certificates are tailored to customer-specific requirements for a material.

Material: Assigning a certificate profile only to a material requires additional settings to ensure the system knows which customer or delivery context to apply it to, as certificates are typically customer-facing. This option is valid but not default without further configuration.

Material Type: This is too broad and not directly supported as a standalone key combination for certificate profiles without custom enhancements, as certificate profiles need more specific granularity.

Customer: Assigning to just a customer lacks the material context, making it incomplete for certificate generation without additional setup.

Thus, "Material/Customer" is the most straightforward and default-supported key combination.

Reference: SAP Help Portal - "Quality Certificates in QM" (Outgoing Certificates); SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Quality Management Certification Guide (C\_TS414\_2023).

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**Question: 2**

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To which of the following quality management basic data can you assign documents from the document management system (DMS)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Inspection methods
- B. Codes from code groups
- C. Sampling procedures
- D. Master inspection characteristics

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**Answer: A, D**

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Explanation:

The Document Management System (DMS) in SAP S/4HANA allows users to link documents (e.g.,

PDFs, drawings, or instructions) to various objects to provide additional context or instructions. In Quality Management, certain basic data objects support this integration natively:

**Inspection Methods (A):** Inspection methods define how an inspection is performed (e.g., a test procedure). You can assign DMS documents to inspection methods to provide detailed instructions or reference materials (e.g., a calibration guide). This is configured in the inspection method master data (transaction QK01/QK02) where a document link field is available.

**Master Inspection Characteristics (D):** Master inspection characteristics (MICs) define what is being inspected (e.g., length, weight). DMS documents can be assigned to MICs to include specifications, diagrams, or tolerances directly in the master data (transaction QS21/QS23). This is a standard feature to enhance inspection planning and execution.

**Codes from Code Groups (B):** Codes and code groups are used for qualitative valuations (e.g., defect types). They do not have a direct field for DMS document assignment in their master data (transaction QS41/QS51), making this option incorrect.

**Sampling Procedures (C):** Sampling procedures determine how samples are drawn (e.g., fixed sample size). While critical to inspection planning, they do not support direct DMS document assignment in standard SAP configuration (transaction QDV1/QDV2).

Thus, the correct answers are "Inspection methods" and "Master inspection characteristics," as both support DMS integration without additional customization.

Reference: SAP Help Portal - "Document Management in QM"; SAP S/4HANA QM Configuration Guide - "Basic Data for Quality Management".

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### Question: 3

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Working area settings are mandatory for inspection planning within the engineering workbench. Which of the following are possible focuses for a working area? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Header
- B. Operation
- C. Inspection characteristic
- D. Classification

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**Answer: A, B**

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Explanation:

The Engineering Workbench (EWB) in SAP S/4HANA is a powerful tool for managing task lists, including inspection plans, in a structured and efficient way. Working areas in the EWB define the focus or scope of what users can edit or view during inspection planning. These settings are mandatory to streamline workflows and ensure the correct level of detail is maintained:

Header (A): The header level refers to the overall inspection plan (e.g., plan group and group counter). A working area focused on the header allows users to manage high-level attributes like validity dates or usage. This is a standard focus in EWB (transaction CEWB).

Operation (B): Operations within an inspection plan define the steps or activities (e.g., "Measure dimension"). A working area focused on operations allows detailed planning at this level, including assigning control keys or work centers. This is another standard focus in EWB.

Inspection Characteristic (C): While inspection characteristics (e.g., specific measurements) are part of an operation, they are not a standalone focus for a working area in EWB. They are managed within the operation context, not as a separate working area.

Classification (D): Classification is used for categorizing objects (e.g., materials) but is not a focus for working areas in inspection planning within EWB. It's unrelated to this context.

Thus, "Header" and "Operation" are the correct focuses, aligning with EWB's structure for inspection planning.

Reference: SAP Help Portal - "Engineering Workbench in QM"; SAP S/4HANA QM User Guide - "Inspection Planning with EWB".

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**Question: 4**

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Where do you define the procedure for calculation of the quality score at usage decision?

A. Usage decision code

- B. Procurement data in the quality management view of the material master
- C. Quality info record: Procurement
- D. Inspection type settings in the material master

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

The quality score in SAP S/4HANA Quality Management reflects the quality performance of an inspection lot, calculated at the usage decision (UD) stage. This score can influence subsequent processes, such as supplier evaluation. The procedure for its calculation is defined as follows:

Usage Decision Code (A): The quality score calculation procedure is assigned to the usage decision codes in Customizing (SPRO > Quality Management > Quality Inspection > Usage Decision > Define Quality Score Procedure). Each UD code (e.g., "Accepted," "Rejected") can have a specific score or formula linked to it, determining how the system computes the score based on inspection results. This is the correct and standard location for this setting.

Procurement Data in the Quality Management View of the Material Master (B): This area (transaction MM02, QM view) contains settings like inspection type or control keys but does not define the quality score calculation procedure.

Quality Info Record: Procurement (C): The quality info record (transaction QI01/QI02) manages supplier-specific QM settings (e.g., release status), but it does not configure the quality score calculation procedure.

Inspection Type Settings in the Material Master (D): Inspection type settings (e.g., 01 for goods receipt) in the material master activate QM processes but do not define the score calculation logic.

Thus, "Usage decision code" is the correct answer, as it directly ties the score calculation to the UD process.

Reference: SAP Help Portal - "Quality Score and Usage Decision"; SAP S/4HANA QM Customizing Guide - "Usage Decision".

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**Question: 5**

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An inspection plan group includes multiple inspection plans with different group counters. What determines the selected inspection plan when you create an inspection lot?

- A. Sample size
- B. Material type
- C. Procurement type of the material
- D. Lot size

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA QM, an inspection plan group contains multiple inspection plans, each identified by a unique group counter. When an inspection lot is created (e.g., for goods receipt or production), the system must select the appropriate plan from the group:

**Lot Size (D):** The lot size of the inspection lot is the primary determinant for selecting an inspection plan. In the inspection plan header (transaction QP01/QP02), you define a "usage" and "lot size range" for each plan within the group. The system matches the inspection lot's size to the applicable lot size range in the plan, ensuring the correct plan is chosen. This is standard behavior in QM (e.g., for inspection lot origin 01 or 03).

**Sample Size (A):** Sample size is determined by the sampling procedure within the inspection plan, not the other way around. It doesn't select the plan.

**Material Type (B):** Material type influences material master settings but does not directly determine the inspection plan selection within a group.

**Procurement Type of the Material (C):** Procurement type (e.g., in-house vs. external) might influence the inspection type, but it doesn't select between plans in a group.

Thus, "Lot size" is the correct answer, as it aligns with SAP's logic for task list selection.

Reference: SAP Help Portal - "Inspection Planning with Task Lists"; SAP S/4HANA QM User Guide - "Inspection Lot Creation".



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