

Which of the statement is true regarding Check deposit and bank statement function.

- Require bank GL account to be classified into main bank account and bank sub account?
- Require the cash position and liquidity forecast.
- Can be used if we do not have cash management module in production.
- Permits Customer to tailor the entry screen for check deposit and manual bank statement to there own needs
- Use same account determination logic.

What type of Currency will R/3 always track when posting a document?

- Local Currency
- Group Currency
- Transaction Currency
- Group Currency & Local Currency
- Transaction & Local Currency

Between which functions in FI-MM module does a direct relationship exist?

- Reaurement plannig - invoice verification
- Invoice verification - Accountspyable
- Inventory Audit - Invoice verificatin
- Purchasing - Invoice Verification
- Goods issue to production order - GL account

The date format can be defined by the following.

- System
- User
- Company
- plant

The Integration between FI and CO is realized using.

- An additional back ground job in internal cost accounting without an additional account assignment.
- An online job in internal cost accounting without an additional account assignment.
- A number of condition tables and access sequence
- An additional account assignment with specification of the assignment object.
- A batch input job to move the values from one to the other.

Identify the benefits offered by mySAP.com market place.

- Personalized home page available for registered user.
- Streamlined Business process flow with one step Business.
- Access to Broad scope of Supply
- Reduce Interaction cost with external user
- Content rich communities available for better decision-making and to interact with other business partner

What is a flow definition?

- A flow sequence that you can schedule comprising task types such as programs transaction notes and so on.
- A simplified workflow with programs, fork, user decisions and other workflows included as possible tasks
- A job started under the control of schedule manager.
- A spreadsheet containing details of everything needed for a period end closing.
- A document in which period end closing has been defined.

Which components relate to schedule manager?

- Schedule for scheduling tasks
- Appointment calendar of management
- monitor
- Flow definition
- Monitoring of work hours

which statement is true.

- A vendor master record, it is possible to activate a check for duplicate invoice at document entry.
- If you delete a vendor master record, data is automatically deleted on both chart of account level and company code level.
- Changes to vendor master records can only be displayed using central function.
- You can block a vendor to prevent financial transaction postings for one Company code or for all company codes.
- One time account group must use defined number ranges.

Which of the following statement about one time account are correct.

- Must use Account group defined for one time vendor
- One time account group must use defined number range.

Which of the following statement about vendor transaction is correct.

- A vendor down payment is shown on balance sheet under normal reconciliation account for payables.
- Special GI transaction is one, which is included in spl purpose ledger under coding block in GL account.
- A vendor down payment request cannot be included in payment program to produce down payment.
- A Vendor down payment request is a noted item.
- A vendor down payment is cleared after the final invoice is received from vendor.

Which of the following statement are correct?

- Customer master is divided by client level and company code level.
- In case of one time customer the address is stored in document.

Which of the following statement are correct.

- If a customer is also a vendor, system includes outstanding account receivables invoice items in the program.
- If a customer is also a vendor, system includes outstanding account receivables invoice items.

Which of the following statement affect creating customer master records are correct.

- An Account group gets assigned to the customer
- Company code is always a required entry
- Account number may be assigned externally.

Which are true regarding operational chart of account?

- To perform allocations between company codes in the controlling each company code must be assigned to its own operational COA.
- A company code choose to work with multiple operational COA.
- If a cross company code controlling is required the same COA must be used.
- Company code with different base currency must work with their own operational Chart of account.
- The Operational COA is optional by Company code.

Identify the correct statement.

- Business Area is mapped to Company code in FI
- Business Area is mapped to a Company code in Controlling
- Business Area is used for internal P&L and balance sheet
- Business Area is activated in FI will necessitate an assignment in company master record.
- Business Area can be mapped to profit center in company in order to produce more accurate P&L account.

Company code 1000 needs to classify operating expenses that cannot directly be attributed to sale according to the requirement of cost of sales accounting. This classification is made using which of the following.

- Functional Area
- Profit Center
- Profitability Segment
- Cost center

When we create a GL account the following entries must always be assigned to account.

- Account Group
- Balance Sheet or P&L account Type
- Short Text
- Sample account number.
- Consolidation trading partner

A client -

- may only contain a single chart of accounts
- may contain multiple COA's
- may use only one currency type
- may only have one controlling area

Which of the following are true.

- Multiple can be assigned in GL master record to facilitate reporting.
- Key words may be input as search criteria on a GL master for use with only one company code.
- A GL account will have the changes made to it if any tracked in a separate date base
- Sample accounts despite not having a specific account type are master records stored at the COA level.
- All GL bank master records in the standard delivered system have an a/c type of "B".

Identify the correct statement relating to how the main Business processes are integrated in the SAP r/3 system.

- A purchase requisition is a documented request to purchase goods and services. In SAP it can be created manually or automatically.
- A goods receipt is the recording of the movement of materials into the warehouse. In SAP, a financial document which updates the inventory account and an accrued liability account is created.
- The invoice receipt and verification process compares the vendor invoice with the purchase order and goods receipt. However the financial transaction must be entered through the financial module r/3.
- In SAP, payment processing reduces the liability to a vendor and a company's cash balance, records discounts taken and disburses payment.
- A Customer delivery is the transfer of the ownership of goods. A customer delivery includes, creation of a delivery document, picking of the goods for shipment; physically transferring the goods to the customer and financially recording the goods issue

Identify the correct statements.

- All areas of an organization that are to be integrated into the R/3 production system should be included under one client.
- The term client dependent refers to tables or data that relate only to the client which was accessed during the log on process.
- Due to the integrated nature of SAP, there are certain core organization elements that cut across the modules. Client and company code are two of these core elements.
- To determine number of clients required, the focus is placed on data access and sharing strategies.

which of the following statement is true?

- A company code can belong to more than one controlling area
- A Plant must be allocated to a company code
- A Controlling area and the company code must have the same currency.
- A business area and company code are assigned to each other in the corporate structure IMG.

Identify the correct statements relating to the implementation Guide.

- When creating project in the IMG, the application areas and countries are selected from the Enterprise IMG.
- The number of implementation activities can be reduced by creating project IMG views, such as a view for mandatory activities.
- The project IMG must include all customizing activities for all R/3 applications.
- The SAP reference IMG is generated for the application modules to be implemented in a company and for the different countries.
- Customizing transactions can be accessed from the SAP reference IMG, project IMG and the project Views.

what content element of mySAP.com workplace are provided?

- The workplace contains role-based navigation options for R/3 transactions, reports and other links to various systems.
- The workplace is a completely personalizable working environment.
- The workplace contains role-specific information and role-based access to the marketplace.
- The workplace is used exclusively as a Launchpad for employee self service with information for employee.
- The workplace contains personal favorites.

what does SAP call new asset value display transaction?

- Item Explorer
- Account Explorer
- Accounts Viewer
- Asset Viewer
- Asset explorer

Which of the following statements about year end closing are correct?

- We can carry out year end closing before the fiscal year change.
- During year end closing, the program checks if the year end closing can be carried out.
- Once the year end closing was successfully completed, the system automatically changes certain entries in customizing.
- We cannot create and post to new fixed assets until the year end closing is successfully completed.
- we can only conduct year end closing on june 30 or december 31 of each year.

What steps have to be completed before you can generate asset class from GL accounts?

- Account selection
- Account determination
- Number range intervals
- Screen layout Variant
- Asset Classes

Each depreciation area we need to specify whether you want to

- Post depreciation at periodic intervals to general ledger
- Post asset values at periodic intervals
- use index classes
- Post to Business Area
- Automatically post values online

Usually one chart of depreciation is defined for each country. At which level is chart of depreciation created?

- Company code level
- Client level
- Chart of account level
- Business Area ;level

What are the functions of asset class?

- Asset number assignment
- Cost center determination
- Screen layout
- Account allocation
- Defination of default values

Which of the following statements about asset data transfer from a previous system are correct?

- Transfereing asset data during the fiscal year is only possible on July 1 of the given year.
- When you transfer the asset data during the fiscal year, the system automatically determines replacement values and insurable values using batch input.
- During the asset transfer, you can specify the order in which the depreciation are appear.
- During asset transfer, you can enter either the APC or net book value.
- When we transfer the asset data during the fiscal year, we must enter the last depreciation posting period from your previous system in the SAP r/3 system.

What additional functions do asset class offer?

- Specify required entry fields for asset master data
- Enter default values for asset master data
- Enter default values entries for depreciation area.
- Enter allowed enteris for user fields
- Define allowed company codes



which of the following statements are true about manual depreciation (Unplanned depreciation).

- we cannot post manual depreciation
- manual depreciation is posted immediately after the entry (real time)
- manual depreciation is initially shown as a planned value after the entry and only posted when the depreciation posting report is run
- manual depreciation usually only applies to depreciation areas which you can chose when you enter the document.
- After entering manual depreciation in FI\_AA, we also need to enter it manually in FI/CO

Which corresponds extracts all items in the chosen period from a customer's account displays the balance carried forward balance and a closing balance of the account?

- payment advice
- payment note
- Account statement
- Dunning notice

which of the following statement about automatic statement are correct?

- in automatic payment procedures, all incoming invoices as of the second dunning level are paid automatically.
- Direct debiting or bank collection can be used or in automatic payment procedures to clear customer invoices.
- Open items posted to GL accounts can be cleared using the payment program
- Special GL transactions can be posted using the payment program.
- The payment program can pay vendor invoices using wire transfer and checks.

Imagine the following scenerio: A comapny wants to execute a paymant run on daily basis and process several company codes at the same time. If the amount exceeds US\$ 1000, the vendors are to be paid by bank transfer, amount less than US\$ 1000 are to be paid by check. The customer has two housebanks and wants all the checks to be processed by A and all.

- We store variants for print programs within customizing. here we can specify that the information is to be output to adata carrier.
- We specify, per house bank, whether payments are to be made by check only or also by transfer.
- We specify the payment method from within the application in the master record
- The payment proposal of the automatic payment program can only be delayed.
- You can percisely schedule the print program from within the application.

According to which criteria does the payment program determine and select open items?

- Posting date and baseline date
- document date and posting date
- Baseline date and payment terms
- Posting date and cash discount periods
- posting date and payment terms

Which of the following statements are true with regard to the customizing setting for banks in the automatic payment run?

- The sequence of the banks for processing outgoing payments is selected randomly.
- You can only determine one payment method per house bank.
- We can select several payment methods per country.
- You can specify by bank and method the anticipated number of days before the bank account is debited
- You can determine the banks to be used for payments according to postal code.

which of the following factors does the system take into account in a payment run?

- Fiscal Year variant
- payment method specifications in the IMG
- Specifications in the vendor master record
- Information in the documents (incoming invoices)
- specifications made when maintaining the payment run parameters

Which of the following statements are correct?

- when creating a House bank, we do not need to specify the country.
- A payment method can use a different house bank for each different payment method.
- A house bank account can be defined in more than one currency.
- House bank master must be created in advance, before assigning the house banks to a payment method in the payment program configuration.
- A house bank can be assigned to a business area within the payment program configuration.

When entering a document using a foreign currency, which date is used to determine the exchange rate if the translation date is not entered.

- Posting date
- Document date
- Entry date
- Baseline date

Where are posting periods defined?

- Posting Period Variant
- Fiscal year variant
- Field status variant
- Closing period variant

In manual bank statement customizing, we must:-

- Define an internal activity
- Define a posting rule
- Define a posting type
- Define a currency
- Define an account symbol

which of the following statements supports the reversal of a document?

- The original document contains no cleared line items.
- Documents originating in other modules should be corrected there to allow the changes to flow naturally through to financial accounting.
- If a reversal date is not specified, the system reverses the document using the posting date of the document to be reversed.
- A document number is created for the reversal document.

which of the following statements about creating customer master records are correct?

- An account group always gets assigned to the customer.
- The company code is always a required entry.
- The account number may be assigned by the user externally.
- The information on the each screen may be defined in the configuration as mandatory, suppressed or optional, depending upon the account group.
- Information on the each screen may be defined in configuration as mandatory, suppressed or optional, depending upon the company code.

which of the following statements are correct?

- A customer master is divided by client level and company code level.
- In case of one-time customer you have to enter the customer's address in the document itself.
- Address, control data, reconciliation account are included in the client level of the customer master.
- The most efficient way to create master records is to work with the external number range not internal number range.

which of the following statements are correct?

- If a customer is also a vendor, the system can include outstanding accounts receivable invoice items in payment program.
- If a customer is also a vendor, the system can include outstanding accounts payable invoice items when you clear incoming payment receipts for the customer.
- The reconciliation account defined on the customer master record is an account used to reconcile CO transaction bank to FI.
- All accounts belonging to the same account group must be assigned to the same reconciliation account.
- The alternative payer is used to transfer outstanding receivable items to the alternative payer's account.

Bulk change of line item - this function allows you to change a whole group of line items simultaneously, instead of having to change individual items in the documents. What data can we change using this function.

- Reconciliation account
- Company codes
- payment terms and payment blocks
- The house bank and payment methods.

Identify the correct statement(s).

- The vendor master record is divided into three different data areas; General data, Accounting data and purchasing data.
- when the goods receipt is posted, the system automatically updates the general ledger accounts by the value of the goods receipt. It is also possible to include an additional account assignment object such as cost center, order or asset.
- MM and FI setup and use different account groups for their respective view of the vendor master record.
- The account group determines the number interval for assigning the account number to the vendor, whether or not the number is internally or externally assigned, and what fields are mandatory, suppressed, displayed and optional.
- A purchase requisition is the binding contract with a vendor to supply certain materials or services based on certain terms and conditions.

Suppose that one company code is using both vendor and customer. Which of the following statements are correct regarding creating linked customer and vendor master records for this company.

- Only one business partner master record is created with client level, purchasing, sales and accounting data. This prevents the creation of redundant master data.
- If the master records are linked correctly. The vendor and the customer line items will be posted to the same reconciliation account.
- The corresponding vendor master number must be entered in the client level of the customer master record and vice versa.
- The vendor and customer records that are to be linked may have different account numbers.
- Once properly linked sales invoices and purchase invoices for this company will automatically clear against each other.

Which of the following statements about transactions are correct?

- An invoice may be parked by an accounts clerk and a workflow message sent automatically to the supervisor.
- Credit memos can be included in the payment program to reduce the final invoice value paid.
- A parked invoice has a temporary document number assigned by the user.
- An invoice which has been cleared by the payment program can only be reversed after the cleared line items have been reset.
- An individual check cannot be printed automatically when you manually post an outgoing payment.

Which of the following statement about one time account are correct?

- One time account must use an account group which has been defined specifically for one time accounts.
- A one time account group must use a different number range from all other account groups.
- The vendor's name and the address are not held in the one time account master record.
- Credit memos cannot be created for a one time vendor account.
- You cannot change a one time account master record once it has been created.

The productive indicator in the company code controls the following.

- Blocks implementation Guide menu path.
- De-activates the delete documents and delete master data programs.
- De-activates the transport and correction request system
- Prevents the fiscal year variant from being changed in the company code.
- Prevents the chart of accounts from being changed in the company code.

what is the procedure with a production start?

- First the GL master data is transferred, then the vendor master data and the customer master data. Finally open items are transferred.
- The asset master data can be transferred once the GL account master data is created.
- the cleared items are transferred after the open items.
- The asset values are determined by transferring the vendor documents to the r/3 system.
- The opening balance must be created on the first day of the production start.

Which of the following are true about reports?

- Reports must contain atleast one formula
- Reports must use at least one pre-defined formula
- Reports are included in the report group
- Reports must all use the same library if they are in the same report group.
- Reports, after execution, may be saved as an extract.

Which of the following statement about financial reporting are correct.

- A financial statement version displays either a balance sheet or a profit and loss statement not both.
- When displaying a financial statement, the system can automatically calculate the profit and loss statement result.
- You can obtain summarized financial statement for any hierarchy level defined in the financial statement version
- The system can translate a financial statement into any currency for reporting purposes.
- A financial statement version cannot include more than one company code. unless you are using FI-LC

Which of the following statement regarding year end closing are correct?

- The balance carry forward program can be run at any time during the fiscal year.
- The system creates the balance carried forward for every balance sheet account for new fiscal year.
- The P&L accounts balance is transferred to a retained earnings account. You determine the retained earning account as part of the selection criteria when executing the balance carry forward program.
- Posting during the balance carry forward program is possible.

What controls whether a line item is a debit or credit and specifies the type of account for a line item.

- Posting Key
- Document Type
- Account Group
- Field status

What controls the number assignment assigned to a financial document in r/3.

- The number range assigned to the document type
- The number range assigned to account group
- Number range assigned to Posting key
- The field status group

Closing periods are controlled by

- Posting period variant
- Fiscal year variant
- Field status variant
- Closing period variant

Which of the following statement about ledgers are true?

- Standard ledgers are configured by SAP.
- Flexible ledgers are pre-configured by SAP for the customer.
- Standard ledgers can also be configured by the customer.
- Flexible ledgers are configured by customers.
- Local ledgers use company code as the organisational unit.

Which of the following statements are true when configuring a group chart of accounts?

- A Financial statement version has to be used.
- In the company code segment of every operational account, group account number is a required entry.
- The group chart of account is assigned to the company code in the company code global parameter screen.
- When the assignment is made between the group and operational chart of accounts, the field group account number becomes an optional entry.
- A one to one relationship exists between the group account number and the operational number.

With the credit control area:

- The Creditors are controlled.
- The suppliers are controlled.
- The organisational unit within the organisation is defined that specifies and checks credit limits for customers. A credit control area can include one or more company codes.
- It is possible to assign one company code to more than one credit control area.
- An over limit and a minimum individual limit are determined.



An account group:

- Defines the number range for a master record.
- Uses a field status group to control the field alayout for the maintenance of master records.
- Determines one - time accounts for accounts payable and accounts receivable.
- Is defined for every company code.

Which of the following statements are correct regarding open items?

- In order to manage line items as open and cleared for vendors and customers the open item management indicator must be on in the reconciliation account master record.
- Customer and vendor accounts are always open item management accounts.
- In order to be able to manage line items as open and cleared, the line item display indicator must be on in the GL account master record.
- In order to be able to manage line item as open and cleared, the open item management indicator must be on in the GL account master record.
- In order to be able to manage line items open and cleared, the sort key must be defined as the doucment number.

Which of the following statements are correct.

- The field status defination controls the document type, posting key and account number.
- Documents assigned can be controlled by account type.
- The tax codes and tax rates fro the various countries are pre-defined by SAP.
- The field status definations detemine the screen layout, when you enter a document using the relavent GL account.
- The document type controls which company code is used in a GL posting.

A chart of accounts can be:

- Allocated to multiple company codes.
- Defined as the group chart of accounts.
- Only contains Defination of GL accounts
- Only allocated to one company code.

Identify the correct statement regarding organisational elements with in R/3 system.

- The sales area combines the sales organization, distribution channel and division.
- The purchasing organisation is responsible for purchases related to only one plant.
- A plant is a location in which inventory quantities and values are stored or manufactured.
- A controlling area can comprise several company codes using different Chart of accounts but must operate in the same currency.
- A profit center is used to generate income statements and operating profit statements.

What characteristic do roles have in the workplace?

- Roles describe business processes in a company.
- Roles contain a collection of activities that a user who is assigned to this role can execute.
- Roles represent a range of executable functions in a company that users can assign themselves.
- The authorizations required to execute the assigned functions are automatically linked to roles.
- Roles contain minapps.

What are MiniApps?

- MiniApps are small applications that are started automatically when the workplace is called.
- MiniApps are small applications that can be called from the workplace.
- MiniApps are small applications that communicate continuously with the implemented SAP products.
- MiniApps are JAVA applets that are loaded from the workplace to the use client.
- MiniApps are role-specific applications that can contain more activity options.

What system tool allows you to add graphics, re-arrange fields, add pushbuttons and change input fields into radio buttons?

- GuiXT
- GUI Capture
- SAP GUI
- SAPShow
- Profile generator

Which of the following can be added to a favorites list?

- Files
- Transactions
- Web address
- Reports
- Use menus

Please click on the button next to the correct answer.

- The Business area can run across many company codes, i.e. all company codes can post in all business areas.
  - A company code may belong to more than one controlling area.
  - Each company code uses exactly one chart of accounts and one chart of depreciation.
  - Business areas are used to create internal balance sheets and income statements.
- The time of first acquisition posting to the asset sets the following fields in the master of assets.
- The depreciation start date per depreciation area.
  - The cost entered to be hit through depreciation.
  - The date of capitalization.
  - The depreciation key.

Integration with MM: An asset purchase order is created in purchasing. The goods receipt is posted on a value basis. Invoice verification then posts the invoice. What is the name of the auxiliary account used for all of these transactions?

- MM / FI clearing account.
- GR / IR clearing account
- Asset purchase clearing account.
- Asset acquisition clearing account
- Vendor asset acquisition clearing account.

Chose the correct statements regarding recurring documents.

- When creating a recurring document, the valid time period must be defined.
  - The posting date is determined by either run date or the run schedule.
  - Field values can be changed in recurring document.
  - After running the recurring document posting, the run date cannot be displayed.
  - Original recurring document can be deleted from the batch input menu.
- bank accounts should be controlled as follows when cash management is in use.
- It is must to use Open items management for both the main bank account and the bank clearing account.
  - Both the bank main account and the clearing account permit line item display.
  - The main bank account and the bank clearing account use the same sort key.
  - The value date in the field status string for both main bank account and the bank clearing account must accept entry.
  - The cash-relevance flag in th emaster records for both the main bank account and the bank clearing account must be set.
  - It is optional to use open item management for main bank account and mandatory for Bank clearing account.

which of the following statements about manual planning are correct?

- The planning type determines which bank accounts the plan amount ot be inputted to.
- The expiration date shows how long the payment advice is included in planning.
- The payment advices for editing can be changed, archived or re-activated.
- Archived payment advices are included in planning till the value date.
- The retention periods are determined by the bank account name

Which of the following statement describes what a charecteristic is, or does, in a report painter?

- A charecteristic is a field.
- A charecteristic defines a key figures
- A charecteristic is the criteria for the selectionof database records.
- a charecteristic is put into a library in order to be used in reports.
- A charecteristic is used in a Pre-defined column.

You want to schedule a new task using schedule manager. which of the following are pre-requisites?

- You can create a task list.
- You must create a task group
- You must insert a task group in a task list.
- You must insert task in the list.
- You must insert a task in a task group.

Schedule manager is new in 4.6, which of the following statements is correct?

- Schedule manager replaces the financial calendar.
- Schedule manager replaces the consolidation monitor.
- Schedule manager replaces workflow.
- Schedule manager includes some workflow functions.
- Schedule manager can be used as an alternative to the financial calendar.

Identify the correct statements.

- Validations must be assigned to an organisational structure.
- Validation can use sets instead of fields when performing the pre-requisite.
- Validation can be activated for on-line postings while at the same time be turned off for batch input.
- Validations may be nested instead of substituins.
- Validations are not possible at the line item level in SPL.

Which of the following statement is true about customer ledger?

- Customer ledger is contained within the CO application.
- Customer ledgers are pre-defined by SAP.
- Customer ledgers can be maintained using FI-SPL tools.
- Customer ledgers are used to maintain balances for Asset Accounting.

Which of the following statements accurately reflects the steps necessary to create a validation / Substitution?

- Select the correct call-up point for the validation / substitution.
- Specify which customer special purpose ledger use the validation / substitution.
- Assign the validation / substitution to an organisational structure.
- Activate the validation / Substitution.

Which of the following are true about additional currencies in FI?

- Exchange rate gains or losses for each valuation method used for each currency can be posted to separate GL account.
- If the group currency is chosen as an extra currency in FI, then an additional ledger must be configured to record it.
- If two company codes are mapped to the same controlling area the two controlling currencies can be chosen.
- The currency used in the profit center accounting can be different than the one used in the controlling for cost center.

What do you need to do to create an opening balance sheet in the R/3 system at the end of an ongoing year?

- Carry forward your FI customizing settings into one of the special periods.
- Carry forward the balance of each balance sheet account into the new fiscal year by running a year end program.
- Execute program SAP100111 in the old year.
- There is no need to do anything.

You have several options for creating GL accounts. Which of the following statement are correct?

- You can create a GL account in a company code without using a sample account.
- You can create a GL account in Chart of accounts.
- You can create GL account in a company code using a sample account.
- You can create a GL account in a controlling area if you specify the chart of accounts and the company code.
- You can create a GL account when setting an order.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- Posting keys are used to define the screen layout for document entry and take priority over other field status groups.
- Validation and substitutions are carried out in FI and not in the special purpose ledger.
- The main purpose of payment advice note is that it can be used to automatically search for and then compare open items as part of the clearing process, thus eliminating the need to make individual selection entries.
- Two of the currencies available in FI system are the transaction currency and the company code currency, these are defined at country level within configuration.

What is the relationship between Chart of accounts and Company code?

- N:N
- 1:N
- N:1
- 1:1

Tax codes are defined at

- Company level
- Company code level
- Business Area Level
- Country level

The following dates are available in Finance document which contains vendor transactions .

- Posting date, document date only
- Document date, posting date, translation date only
- Document date, translation date, posting date, value date, baseline date, etc
- Document date, Value date, Baseline date, Posting date only

Document header contains:

- Only Posting date, posting date, document date, document type
- Only Document date, posting date, currency and company code
- Document date, posting date, document type, company code, document currency, translation date, etc
- You can have of the choice of many fields of your own definition

Select the correct statements

- Tax codes are defined at a jurisdiction code level and date specific
- Field status variant are defined at company code level
- Field status groups are attached to company code
- Period open and close definition is for a company code only.
- Account type definitions are available in document type only.
- Account Groups are used only for taking number range selection automatically by the system when we create a master record.
- Vendor account is a master record for Transactions, Posting decisions, Field mapping, Purchasing decisions and correspondences

Out of the following only one is correct. Please select

- Company codes are created at client level and linked to company codes.
- Fiscal year variant is created at client level and periods are defined.
- Period definitions in a fiscal year variant is attached to company codes.
- Document types are defined at client level and attached to company code.
- Document type controls only the account type, input type and 2 fields mandatory selection.



About the evaluation in the world of Business, we can Affirmate that:

- The next generation of new dimensional products appeared taking functionality out of the company, to bring value through extending the internet evaluation.
- The internet has driven to a collaborative environment where value is created through collaboration within the Business communities.
- The Internet evaluation could turn available to companies to use of ERP Functionality
- First the companies are looking through cost reduction and efficiency through integration of Business communities.

About the definition of ERP and e-Business functionalities, we can say that:

- ERP is SAP r/3 and e-business is MySAP.com.
- About process, ERP can have them integrated, core within enterprise and collaborative beyond company boundaries.
- About Architecture, ERP can be considered as an integrated system and e-business as integrated system and open integration platform.
- About Business model, ERP can be considered as enterprise centric and E-business as Extended and Collaborative.
- ERP is mySAP financials and MySAP HR.
- ERP offers Enterprise Functionality (General ledger, Payroll, order entry) to integrate core internal process.

What is a SAP Business objective?

- It is the instanced class of the class Builder
- It is a sequence of dialog steps that are consistent in a Business context and that belong together logically.
- It is composed of tables that are related to the Business context, including the related application programs and is maintained in the class repository.
- It is all the transaction data generated through the transactions.
- It is the representation of central business object in the real world, Such as Employee, Sales order, Invoice, Purchase requisition so on.

About BAPI, What is true?

- BAPI offers a stable standardized interface for integrating third party application and components in the Bussiness framework.
- In R/3 Enterprise version, BAPI is used to create an internal order inside a customized ABAP program
- A Bussiness object in the Bussiness object repository can have many methods in which one or several are implemented as BAPI.
- A BAPI is assigned to one and only Bussiness object.
- It is a well defined interface providing access to process and data of Business application system.

What we can say about ALE (Application Link enabling)?

- Bussiness process cannot be distributed using ALE
- Applications are integrated via message exchange.
- ALE concept is related to an enterprise structure with areas that have central tasks and areas with task that are decentralized.
- ALE supports the Implementation and operation of distributed SAP applications.

A company code is :

- An org unit in an enterprise that represents a closed system for Cost accounting purpose.(Controlling area).
- Highest level in the R/3 hierarchy(Client).
- A org unit that provides an additional evaluation level for the purpose of segmental reporting (Business Area).
- An independent accounting entity (smallest org element for which complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up ).
- A dependant accounting entity according to the fiscal year.

Mark the wrong statements.

- Variant principle is a three - step method in r/3 to assign spl properties to one or more r/3 objects.
- For using a varint, we need to first define, populate it with values and assign it to r/3 object
- Principle is used for Fiscal year variant, Posting period variant so on.
- Disadvantage to use variant is that it cannot deal with the maintenance of properties which are common among several r/3 objects.

Which of them is true

- Spl posting periods are used for year end closing and contains 16 periods.
- Fiscal year variant is assigned to Chart of accounts
- Fiscal yr variant defines amount of periods and their start and end dates.
- Fiscal year has been defined by means of separating Business transactions into different periods,

Which is an independent fiscal year?

- Fiscal yr variant that has different number of periods each time and their start and end dates are not same.
- Variant which is different from all the Variants.
- Variant in which posting periods are equal to the total months in the year.
- Fiscal yr which uses the same number of periods each time and their start and end dates are same.

Check the correct statements pertaining to the currencies.

- You have to define all the worlds currency into r/3.
- Exchange rate type distinguishes the Exchange rates to be considered for various purpose such as Valuation, translation and Planning.
- The currency code identifies each currecny used in r/3.
- All the options

Check the correct statement regarding the currencies rates in r/3.

- Base currency is used with the Buying and selling rates
- Base currency can be assigned to the Exchange rate type.
- Spread sheet are used with Buying and selling rates
- Base currency is used with the average rates

Select the correct statement for direct quatatio in Currency valuation.

- Expressed in the units of foriegn currency in the units of local currency.
- Can be called as a price Notation.
- All options
- prefix indicator rate is "f".

Select the correct statement for indirect quotation.

- local currency per unit to the foreign currency
- All options
- There is no prefix to differentiate with direct quotation.
- Volume Notation

What can we define in chart of accounts customizing transaction.

- Length of GL account
- Maintain language
- Blocking / Unblocking of Chart of account
- Description
- Controlling data related to creation of Cost element.

Select the wrong statements pertaining to Chart of accounts.

- whenever we need to enter the information related to company code, chart of account data also to be entered.
- Text can be displayed using account assignment manual (RFSKTH00)
- Search criteria is based on the keywords.
- Contains only Company code, account number and Field status group.

For P&L account the balance carried forward to the same account.

- False

True

a. Fields which are \_\_\_\_\_ can be \_\_\_\_\_

b. Fields which have an entry that \_\_\_\_\_ can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ only (even in the change mode)

- For option a - Used / Suppressed; Must be change/display for option b
- For option a - Not used / Suppressed; Must be changed / display of option b
- For option a - Not used / optional; Should not be changed /supressed for option b
- For option a - used /optional; should not be changed / supressed for option b
- For optional a -used / optional; must be changed / display for option b

a. Fields which \_\_\_\_\_ can be made \_\_\_\_\_

b. Fields that can be entered, but are not required, can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ entry.

- For a - Must have an entry / optional; For b - suppressed
- For a - Must have an entry / required; For b - optional
- For a - Must not have an entry / optional; For b - Suppressed
- For a - Must not have an entry/required; For b - optional
- For a - Must have an entry / suppressed; For b - suppressed

Choose the correct statement from the below given list

- The account currency must be in the local currency.
- Items with open item management should have an off-setting entry to clear the balance.
- Reconciliation accounts are general ledger accounts assigned to Business partner master record to record transaction related to sub-ledger.
- For Accounts without line item display, the data is stored in the special index table.

Choose the correct statement pertaining to without line item display

- Revenue accounts
- Material Stock accounts
- The system uses additional resource for the items to be displayed with line item display.
- Reconciliation accounts
- P& L accounts

Choose the correct statement from the following.

- When using "only balances in the local currency" indicator the transaction figures are not updated in any other currency apart from the local currency.
- We can activate / deactivate open item management for Zero balance accounts.
- Accounts with open item management must have line item display activated.
- We can activate / deactivate open item management for accounts without Zero balance.
- We can use local and foreign currencies as the account currency.

The "only balance in local curreccy" indicator must not be set in the reconcillation accounts for Customer and vendor.

  True

False

"only balances in the local currency" indicator is set to in the balance sheet accounts that are not managed in foriegn currency and not managed with open item basis.


  True


False


Disadvantages of using Group Chart of account.

As the accounts managed with local currency can be posted to local currency only.

Changes to the Existing GL account will have an extensive consequences.


  We cannot carry out cross-compay controlling transactions.

  Goup chart of account number needs to be entered each time in the operational chart of account


  Group Chart of account must be assigned to the operational chart of account.

Choose the wrong statement for the given below list.

The disadvantage of using country chart of account is that accounting clerck who is familiar with the country chart of accounts first have to get used to the operational chart of accounts.

  We cannot use county specific chart of accounts if we desire to use cross company controlling.

All the options.


  Reconcillation accounts are updated on daily basis.

what charecterstics are configured as standard for Customer & Vendor master records ?

Co-Code

Currency

  Open item management

  Line item display

Purchase organisation

Choose the correct statement for the given below list.

- Account Group controls the Fields of master record.
  - Customer / Vendor number ranges can overlap.
  - For an account having an open item with alternative payer, the amount is cleared by alternative payer.
  - One number range can be assigned to only one Account Group.
  - One time - customer / vendor is the one to which the company rarely does the Business
- Choose the correct option.

- Document type defines whether Invoices can be posted with net procedure.
- Number ranges for the document are defined by the Number ranges assigned to the Document type.
- A Business transaction creates only one document.
- User can assign the document numbers Externally or the system can assign Internally.

What do the posting key specify?

- Whether the posting is sales relevant and the figures of the transactions are updated.
- Whether a line item is connected to a Payment transaction or not?
- Whether the accounts are allowed for postings.
- Whether the line items are valid for a Business transactions.
- Line item should contain credit or debit values.

Choose the correct option.

- + Symbol represents valid for all accounts in the Posting period variant.
- Maximum amount are defined in the Tolerance groups.
- The account interval in the posting period variant can consists of all GL and Customer / Vendor / AA accounts.
- Posting period variant is assigned to the company code to control the posting periods.
- It is not possible to assign tolerance groups to user ID.

What fields of the document header can be chaged after the document is posted?

- Fiscal Year
- Text Feild
- Header Text
- Posting Date
- Refernce number

About the change control, what conditions below are applicable.

- The posting period is already closed.
- The line item is either debit / credit in customer account and credit in vendor account.
- The document is a credit memo for Invoice.
- The doucment is not a down payment for the Invoice.
- Line item is yet to be cleared.

What is the purpose of Terms of payment?

- Enable cross company code transaction.
- Define the baseline date.
- Calculate tax discount and Invoice due date.
- Calculate the required conditions fo SD invoices
- Calculate the tax amount

Account balance interent calculation is applied to the entire balance of a GL or Customer and vendor account using a specific interest rate over a specified period of time.

- False
- True

Interest on arrears(Item interest calculation) is applied to individual items in accounts receivables or accounts payable. Certian interest rate is applied to those items that are still open or unpaid at a specified date.

- False
- True




Account master data must contain an interest calculation indicator for interest calculation to take place.

  True

False

On a given account, the SAP system cannot charge different interest rates based on the dollar amounts of balances or items.

  False

True

We can configure the SAP system to calculate interest for customer or vendors that owe your money. we cannot calculate interest, however, if you owe to the Business partner.

False


  True


What information is required to create a new interest calculation indicator?

Account determination

Posting key

Rules

  Interest calculation Type


  A Two character interest indicator

  A Name of the interest calculation indicator is useful but not mandatory.

Select the correct options related to Interest calculation configuration.

  General Terms

  Interest rates

  Interest calculation indicator

  Account determination

  Time-base Terms

Interest calculation type define basic parameters used to calculate the interest.

False

  True

To calculate interest for an account (GL, Customer, Vendor) the master data for this account must contain the appropriate interest calculation indicator.

  True

False

General terms specify Financial parameters for each interest calculation indicator.

  True

False

Time-Based terms set Validity dates and relationship to interest rates.

False

  True

Account determination establishes the accounts to which the result of an interest calculation are posted.

False

  True

Each Interest calculation indicator must be assigned to an interest calculation type and hence the basic parameters are inherited to the Interest calculation indicator.

False

  True

The system requires a separate interest calculation indicator for each combination of interest calculation frequency, Calendar type, Currency, interest rate, and so on.


  True


False


List the major parameters for interest calculation.

  Settlement day

  Calendar Type

  Other settings.

  Interest calculation frequency

  Interest calculation indicator.

Interest calculation indicator specifies a particular set of interest terms.

False

True

Interest calculation in the interest cal indicator determines how often interest is calculated.

True

False

Settlement day in the interest calculation indicator sets the day of the month that interest is calculated on.

False

True

Calander Type in the interest indicator specifies interest calculation base: 30/360, 30/365, actual/360, actual/365

False

True

Example of General Terms related to interest calculation indicator.

Maximum / Minimum limits on interest postings

Blocks on outgoing payments

Forms

Payment Terms

Calander Type

Parameters of the Time dependent terms in interest calculation indicator.

Premium value above the reference rate.

Reference Interest rates used in the interest calculation

The "Amount from" field specifies that the rates apply only to balance above certian currency amount.

True

False

Example of Business Transactions used in Interest calculation procedure.

- 1010 - Minus debit interest date in the past. Separate negative postings of a period.
- 2030 - Interest calculation period credit interest.
- 1030 - Interest calculation period, Debit interest separate postings for selected periods.
- 1020 - Plus debit interest rate in the past. separate negative postings of a period.
- 2020 - Plus credit interest date in the past. Interest was already calculated.
- 1000 - Interest earned postings
- 2000 - Interest paid postings
- 2010 - Credit minus interest date in the past . Interest was already calculated.

Using Item interest calculation (Interest on arrears):

- Calculate interest on open and cleared items and post the interest.  
 None of the option is correct
- Calculate interest on open and / or cleared items without posting the interest.
- Calculate interest on cleared items only and post the interest.

We can calculate interest and not mandatory to post.

- True
- False

We can limit the number of accounts included in the interest calculation by entering intervals or individual values for -

- Business Area
- Chart of accounts
- Company Code
- Account number
- Interest calculatio indicator

Only Accouns with an interest calculation indicator in the master record and that are managed with line item display are considered for interest calculation.


- True
- False

We need to set the " Post interest settlements indicator so that the interest is posted automatically.

  True

False

The different ways of saving documents without performing "Proper" financial accounting posting.

  HOLDING documents

  PARKING documents

Recurring documents

Special GL documents

Held documents can be completed and posted or deleted at a later point of time. There is a risk of forgetting held documents and therefore not posting them completely.

False

  True

With Hold documents, data which has been entered can be saved temporarily in order to continue the entries at a later time.

  True

False

Hold documents do not have to be completed and no account balances are updated and the data of the document is not available for evaluation. No document number is assigned.

False

  True

When parking a document the system assigns a document number via document type in the same way as with normal financial accounting postings. The user must pass on the number if it has been assigned externally.

False

  True

The data of parked document is available to the system for real time evaluations. In this way amounts from parked documents can be used for example for advance return for tax on sales /purchases.

False

  True

Substitutions are not supported by the document parking features. Substitutions can only be made with posting transactions after turning parked documents into accounting documents.

  True

False

The parked document functions are more effective than the Hold document functions. Eg. Dual control.

  True

False

Cross Company code transactions can be parked. Only one parking document is created in the initial Company code for such transactions

  True

False

Transaction figures are updated for parked document.

  False

True

We can park documents for Customer / Vendors and GI accounts.

  True


False

Changes can be made as often as required, Multiple changes are also possible in Parked document.

  True


False

List out the things that can be chaged for a parked doucment.

  Accounts

  Dates


Company code

  Account assignment objects


Doucment Type


Document Number


Currency


  Amounts

List out the fields that cannot be changed for a parked document.


  Document number

  Currency

  Company code

  Document Type

Parked document can be delete and the document number can reused.

  False

True

International Bank account number (IBAN) is an internationally recognized and unique number that identifies a specific bank account.

  True

False

IBAN is designed by the International Organisation for standardization(ISO) and European Committee for banking standards (ECBS).

  True

False

IBAN consists of 34 Alphanumeric characters and is structured differently in every country. It usually contains Bank key, Country code and account number.

  True


False


If a customer is also a vendor, or vice versa, the payment and the dunning program can clear the open items against each other.

False

  True

To clear the open items against each other, the following steps are required.

  The vendor account number must be entered in the customer account, the customer account number must be entered in the vendor account.

  Each company code can decide separately whether it wants to clear open items. if clearing is to be used, we have to select the clearing with vendor field in the customer account, or the corresponding field in the vendor account.

At client and company code level, we can enter an alternative payer/payee. the entry in the company code segment has higher priority than the entry at client level.

  True

False

every document is uniquely identified by the following fields.

- Document date, document type, Fiscal year
- Document date, Document number, document Type
- document number, Company code and fiscal year.
- Document Type, Document number and reference text

Two important controls of document.

- Posting dkeys
- Account Group
- Document Type
- Field status group



What are the levels that SAP Netweaver enables integration with Microsoft.Net and IBM Websphere environments ?

- Use level - Through a portal.
- Information level - Using Business intelligence and knowledge management functions.
- Process Level - Through Exchange infrastructure.
- None of the statements are correct.

mySAP ERP supports mobile technologies.

- True
- False

Select from the following statements which describe the key concept and offerings of SAP active global support.

- SAP Going live check.
- SAP Early watch Alert.
- SAP Early watch check.
- SMA (SAP solution management assesment)
- SMO (SAP solution management optimization)

What are the essentials of SAP's product strategy?

- Replace rather than extend
- Extend rather than replace
- neither extend nor replace.
- Either extend or Replace

SAP screen contains the following simple screen elements, for example:

- Command field
- Menu bar
- Title bar
- Standard tool bar
- Application tool bar
- Status bar

A fiscal year that is a calander year must have 12 normal posting periods.

  True

False

If the fiscal year is defined as calander year, the posting periods are equal to the months of the year.

  True

false

A year - independent fiscal year variant can be defined as either a calander or Non-calander year.

  True

False

If each fiscal year of a fiscal year variant uses the same number of periods, and the posting periods always start and end on the same day of the year, the variant is year - independent.

  True

False

If the fiscal year is defined as non-calander year, you have to define the posting periods by assigning end dates to each period.

  True

False

A non-calander year can have between 1 and 16 posting periods.

False

  True

If a non calander year does not start on january 1st, the periods of the year that belong to the former or the coming fiscal year must have an indicator -1 or +1.

  True

false

Year specific fiscal year variants are used if the start and end date of the posting periods differ from year to year and one fiscal year has fewer posting periods than the other.

  True

False

The fields "Account currency and Field status Group" are always required fields.

  True

False

If the "only balances in local currency" Checkbox is set in the master data record, transaction figures are only managed for amounts converted to the local currency.

  True


False


"Only balances in the local currency" indicator should be selected to clearing accounts where you want to clear accounts by assigning items with the same local currency amount with one another without necessitating exchange rate difference postings.


  True

False

"Only balances in the local currency" Indicator is usually set for the following accounts.

  Cash discounts.

  GR / IR clearing account.

  balance sheet accounts that are not managed in foreign currencies and not managed on open item basis.

All reconciliation accounts

The group chart of account is assigned in the definition of operational chart of accounts.

  True

False

Different accounts of one operational chart of accounts can refer to the same group account.

  True

False

you must use separate financial statement for the group chart of accounts.

  True

False

An alternative to using a group chart of accounts is to use a country chart of accounts.

  True

False

Cross company code controlling is possible through Group chart of account.

  True

False

Every country chart of account number is used only once.

  True

false

Country chart of accounts is assigned to the company code in the global parameters settings.

  True


false


Bank master records are stored centrally in the bank directory and are identified by the bank country and bank key.


  True

False

Bank master records include:

  Address data

  Control data

  SWIFT code

  Posta giro data

  bank group for payment optimization.

The payment program uses the House bank ID and the bank types to determine the banks to be used.

  True

False

When processing invoices, if the customer/vendor has more than one bank, the user can choose a bank by using the marchcode in the partner bank field.

  True

False

For every bank account a GL account must be created. This GL account is assigned to the bank account and vice versa. Both accounts must have same currency.

  True

false

To a fiscal year in future: At the beginning of each fiscal year the system continues to take the next number after the current number. it does not restart at the first number of the number range.

  True

False

By changing the field status definition of posting keys and the field status group, the field status can be made transaction -dependent and account dependent.

  True

false

In the document header, the periods assigned to the account type "+" are checked. This is the first check. Therefore the account type "+" must be open for all periods that are supposed to be open for all other types.

  True

False

Parameter ID's allow users to set default values for fields whose value does not change very often.

  True

False

The normal reversal posting causes an additional increase in the transaction figures.

  True

False

A block key and the payment method defined in the payment terms will be defaulted in the line item when the payment term is used.

  True

False

The cash discount is entered either manually or automatically by the system using the rates in the terms of payment. You can still change the cash discount after the invoice is posted.

  True

False

If you post a vendor invoice with a document type for the net procedure, the amount posted to the expense or balance sheet account is reduced by the cash discount amount. The same is posted to a cash discount clearing account.

  True

False

The day limit defined in the terms of payments are used to store several versions of terms of payment under the same terms of payment key.

  True


false

In the manual payment process, Value date is the date used to evaluate the position in cash management. This may be defaulted by the system.


  True

False

Choose the tolerance groups from the following statement.

  Tolerance groups for employees

  Tolerance groups for customer / vendor accounts.

  Tolerance groups for GL accounts


Special tolerance groups.


We can run several cash journals in each company code.


  True


False


Requirements to set up a new cash journal.

  The company code in which you want to use the cash journal.

  Four digit cash journal identification and name.

  GL accounts to which you want to post the cash journal business transactions.

  Currency in which you wan to run the cash journal.

  Document Types.

A cash journal document can contain several items with different tax codes and / or CO account assignments. When the cash journal document is forwarded to financial accounting, only one FI document is therefore created.

  True

False

cash journal postings can be made to one-time account.

  True

False

which of the following tabs are related to Customer master client level data?

- Address
- Control data
- payment transactions
- Account management.

Which of the following tabs belong to customer master Company code data?

- Account management
- payment transactions
- Correspondance
- Insurance and taxes.

What are the important fields relatede to the customer master?

- Search term
- Group key
- Accounting clerk
- Telephone number

Accounting clerck code is also used to sort dunning and payment proposal lists.

- True
- False

Month end closing activities in FI.

- Open new accounting period in FI.
- Enter Accruals / Deferrals
- Processing of recurring entries and bad debts expenses in AR.
- Post Depreciation and Interest related to Asset accounting.
- Close sub-ledgers and preliminary close of GL.

Month end activities in modules other than FI.

- ✓  MM - maintain GR/IR clearing account and post material revaluations.
- ✓  MM - Close of Old month.
- ✓  HR - Post payroll expenses.
- ✓  SD - Record goods issues for deliveries and invoice customer.

Month end technical activities Include:

- ✓  FI - Open new accounting period.
- ✓  MM - Close old month
- ✓  FI - Close Sub - ledgers
- ✓  FI - Preliminary close of GL.

Month end managerial closing activities Include:

- ✓  CO allocations and re-postings.
- ✓  Locking the old accounting period in CO.
- ✓  Re-opening the GL for adjustment postings.
- Re-opening the special periods.

Month end closing activities for External reporting purpose include:








- ✓  CO to FI reconciliation postings.
- ✓  FI - Foreign currency valuation and financial statement adjustments.
- ✓  Final closing of the old periods.
- ✓  Creation of External and internal reports.

Year end closing activities are performed in addition to the regular month-end closing process for the final period of the fiscal year.







- ✓  True
- False




Pre-closing activities for the year end include:

-   FI - Open the first accountin period of the new fiscal year.
-   MM - Perform physical inventory account.
-   PP/CO - Update product cost estimates.
-   MM - lowest value determination and LIFO/FIFO valuation.
-   AA - Asset valuation and Investment support.
-   FI - Customers / Vendors balance confirmation.
-   Fiscal year change (AA) and Balance carryforward (FI)






Year end Closing activities for external reporting purpose.

-   FI - GR/IR clearing account analysis.
-   FI - Re-grouping of receivables and payables.
-   FI - Reconciliation of prior year to new year.
-   FI - Adjustment postings.
-   Final closing of old period (AR/AP/GL)
-   FICO - Creation of Internal and external reports.

We can create, display and change financial statement versions.

-   True
- False

Which of the following statement regarding financial statement versions are correct.

-   RFBILA00 is the standard report in SAP r/3 for creating financial statement version.
-   You can produce different outputs from this report program by specifying different financial statement versions.
-   Financial statement versions are also used in the structured balance list, drilldown reporting, planning and transferring data to consolidation.
-   You can define as many financial statement versions as you need to prepare reports according to various criteria, for example, for tax authorities, for other external users and for internal purposes.
-   Financial statement versions are used to define reports at Business area level and company code level.

SAP provides standard system delivered financial statement versions.

  True

False

A financial statement versions consists of a maximum of 20 Hierarchy levels.

  True


False


We can print the financial statement versions.


  True

False


Choose the correct statement related to drilldown reporting.


  We can create Financial statement versions using drilldown reporting.

  Drilldown reporting is a tool that enables you to analyze GL account transaction figures and financial statements.

  using drilldown reporting, we can carryout variance analyses such as plan/actual comparisons, fiscal year camparisons and so on.

  Enables you to change views between drilldown view and detail view.

  Provides functions for processing lists, such as sorting, conditions, ranking list and so on.

  we can access SAP graphics, SAP mail and the excel list viewer from the drilldown report.

Charecteristics and key figures form the basis of the drilldown report presentation.

  True

False

In drilldown report charecteristics can include:

  Company code


  Business Area

  Chart of accounts

  Currency, Fiscal year and period.

Key figures in Drilldown reporting include:

- Total credit balance
- Total debit balance
- Accumulated balance
- balance sheet values
- balance carryforward.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance carry forward program is run to carry forward the customer account balances to the next fiscal year. The posting periods of the old fiscal year are blocked and the special periods for closing postings are opened.

- True
- False

Match the process flow involved in customer account closing activities.

- Balance confirmation  1
- Foreign Currency valuation  2
- Value adjustments  3
- Re-grouping of receivables  4

Choose the correct statement regarding Customer Balance Confirmation.

- The program for creating balance confirmation automatically creates balance confirmations for a freely definable number of customer and vendor accounts and as well as reconciliation list and result table.
- The balance confirmations and the reply slips are sent to the customer / vendor and the reconciliation lists are forwarded to a control center(Internal audit department).
- The customer or vendors check the balance information they receive and send their reply to the control center.
- The replies send by the customer / vendors are compared with the reconciliation list and the results entered in the results table.

Choose the correct statement regarding foreign currency valuation.

- We have to carry out the foreign currency valuation after the preparation of financial statements.
- We can carry out the foreign currency valuation for balance sheet GL accounts that are managed in a foreign currency.
- We can carry out the foreign currency valuation for the open items of Customer/Vendor/GL accounts managed in foreign currency at the line item level.
- Program SAPF100 values open items in foreign currency as well as foreign currency balance sheet accounts.

What are the customizing settings required before you carry out the foreign currency valuation.

- You have to Check the defined Exchange rates
- We have define the valuation methods. Eg., Lowest value principle.
- Define expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences.
- Define balance sheet adjustment accounts for receivables and payables.

In foreign currency valuation, Valuation method determines how the individual line items are valued.

- True
- False

Choose the valuation methods for foreign currency valuation.

- Lowest value principle
- Strict lowest value principle
- General principle iwth revenue from the valuation
- Average value principle

Choose the correct statement relating to Foreign currency valuation.

- The strict lowest value principle means that write-ups are not allowed.
- Strict lowest value principle is used in the valuation of the open items of customer accounts.
- Strict lowest value principle is must to valueate the open items of vendor accounts.
- Lowest value principle is set to the balance sheet accounts.

Choose the correct statement regarding the Individual value adjustment for doubtful receivables.

- Doubt receivables are written off as an individual value adjustment during year-end closing.
- The special general ledger method is suitable for this procedure since the transaction is entered in the customer account and is also posted to a special GL account, "Individual Value adjustments for receivables."
- We have to use Zero percentage tax codes.
- If the bad debts are irrecovarable / has been paid, the value adjustment is reversed. The amount is cleared from the customer account and the amount is posted to the account for "depreciation of receivables" and the sales tax is also adjusted in the posting.

Flat rate individual value adjustment of overdue receivables is used to carry out an automatic flat rate individual value adjustment for overdue revceivables.

- True
- False

Choose the correct statement regarding Re-grouping of Receivables and payables.

- Payables / receivables are regrouped according to their remaining life before the creation of the balance sheet.
- Payables and receivables have to be listed separately in the balance sheet, since it is possible for some vendors to have a debit balance.
- Regrouping are removed for the first day of the next period, since regrouping is not required for daily processing.
- None of the statements are correct.

The profit and loss statement can be created using "Period Accounting" or "Cost of sales Accounting".

- True
- False

In period accounting, total results for the periods and the total costs of the same period are summarized.

- True
- False

In cost of sales accounting, the sales revenue for a period and the sales costs of the periods are summarized.

- True
- False

In period accounting total results for a period is the sales revenue minus a reduction in the inventory level or plus an increase in the inventory level.

- True
- False

In the period accounting total costs of the period are grouped by expense type, in the other words, you can just summarize the balances of similar expenses accounts.

- True
- False

In cost of sales accounting, the sales revenue for the period is determined in the same way as in period accounting. Balance sheet changes are not considered.


- True
- False


In cost of sales accounting, The sales costs of a period represent the expenses related to sales. The expenses are not grouped by expense type as in period accounting. Instead, they are grouped by function such as production, sales, administration, research and development.


  True


False

Choose the correct statement regarding "Reconciliation Ledger".

  In some cases, the GL should be updated for the postings internal to CO. This is required when CO costs flows across FI organisational units like company codes, Business Areas and functional areas.

  The reconciliation ledger stores all costs flows within controlling in a summarized form.

  The reconciliation ledger represents cost element accounting in SAP r/3.


  The reconciliation ledger compares the CO view of data to the FI view and enables you to automatically reconcile controlling with financial accounting.


When the salary expense data was transferred to financial accounting the period was already closed. Here the system displays an error message for HR document. The document has to be recreated in HR.


  True


False

Choose the correct statement relating to "Accrual / Deferral" Postings.

  To ensure that expenses are posted to the correct period, you can enter accrual / deferral documents and reverse them in the next step.

  If you need to enter accruals / deferrals often, you can use the recurring entry program

  A reversal reason is required for accruals / deferrals document to be posted. The same is noted in the reversed document.

  Reversal reason defines whether the reversal document can have a different posting date and the can be comprised of negative postings.

Accruals are the expenses / revenues that belong in the current period and are only posted to a subsequent period once an invoice has been received or issued.

  True

False

Deferrals are the expenses / revenues which were posted in the current period on receipt / issue of an invoice but economically they belong, at least partially, in a future period.

  True

False

Choose the correct statement related to accrual engine in SAP r/3.

- Accrual engine is a generic tool for calculating and creating accrual postings.
- Accrual engine receives basic data like rental agreement as input and calculate the accruals and creates the related periodic postings.
- Accrual engine is not visible to the end user. Instead, the user works with the application components of the accrual engine.
- SAP develops and delivers the application components of the accrual engine. They cannot be developed by the customers.

Choose the functions of accrual engine.

- Automatic calculation of accruals (Recurring entry documents with fixed values no longer needed).
- Automatic periodic postings (Self adjustment)
- Simulations (Future accruals)
- Supports parallel reporting
- extensive information system (planning)
- Define accounting principles
- Open fiscal year for required application component.
- Assign application components to the required combination of accounting principle / Company code.

Closing activities of accrual engine.

- Accrual engine documents and general ledger documents are reconciled with one another to check whether the transfer to the general ledger was completed and without errors.
- At the end of the fiscal year you have to carry forward the balances of the accruals objects into the next fiscal year. this has nothing to do with the balance carry forward in the General ledger.

Choose the correct statement related to balance carry forward of P&L accounts.

- The balance of the P&L accounts is posted to the P&L carry-forward account.
- You can display the balances of individual P&L accounts that are carried forward to a specific retained earnings account. This enables you to understand how the total balances of the retained earnings account is made up.
- If you have accounts with different currencies, you can set the indicator in the master record of the P&L carry forward account to translate and summarize all the currencies. "Only Balances in Local Currency".
- We can run the balance carry forward program in the old fiscal year, since the balance carried forward to the new year is automatically updated for each postings.
- SAP recommends running the balance carry forward program as late as possible.

Choose the correct answer related to general ledger accounts.

- A GL account consists of a chart of accounts and one or more company code segments.
- The account group controls the screen layout of the chart of accounts segment.
- All GL accounts must carry a tax indicator.
- You can post directly to reconciliation accounts.
- The account currency is stored in Chart of accounts Segment .

When processing open item(Customer), you can:

- Activate or deactivate open items.
- Reverse the open items.
- Activate or deactivate cash discounts.
- Enter partial payments or Residual items.