

Choose the correct statement from the given below list.

- Asset accounting works with the Chart of Accounts assigned to the Company Code.
- Chart of Depreciation is always Country specific and contains predefined Depreciation areas.
- User can define his own chart of depreciation by copying and changing.
- Each depreciation area represents specific type of valuation like, Book depreciation / tax depreciation.
- User can define his own depreciation areas in the chart of depreciation.
- Each company code uses one chart of accounts and one chart of depreciation.
- All or several company codes work with same Chart of accounts and the same chart of depreciation.

Different Valuation approaches are used to value the asset Portfolio and transactions in Asset accounting. Choose the correct Example from the list given below.

- Financial statement according to local requirement.
- Balance sheets for tax purposes
- Internal accounting (Cost accounting)
- Parallel financial reporting, for example, creating consolidated balance sheet according to IAS, US GAAP and so on.

Tick the correct statement regarding the Depreciation areas.

- Depreciation areas are created to manage different valuation approaches for each asset and depreciation area.
- Depreciation areas are created to manage different valuation approaches for transaction figures for Individual value components, such as asset values, depreciation and net book value

In the master record, we can assign an asset to the following controlling objects.

- Cost center
- Internal order (Real / Statistical)
- Activity Type
- Maintenance order
- Profit center
- All the options are correct

We can post the depreciation from each depreciation area in cost accounting for the following objects.

- Cost center
- Real order
- Cost center and a statistical order.
- Cost center & Real order.
- Activity type
- Profit center
- Maintenance order

Choose the correct option regarding the asset class in asset accounting.

- The asset class is the main criteria of classifying the assets.
- Fixed assets are classified into asset classes. Example of asset classes could be Vehicles, Furniture or machines.
- Asset class consists of master data section and depreciation section.
- Asset classes are defined at client level and are assigned to at least one chart of depreciation.
- We can suppress individual depreciation areas in each asset class.
- For an asset for each depreciation area we can propose the depreciation attributes which can be overwritten if necessary but the system proposed attributes can not be changed.
- Several chart of depreciation can be assigned to one asset class.
- Each asset is assigned to only one asset class and we can specify certain control parameters, default values for depreciation calculation and other master data in each asset class.

Tick the correct statement for special asset classes.

- Asset under construction
- Low value assets
- Leased assets
- Technical assets
- Intangible assets

The plant maintenance component is used for the technical management of asset and the treasury component is used to manage financial assets.

- True
- False

Choose the correct option regarding the Depreciation areas.

- We can value the fixed assets for various Business and legal purposes for example, Book depreciation, tax depreciation, cost -accounting depreciation ect.
- Depreciation areas manage different values of fixed assets.
- Chart of depreciation is a catalog of country specific depreciation areas structured according to various bussiness aspects.
- SAP supplies chart of depreciation as references that are based on the requirements of each country.

Choose the correct statement.

- We can delete the depreciation areas which are not required and this must be done before asset creation.
- We can create a new chart of depreciatiion by copying one of the reference chart of depreciation.
- It is not possible to open depreciation areas after the production start of the system
- Depreciation areas are identified using 2-charecter alpha numeric key that consists of depreciation terms.

Differnt types of Depreciation areas.

- Book depreciation - 01
- Income tax depreciation -20
- Revaluation -10
- Derived Depreciation - 50

Book depreciattion are is the major depreciation area used for posting values and depreciation to general ledger.

- False
- True

Which of the following statement is true regarding depreciation areas?

- Country specific valuation is possible
- Valuation with respect to the cost accounting
- Consolidation versions in local or group currency
- Book depreciation in group currency
- Derived depreciation areas for difference between book and country specific tax based depreciation.

We cannot post asset balance sheet values and the depreciation values from the individual depreciation areas to separate balance sheet accounts or income statement accounts in the general ledger.

True

False

We use different financial statement versions to post values to more than one depreciation areas to general ledger.

True

False

We can define one or several number of financial statement versions per chart of accounts.

True

False

We can create separate financial statement version for each depreciation area.

True

False

Chose the correct statement regarding the asset class.

Asset classes are used as template for the asset master records and therefore necessary to decide which default values are to be stored in the asset classes to ensure the uniformity of the assets.

Asset classes are the most important means of structuring the fixed assets according to the requirements of the enterprise.

Asset class definition applies to all company codes in a client.

Asset class consists of master data and valuation sections.

In Asset Class, Master data section consists of control data and default values for the administrative data in the asset master record.

True

False

An Asset class consists of "Valuation" section with the control parameters and default values for the valuation and depreciation terms.

True

False

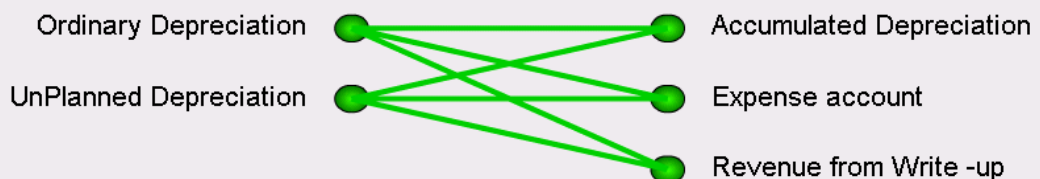
Tick the correct statement regarding the asset class.

- The data in the asset class is automatically adopted to the asset master record.
- Asset class reduces the time and effort needed to create a new asset master records.
- All the master records in the asset master are handled uniformly.
- Before creating the asset class we need to define the relevant GL accounts in FI.

Tick the correct statement regarding account determination in asset class.

- Asset class will establish the link between the asset master records and the accounts to which the related values and depreciation are posted in the general ledger.
- Several assets can use the same account determination key if they use the same chart of accounts and post to the same GL accounts.
- If we use different chart of accounts, we need only one account determination key to post asset values of all asset classes to different accounts in the different charts of accounts.
- We can use different account determination keys for several similar asset classes although their values are posted to a single balance sheet.

Match the following between different types of depreciation and GL accounts.



Tick the correct statement regarding Number ranger intervals in asset accounting.

- The Number range controls the assignment of numbers of the asset master.
- Asset master number assignemnt can be either internal or external
- We can assign each company code its own number range or company codes can share number ranges.
- System will never assign numbers automatically for internal number assignment.
- System will assign numbers automatically for externaly number assignment.

Tick the correct statement regarding Screen layout of Asset Master data.

- The screen layout specifies which input fields are displayed in the asset master record and if they are required entry or optional fields.
- The screen layout specifies the maintenance level of master data fields.
- The screen layout determines whether the master data fields are allowed to be used as a reference.
- The reference indicator controls which field contents of an asset area can be copied when that asset is used as a reference for creating a new asset master record.
- The maintenance level of asset master data fields - Asset Class, Main Asset Number and Sub-Asset Number.

Tick the correct statement regarding account assignment objects.

- We must activate account assignment objects before they can be maintained in the master data.
- We can post depreciation to account assignment objects.
- We can use the account assignment objects for APC Postings.
- We cannot use the account assignment objects for APC postings.
- We cannot post depreciation to the account assignment objects.

Chose the account assignment objects in SAP r/3.

- Cost center
- Internal order
- WBS element
- Real estate objects
- Various objects from the public sector component, such as funds center, funds, or grant
- Profit center
- Profitability segment

In each asset class we maintain screen layout rule for each depreciation area.

- True
- False

Screen layout rules in the asset master applies to the valuation fields in the depreciation area.

- True
- false

Tick the correct statements regarding the maintenance levels of screenlayout Rules in asset accounting.

- The maintenance level at Asset class ensures uniform control of valuation at asset class level. The entries made in the asset class are passed on to the asset master record and cannot be overwritten.
- The maintenance level at main asset level control of valuation is uniform and the entries made in the asset class are adopted in the asset master record and can be changed there. All Sub asset that belong to this asset master record adopt these values from the main asset. These subnumbers values cannot be changed.
- For the maintenance level at the asset subnumbers, valuation can be controlled more flexibly. Asset subnumbers can have their own individual depreciation terms.
- None of the options are correct

Tab pages are used to represent asset master data in the system.

- True
- False

We can specify a layout for the master data of each asset class.

- True
- False

The layout of asset master defines the following-

- The Number of tab pages
- The Names of tab pages
- The field groups
- Account groups
- Tolerance groups

We can generate asset class through GL accounts.

- True
- False

Generation of asset class from a GL account automatically generates account assignment key, number range, Screen layout rule.

- True
- False

AUC requires a separate asset class and corresponding GL account. because they have to be shown saperately in the balance sheet.

 True

False

We can calculate normal depreciation for AUC.

True

 False

Special tax depreciation and investment support are possible even on AUC?

 True

False

We can post down payment on asset under construction

 True

False

We can still post credit memos for AUC after it has been fully capitalized if we allow negative APC.

 True

False

To manage more extensive asset investments, Investment management (IM) integrates internal orders and project systems.

 True

False

Low value assets are managed using Individual management or Collective management.

 True

False

Collective management in LVA require a base unit of quantity in the asset class.

 True

False

Set up a check of the maximum amount in the depreciation areas of asset class for LAV is required.

 True


False


Each type of management in LAV requires a separate Asset class.

 True

False

Option for creating asset master record in r/3.


 Using an existing asset master record as reference.


 Creation of a new asset without any reference data.


 Creation of Multiple similar asset records

Creation of an asset master record using GL account.


Tick the correct statement regarding Asset master record time dependent data.

 Time dependent data has a significance for cost accounting assignments like, Cost centers, Orders, Projects etc

 Shift operation and asset shutdown can have a direct effect on depreciation.


 Depreciation will take place on a monthly basis and as a result the currently valid cost center is always used for the depreciation posting run.


 The various time - dependent assignments/intervals can be called in the master record by choosing the further intervals button.


 Shift operation and asset shutdown has to be entered in the time-dependent data, where they can be changed on monthly basis.

Choose the correct statement regarding the change of assets.

 Each time you change an asset master record, the system creates a change document.

 The change document contains a list of fields that were changed and the number of changes to a field.

 The name of the user and the old and new contents of the fields are stored.

 we can carry out mass change for several assets at a time.

We can specify internal and external number assignment for the asset sub number. For this we make specification in the asset class.

 True

False

We use external assignment number for legacy data transfer and then switch over to internal number assignment after the legacy data transfer completion.

 True


False


Aquisition of an asset from the Business partner is an external aquisition.


 True


False

Choose the correct statement regarding the asset aquisition form the Business partner.

 Asset accounting integrated with accounts payable, but without reference to a purchase order (Incoming invoice).

 In FI-AA with automatic offsetting entry, but without link to a purchase order and without integration with Accounts payable; This posting is normally used when the invoice has not been received , when the was posted by the accounts payable department beforehand in a seperate step.This offsetting account also has to be cleared.

 In FI-AA with automatic clearing of the offsetting entry: The first posting is made in FI-AP. The clearing account is cleared at the same time as the asset posting is made. It is also possible, however for both departments to make postings in the opposite sequence: An asset is entered with automatic offsetting entry, and the clearing account is cleared with the credit posting of the incoming invoice.

 The aquisition of asset can happen through GR/IR process in Material management.

The aquisition of an asset can happen through sales process In sales and distribution

When posting to assets we need to enter a transaction type.

 True

False

The transaction type identifies the different transactions in the asset history sheet.

 True

False

When we post a transaction to an asset, the accounts payable and Fixed assets will get updated at the same time.

 True

False

Choose the correct option regarding Asset explorer in Asset accounting.

- Display of depreciation areas are available.
- Different symbols are available in Asset explorer to distinguish between real depreciation areas and derived depreciation areas.
- Asset explorer provides information on the selected asset, including its company code, asset main number and asset sub number.
- we can display planned values, book values and transactions directly in the asset explorer in a print preview format.
- For the planned values, we can call functions for displaying the depreciation calculation and for recalculating depreciation.

Which of the following information is set in the asset master record at the time of the first acquisition postings.

- Asset capitalization (derived from the asset value date)
- Date of initial acquisition in the relevant master record (Derived from the asset value date).
- Acquisition year and Acquisition period (Derived from posting date).
- Depreciation value (Derived from the Asset capitalization date)
- Net Book value derived from the asset value date

Choose the correct statement regarding Asset acquisition.

- The system determines the start date for ordinary depreciation using the asset value date of the acquisition posting and the period control method.
- When we post asset acquisition integrated with Accounts payable, the system automatically enters the vendor in the origin data field of the asset master.
- The asset value date (Capitalization date) determines the depreciation start date of the asset.
- The asset value date (capitalization date) is determined for each depreciation area by the period control method of the depreciation key.
- The posting date and the asset value date must always be in the same fiscal year.

Choose the correct statement regarding the document type.

- Document type is a two character alphanumeric entry that determines how documents are stored.
- we can assign exactly one number range to each document type.
- We can specify accounts types to be posted for each document.
- Document type "AA" is used for gross posting, ie without deducting discount.
- Document type "AN" is used for net posting, ie after discount deduction.

Process involved in asset acquisition through MM.

- Purchase Order
- Goods receipt
- Invoice receipt
- Payment Run

Different ways of posting retirements.

- With or without revenue (Scrapping)
- With or without Customer (Non - integrated)
- As full or partial retirement
- As mass retirement (with worklist)
- As retirement of several assets

The system determines the reference period for the asset retirement based on the asset value date(Retirement date) and the period control method of the depreciatioon key.

- True
- False

Different types of asset transfers in asset accounting.

- Intra-company transfer
- Inter-company transfer
- Inter-Bussiness transfer
- Inter-cost center transfers

Possible reasons for intra-Company transfers.

- A Master record has been created and posted to in the wrong class.
- The asset has changed location. As a result, you have to change organizational allocations such as asset class, Business Area in the master record that cannot otherwise be changed.
- The Asset needs to be split. Therefore, a portion of the original asset will be transferred to a new asset.
- Stock material such as goods created by your enterprise or bought in needs to be transferred to an asset

The transfer methods control how the values are transferred from the source company code to the target company code.

- True
- False

In most cases transaction types for intra-company transfer are used with the gross transfer method to transfer the historical values of the asset to the target company.

- True
- False

When we use net method of new value method, you have to enter revenue from the sale of asset. Using the net method, the net book value is capitalized on the target asset.

- True
- False

If the transfers happen between different company code with different chart of depreciation, Cross-Company code depreciation is required.

- True
- False




When we capitalize the asset under construction, you transfer the values to one or more completed assets. This transfer is either done in a lump sum or with the line item settlement.

- True
- False

When capitalizing the AUC, the system automatically separates the transactions from the previous years from the transactions from the current year using different transaction types.

- True
- False

Chose the correct statement regarding unplanned depreciation.

-  In addition to the automatic calculation of the depreciation using depreciation keys, we can plan manual depreciation for individual assets in FI-AA.
-  Manual depreciation posting is done using Transaction type.
-  After we have manually planned depreciation, the system does not create an FI document immediately. This document is not generated until the depreciation posting program is run.

Periodic processing comprises the task in the asset accounting that must be performed at periodic intervals.

 True

False

If we want to plane primary costs on a cost center basis, you can periodically determine planned depreciation and interest and pass these on to primary cost planning in the co system via a report.

 True

False

Investment support is a susidy that a company recieves for a certian asset investemnt.

 True

False

Assets that are eligible for subsidy are marked in the asset master records with the investement suport key and all the specifications are stored in the defination of this key.

 True

False

Inflation management is required in countries with high rates of inflation or deflation.

 True

False


We can use schedule manager in FI-AA to define, schedule,process and control periodically recurring processes.

 True

False

The purpose of Depreciation areas is for reporting only.

True

 False

We can define depreciation are how to post the asset balance sheet values and depreciation values to the general ledger.

 True

False

We can create depreciation areas for reporting purpose only.

 True

False

The Depreciation areas created for reporting purpose are used for display of asset value and calculate depreciation; but do not post any values to the general ledger.

 True


False


We can define types of depreciation for each depreciation area.


 True

False

Types of depreciation in Asset accounting.

 Ordinary depreciation

 Special depreciation

 Unplanned depreciation

Manual depreciation

Automatic depreciation.

Ordinary depreciation is the planned reduction of asset value due to normal wear and tear.

 True

False

Special depreciation is purely tax-based for wear and tear of an asset.

 True

False

Unplanned depreciation is concerned with unusual circumstances, such as damage to the asset, that lead to a permanent reduction of its value.

 True

False

Unit - of - Production depreciation takes fluctuations in activity into account for calculating depreciation.

 True

False

The amount of depreciation calculated using "Unit-of-Production" method will dependent upon seasonal usage of asset.

 True


False


Specifications and parameters that the system requires to calculate depreciation amounts are entered in the calculation methods. Calculation methods replace the internal calculation key of the depreciation key.


 True

False


Individual calculation methods which can be assigned to Depreciation key.

 Base Method

 Declining balance methods

 Maximum amounts methods

 Multilevel methods


 Period control Methods


We need to activate depreciation key in order to work with it. Otherwise the system will continue to use the old keys.


 True

False

Advantages of using calculation methods in the depreciation key.


 Country specific requirements are represented by methods specific to a particular chart of accounts.


 Avoid the use of an ever increasing number of internal calculation keys.


 We can enter Depreciation keys as default values for a particular company code or depreciation area.


There is no need of assigning chart of company code.

Choose the correct statement related to calculating depreciation values.


 The asset master contains the depreciation terms.

 The system calculates the annual depreciation using depreciation key and asset useful life.

 The system determines the depreciation start date using the asset value date and the period control method.

 Asset explorer displays the values and the depreciation for every transaction and each area.

 Asset explorer displays the calculation of depreciation values.

 We have to re-run the depreciation if the depreciation terms have been changed.

For the Book depreciation area, the system calculates book depreciation allowed by commercial law without special depreciation.

 True

False

We can define whether interest should be calculated for the cost-accounting depreciation area, and whether depreciation should continue below Zero. These specifications are defined in the depreciation area.

 True

False

In Cost accounting depreciation area index series are used for indexing of the replacement value.

 True

False

We can calculate depreciation after the end of the planned useful life.

 True

False

We can calculate the depreciation after the book value is Zero. For this the depreciation area must allow negative book value

 True

False

For cost accounting, we can calculate imputed interest on the capital tied up in assets per depreciation area and corresponding company codes.

 True

False

In the cost accounting, calculation of interest is based on the replacement value, the system calculates indexed interest.

 True

False

The system posts interest simultaneously during the periodic depreciation posting run to the relevant GL accounts in the relevant account determination for each depreciation area.

 True

False

Revaluation for calculation of Replacement value of an asset will be done by index series in the asset or asset class.

 True

False

The index series is assigned to an index class which consists of control parameters for Index series.

 True

False

Index classes are only Year - dependent.

 True

False

For each fiscal year we should maintain index figures for index series. If they are not maintained the system switches to the simulated annual rate of revaluation.

 True

False

An index revaluation can be calculated for accumulated depreciation and imputed interest.

 True


False


The methods used for distributing forecasted depreciation to the posting periods.

Planned depreciation method

Unplanned depreciation method

Special depreciation method

 Smoothing method

 Catch - up methods

Smoothing method distributes the forecasted depreciation evenly among the periods from the current depreciation period up to the end of the fiscal year regardless of the value date of the transaction.

 True

False

With the catch - up method, the depreciation on the transaction from the start of capitalization up to the current period is posted as lump sum. This amount is posted in the period in which the posting date of the transaction lies.

 True

False

Fiscal year change program opens new annual value fields for each asset.

 True

False

The earliest start of the fiscal year change program is in the last posting period of the current year.

 True

False

We have to run the Fiscal year change program for the whole company code.

False

 True

We can process the fiscal year change in the subsequent year if the previous year has already been closed for Business.

 True


False


Fiscal year change and Year end closings are one and the same.


 True

False

Choose the correct statement related to Year end closing activities in asset accounting.

 After depreciation lists and asset history sheet have been checked, depreciation is posted.

 If the final result is not satisfactory, we can carry out depreciation simulation or (Bulk) changes, or make adjustment postings.

 If we change any depreciation values, we have to re-run the depreciation.


 Once the depreciation has been posted in FI-AA and FI, a balance sheet and profit and loss statement can be created.

One of the main tasks of asset accounting is to represent the asset portfolio in the detailed form of an asset history sheet.

 True


False

Different types of tools used in Reporting of asset accounting.

 Report Tree

 Area Menu

 SAP list viewer

 Sort criteria

 Asset history sheet

SAP list viewer is used for reporting on all line items.

True

False

Chose the corect statement related to Asset list viewer.

Its User friendly charecteristic support dynamic creation of layouts.

New graphical design using the list viewer gird control

Deleting and inseting columns.

Arranging the values in the columns in ascending or decending order.

Calculating totals or subtotals across one or more columns with in a list.

We can save a repot using layouts and use it forever.

Setting filters

Advantages in Area Menu in the information system of Asset accounting.

Displaying or hiding of columns.

Formatting the columns by double clicking or dragging with the mouse.

Filtering & Sorting

Calculating totals for numerical or currency fields.

Expanding / collapsing hierarchy levels.

Saving client and user dependent settings.

Exporting to spread sheets

In sort criteria, each sort version consists of a maximum of five sort levels which is determined via ABAP dictionary fields.

True

False

The asset history sheet is the most important and most comprehensive year end report or intermediate report.

True

False

SAP supplies country specific versions of the asset history sheet to meet the legal requirements in a given country.

 True

False

We can use additional history sheet versions for reporting of special depreciation.

 True


False


We can define your own asset history sheet versions.


 True

False

Chose the correct statement regarding Asset history sheet versions.

 Size: Up to 10 rows / 8 columns

 Store the header of the history sheet items

 Define how the values are supplied to the history sheet items

Store the data in the database tables.

By using the report interfaces, we can display the history sheet for the individual asset that form the total.

 True

false

We can simulate depreciation forecast with Asset Explorer.

 True

False

We can simulate depreciation for asset using asset explorer.

 True

False

Asset explorer offers extensive possibilities for evaluating individual asset master records.

 True

False

By entering and Asterisk (*) in the subnumber field, we can request comined reporting for a main asset and all the subnumber assets belonging to it in Asset explorer.

 True

False

Mr. X Manager working in the company ZZZ Ltd & he is using company car and after some day he is got transfer in the affiliated company, the affiliated company belong to the same company ZZZ Ltd like a sister concern. What will be happen his car?

- Cross Company code Transaction
- Asset Transfer
- Asset Retried from ZZZ Ltd Company Code
- Asset will lying in the ZZZ Ltd Company code
- Only Deprecation will calculate in the ZZZ Ltd & posted in ZZZ Ltd will not affect into affiliated company

An asset under construction requires a separate asset class with their own account determination since depreciation has to be shown separately on the balances sheet.

- True
- False

If you want to settle an AUC using amounts, instead of percentage, you have to select and distribute one line item at a time.

- True
- False

Credit memo still be posted to an AUC even after the asset has been fully capitalized, as long as you allow negative APC on the asset.

- True
- False

It is possible to post down payment on an Asset Under Construction

- True
- False

On AUC you can transfer more then one AUC.

- True
- False


User can define and use their own transaction types for Assets accounting in a SAP R/3 system

- True
- False


Asset Transaction type its identifies whether its an Acquisition, Transfer or Retirement.

- False
- True

Start with the Transaction type 2 its for retirement

-  True
 False


The depreciation terms of an assets is a combination of the calculation methods and the useful life of the assets

- True
 False


One Asset class can assign number of Chart of Depreciation

-  True
 False


Field updated in the master record after the original posting include the posting information and depreciation area fields

-  True
 False


Asset classes must be created for assets under construction and low value assets

-  False
 True


The cross company code depreciation area does not hold any asset values

-  True
 False


AUC have depreciation key, which denotes that depreciation will not be calculated

-  True
 False


Posting using non-integrated transaction offset to a clearing account that should be set as open item managed

-  True
 False


The transfer variant contains the method, the relationship type, and the transaction type group affected

-  False
 True


When creating dependent areas, the transfer of APC values are the only transfers that can be created

-  False
 True


All additional account assignment objects for the posting of depreciation are enabled and ready for use

- True
 False


The transaction document is generated based on the transaction type set by internal postings

-  True
 False


Asset classes are used as a template for the creation of asset master records in a company code

- False
 True


If a capital investment order or WBS element is referenced in the assets master record, real postings can be made to those objects

-  False
 True


Asset sales posting can be posted to any revenue account, provided the account fields status is set correctly.

-  True
 False


The account determination key provides account assignment by the combination of chart of depreciation and chart of account

-  True
 False

you can create asset classes for Intangible Assets or Tangible Assets

-  True
 False

Several charts of depreciation can also be assigned to an asset class

-  True
 False

The chart of depreciation is not a catalog of country-specific depreciation areas structured according to various business aspects.

True

 False

When defining whether and how the values from individual depreciation areas do not post any values in G/L Account

 True

False

In customizing for Asset accounting, you enter the financial statement versions to be used for those depreciation areas for which financial statements are to be created. During Year end- closing, this guarantees consistency between the line items in the asset balances sheet accounts in the balances sheet, and the sequences of the individual assets in asset history sheet

 True

False

You can post both the asset balances sheet values and the depreciation values from the individual depreciation areas to separate balances sheet accounts or income statement account in G/L

 True

False

AUC require a separate asset class and corresponding G/L Account, because they have to be shown separately in Balances sheet

 True

False

Un plan Depreciation directly it will effect into FI Transaction


 False


True


You can create multiple similar assets for example if you purchase 20PCs at once for your training department, or 12 desks for a new suite of offices. You can still make separate entries for each individual asset in the following fields.

 Description of the assets

 Inventory number

 Business area

 Cost center

 Evaluation group 1-5

The following information is automatically set in the asset master record at the time of the first acquisition posting

- Date of asset Capitalization
- Date of initial acquisition in the relevant master record
- Asset value date
- Ordinary depreciation start date
- Acquisition year and acquisition period

The posting date and the asset value date must always be in the same fiscal year

- False
- True

Every transaction type belongs to a transaction type group. The transaction type group defines the characteristics of the transaction type

- True
- False

Reasons for not making integrated postings?

- 1.The invoice arrived before the asset
- 2.The asset has already been delivered but the invoice has not.

- True
- False





When you capitalize the AUC, you transfer the values to only one or only two completed assets. This transfer is either done in a only one or only two with line item settlement

- False
- True


After you have Un-planned depreciation, the system does not create an FI document.

- True
- False


When performing line item settlement of an AUC to one or more completed assets,

-  Select all line items that you want to settle in the same proportion to the same receiver.
-  Define distribution Rules for these line items.
-  Post settlement of line items to the specified receivers using the distribution rule.
-  Posting procedure settles all line items to which a distribution rule is assigned.


We must settle all line items at once, and you do not have to distribute 100 percent of each line item for AUC using line item settlement.

- True
-  False


Asset class wizard is a function to generate a small catalog of asset classes.

- False
-  True


Account determination is essential to generate an asset class using GL account,

-  True
- False


Generation of asset class through GL account pre-defines screen layout and two depreciation area with depreciation terms.

-  True
- False


We can create an asset class from a GL account, if the company code status is production live only.

-  True
- False


In most cases, transaction types for intracompany transfer are used with the gross transfer method. This method transfers the "historical" values of the asset to the target company code.

-  True
- False


When you use the net method or new value method, you have to enter the revenue from the sale of the asset.

-  True
- False


If there is no gain or loss on the asset retirement, the sales revenue equals to the net book value of the asset.

-  True
 False


If the company codes are assigned to different charts of depreciation, the charts of depreciation can contain different depreciation areas with the same actual functions. When this is the case, you can define cross-company depreciation areas.

-  True
 False






Cross company code depreciation areas do not have their own parameters, instead they consists solely of key that is uniform throughout the client, and a short description. We can assign depreciation areas from different charts of depreciation to the same corss company depreciation area.

-  True
 False


If the corresponding cross company code depreciation area is not defined, the system enters an asterisk(*) as a generic entry.

-  True
 False


The default values that the user can maintain in an asset class are,

-  Insurance values
 Net worth valuation
 Leasing
 Depreciation terms (depreciation key, useful life)
 Index series

Capitalization date will be copied when you create and asset master record using an existing asset master record as reference. This an unwanted data and has to be deleted.

-  True
 False

In Asset master record, Inventory number field is used to enter the equipment number.

-  True
 False

Several pieces of equipment can be assigned to an asset, but a piece of equipment can only belong to one asset.

 True

False

The acquisition of an asset can be done using both integrated and Non-Integrated functions.

 True

False

The system determines the planned annual depreciation and planned interest based on the depreciation start date and the depreciation terms.

 True

False

The system determines the start date for ordinary depreciation using the asset value date of the acquisition posting and period control method and writes this date to the depreciation area in the asset master record.

 True


False


If you do not want the document numbers in FI defined as year dependent, then create a future year under year as 9999.


False

 True

Choose the correct statement regarding the document type used for net postings in the capitalization of an asset.

 Document type AN / KN / RN can be used.

 If you deduct the discount at the time of payment, you have to run the program SAPF181 to subsequently reverse the discount calculated on the asset at the time of net posting.


 If you make a posting using net method, but do not use the whole discount at the time of payment, program SAPF181 also corrects the asset.


It is possible to make non-integrated acquisition postings for several assets at once.


 True

False

Choose the correct activities related to asset acquisition through MM integration.

 Purchase Requisition

 Purchase Order

 Goods receipt

Invoice receipt

 Creation Asset

In the purchase order transaction, if you use account assignment type A, you can enter an asset master record number in the item details screen.

 True

False

A greater degree of integration can be achieved if you create the asset master record in the purchase order transaction.

 True

False

When you enter the PO, you determine whether the asset is posted directly to Asset accounting, and there by capitalized, when the goods receipt is posted (Valuated Goods receipt), or capitalization will not take place until the invoice receipt is posted (Non-valuated goods receipt).

 True

False

No corrections are necessary for the non-valuated goods receipt, since the asset was not yet capitalized. However the system uses the date of goods receipt as the capitalization date.

 True

False

Invoice Receipt is created for Non-valuated goods receipt postings.

 True

False

Choose the correct statement related to Non-valuated goods receipt.

- Asset capitalized
- Line item created
- Value Fields are updated
- Depreciation and net book value posted

We can use the functions Integrated and Non-integrated for asset retirements.

- False
- True

The transfer from the Under-construction phase to the completed asset is referred as Capitalization of AUC.

- False
- True

We can manage the phases of Under-construction of an Asset as,

- A normal asset master record (for summary settlement)
- As an asset master record with line item management.

Imputed interest is calculated using costing depreciation area for the capital tied up with an asset.

- True
- False

For an asset using Costing depreciation area, if the calculation of interest is based on a replacement value, the system calculates indexed interest.

- True
- False

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