



CERTSWARRIOR

SAP

C_S4EWM_2023

**SAP Certified Associate - Extended Warehouse
Management in SAP S/4HANA**

Questions&AnswersPDF

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Question: 1

Where do you enable opportunistic cross-docking in a decentralized EWM?

- A. In the warehouse and the document type
- B. In the product and the warehouse process type
- C. In the warehouse and the product
- D. In the product and the document type

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Opportunistic cross-docking in SAP EWM allows goods to be moved directly from goods receipt to goods issue without intermediate storage, optimizing warehouse efficiency. This functionality is enabled at the product level and linked to the warehouse process type, which defines the process flow (e.g., putaway, picking, or cross-docking). In a decentralized EWM system, the configuration is maintained in the product master data (under the "Warehouse" tab) where you specify cross-docking relevance, and in the warehouse process type (SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Cross-Docking > Opportunistic Cross-Docking) where the system determines whether a product can bypass putaway. The warehouse process type controls the movement type, and the product master defines eligibility, making option B the correct choice. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because the document type and warehouse alone do not control this process—it's a combination of product-specific settings and process type logic.

Question: 2

Using embedded EWM, what options do you have for the goods receipt posting for external procurement? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use synchronous goods receipt where you post the GR in ERP.
- B. Use the ERP Inbound Delivery to post goods receipt.
- C. Use the EWM Inbound Delivery to post goods receipt.
- D. Use synchronous goods receipt where you post the GR in EWM.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In embedded EWM within SAP S/4HANA Cloud, Private Edition, goods receipt (GR) for external procurement can be posted using two primary methods. Option B ("Use the ERP Inbound Delivery to post goods receipt") is correct because the ERP inbound delivery (created in SAP ERP/S/4HANA MM) serves as the reference document, which is then replicated to EWM for warehouse processing. Option C ("Use the EWM Inbound Delivery to post goods receipt") is also correct because the inbound delivery in EWM, derived from the ERP document, is where the actual GR is confirmed and posted back to ERP via integration. Synchronous GR (options A and D) is not a standard feature in embedded EWM for external procurement, as the process relies on asynchronous communication between ERP and EWM via queued remote function calls (qRFC). The GR posting is finalized in ERP based on EWM confirmation, ensuring inventory alignment.

Question: 3

What information is used to determine the availability group? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Storage location
- B. Stock type role
- C. Non-location-dependent stock type
- D. Plant
- E. Warehouse number

Answer: A, D, E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The availability group in SAP EWM defines how stock is grouped for availability checks and is critical for inventory management integration with SAP S/4HANA. It is determined by the plant, storage location, and warehouse number. Option A ("Storage location") is correct because it specifies the physical or logical location within a plant, influencing stock availability. Option D ("Plant") is correct as it's the organizational unit tying inventory to a specific facility. Option E ("Warehouse number") is correct because it links the availability group to a specific EWM-managed warehouse. Stock type role (B) and non-location-dependent stock type (C) influence stock categorization but are not directly used to define the availability group; they are subordinate to the plant/storage location/warehouse structure. This configuration is maintained in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Goods Receipt Process > Configure Availability Group.

Question: 4

What is required to perform explicit counting using the Quality Inspection Engine? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Work center
- B. Sampling procedure
- C. Inspection rule
- D. QM integration

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Explicit counting in the Quality Inspection Engine (QIE) in SAP EWM involves a deliberate count of stock during an inspection, often triggered by quality requirements. Option B ("Sampling procedure") is correct because it defines how many items are inspected (e.g., percentage or fixed number), configured in the quality management (QM) system and linked to EWM. Option C ("Inspection rule") is correct as it specifies the inspection process, including whether explicit counting is required, and is maintained in EWM under SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Quality Management > Inspection Rules. Work center (A) is relevant for production processes, not QIE counting, and QM integration (D) is a prerequisite for QIE but not a direct requirement for explicit counting itself.

Question: 5

How can you configure the storage of products with a high risk of theft in a secured area of a warehouse? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Create a new storage type.
- B. Create a new putaway control indicator.
- C. Configure a material staging area.
- D. Configure a storage type search sequence.
- E. Create a new storage bin type.

Answer: A, D, E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To secure high-risk products, EWM allows configuration of restricted storage areas. Option A ("Create a new storage type") is correct because a dedicated storage type (e.g., "SECURE") can be defined with restricted access in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Master Data > Storage Types. Option D ("Configure a storage type search sequence") is correct as it ensures the system prioritizes the secure storage type for putaway, configured under SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Goods Receipt Process > Storage Type Search Sequence. Option E ("Create a new storage bin type") is correct to define bins within the secure

storage type, ensuring compatibility with product dimensions and security needs. Option B (putaway control indicator) influences putaway logic but isn't specific to security, and option C (material staging area) is unrelated to theft prevention.

Question: 6

Which distribution methods can you use to replicate delivery documents from an SAP ERP system to SAP Extended Warehouse Management? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Core Interface (CIF) distribution mode
- B. Manual distribution
- C. Distribution via Post Processing Framework (PPF) actions
- D. Immediate distribution at document creation

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Replication of delivery documents from SAP ERP to EWM relies on integration methods. Option C ("Distribution via Post Processing Framework (PPF) actions") is correct because PPF actions in ERP trigger the creation and transfer of delivery documents to EWM, configured in SPRO: Logistics Execution > Extended Warehouse Management Integration > PPF Actions. Option D ("Immediate distribution at document creation") is correct as it allows real-time replication upon saving the delivery in ERP via qRFC, set up in the output control. CIF (A) is used for master data, not deliveries, and manual distribution (B) is not a standard automated method in EWM integration.

Question: 7

What do you have to define for a new delivery type in SAP EWM?

- A. A new document type and combine it with an existing document category
- B. A new document category and a new process profile
- C. A new document category and combine it with an existing document type
- D. A new document type and a new document category

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In SAP EWM, a delivery type (e.g., inbound or outbound) is defined by a document type, which is linked to a document category (e.g., "F" for inbound delivery). Option A ("A new document type and combine it with an existing document category") is correct because you create a new document type in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Cross-Process Settings > Delivery Processing > Document Types, and assign it to an existing category (e.g., "F" or "O"). Options B and C are incorrect because a process profile isn't required, and a new category isn't typically created. Option D is overly broad, as categories are predefined.

Question: 8

What are the key fields used to define a delivery document in SAP Extended Warehouse Management customizing? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Document type
- B. Item category
- C. Item type
- D. Document category

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A delivery document in EWM is defined by its document type and category. Option A ("Document type") is correct as it specifies the delivery's purpose (e.g., "INB" for inbound), configured in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Delivery Processing > Document Types. Option D ("Document category") is correct because it classifies the document (e.g., "F" for inbound, "O" for outbound), linking it to ERP. Item category (B) and item type (C) are relevant for items within the delivery, not the document header definition.

Question: 9

What additional customizing is required for a new EWM document type for an inbound process?

- A. Define a document category for the inbound process.
- B. Define a delivery item type for the inbound process.
- C. Define the SAP ERP document type mapping to the delivery document type.
- D. Define the EWM delivery type determination.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

For a new EWM document type in an inbound process, integration with SAP ERP is critical. Option C ("Define the SAP ERP document type mapping to the delivery document type") is correct because you must map the ERP document type (e.g., "EL" for inbound delivery) to the EWM document type in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Interfaces > ERP Integration > Map Document Types. Options A, B, and D are either predefined (document category) or not mandatory (item type, delivery type determination) for basic inbound setup.

Question: 10

What is the purpose of a business system in the system integration? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is connected to a logical system, as in warehouse requests only the business system is stored.
- B. It defines the RFC parameters for the integration.
- C. It can be used to separate materials coming from two different systems.
- D. It allows the mapping of document type and item type depending on the source system.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The business system in EWM integration represents the source or target system (e.g., ERP) in the landscape. Option A ("It is connected to a logical system...") is correct because it links to a logical system via RFC, and warehouse requests store the business system for tracking, configured in SPRO: SCM Extended Warehouse Management > Interfaces > Define Business System. Option C ("It can be used to separate materials...") is correct as it differentiates stock origins in multi-system scenarios. Option B is incorrect because RFC parameters are defined separately, and option D is handled by document type mapping, not the business system itself.



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