Boost up Your Certification Score

SAP
C_S4EWM
SAP Certified - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Extended Warehouse Management (C_S4EWM_2601)

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

Product Version

✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/c-s4ewm

Latest Version: 6.1
Subjects

1. Enforcing Serial Number Capture for a New Regulated Tool Line
2. Configuring Replenishment for a New Beverage Pick Face
3. Standing Up Physical Inventory for a New Mezzanine Storage Type
4. Commissioning Wave-Driven Picking for a New Small-Parts Area
5. Cold-Chain Inbound Putaway Readiness for a New Freezer Storage Type
6. Beverage Bottling Plant EWM Posting Change Readiness Review
7. Australian Building Materials Wholesaler EWM Outbound Serial Go-Live
8. Apparel E-Commerce Warehouse VAS Flow in SAP S/4HANA EWM
9. Cold-Chain Distribution Center Inbound Putaway Design Review
10. Disciplining Posting Changes and Bin-to-Bin Transfers in a New Control Area
11. Introducing Deconsolidation for Mixed Inbound Handling Units
12. Enforcing Shelf-Life Stock Removal for a New Supplement Customer
13. Commissioning Route, Staging, and Door Determination for a New Dispatch Lane
14. Urban E-Grocery Micro-Fulfillment EWM RF Cutover Readiness
15. Medical Device Distributor Validates EWM Outbound Packing
16. Industrial Chemicals Distributor Stabilizes EWM Replenishment
17. MediHan Pharma Wholesale EWM Inbound Batch Readiness
18. Bringing Kit-to-Order Assembly Live for a New Machinery Bundle
19. Standing Up the Inbound Flow for a New Electronics Distribution Warehouse
20. Bringing a New High-Volume Fulfilment Channel Live in the Warehouse
21. Aerospace MRO Spare-Parts Hub Validates EWM Resource Flow
22. Multi-Client 3PL Cross-Docking Rollout in SAP S/4HANA EWM
23. Automated Electronics DC Stabilizing EWM Material Flow Routing
24. Aftermarket Parts Distributor EWM Cutover Wave Readiness
25. Inbound Processing & Putaway
26. Storage Control
27. Warehouse Order Creation, RF & Resource Management
28. ERP-EWM Integration & Post Processing Framework
29. Warehouse Structure & Master Data Setup
30. Outbound Processing & Stock Removal
31. Outbound Processing, Wave Management & Picking
32. Physical Inventory & Special Stock Processing
33. Physical Inventory, Replenishment & Posting Changes
34. Wave Management & Replenishment
35. Special Processes: Batch, Serial, Quality Inspection, VAS, Kitting, Cross-Docking

Topic: 1
Enforcing Serial Number Capture for a New Regulated Tool Line
Business Context
Kimoto Precision Tools, a precision measuring-instrument distributor in Nagoya, Japan, runs embedded extended warehouse management within its S/4HANA stack and supplies calibration labs and

manufacturers. It is onboarding a new regulated tool line whose units must be traceable by serial number from receipt through dispatch.

System Landscape

The commissioning environment mirrors production. The warehouse structure, the warehouse product master, the inbound and outbound delivery integration, and the storage bins are all active, and existing non-regulated lines are received and issued without serial capture.

Process Flow Context

For the regulated line, goods receipt should require a serial number per unit, the serials should be unique in stock, and they should carry through to goods issue so every dispatched unit is traceable. The team expects capture to apply once the line is onboarded.

Operational Observation

During the first receipts, goods receipt posts for the regulated units without prompting for any serial, so nothing is captured. When capture is added, duplicate serials are accepted into stock, and later units are issued without their serials being recorded at dispatch.

Configuration Change

A junior consultant created the regulated products and assumed serial handling would apply automatically. Receipts post and stock is visible, and non-regulated lines behave as before, so the failure sits in serial-number requirements for the new line rather than in receipt posting.

Throughput Pressure

The compliance lead wants every regulated unit traceable end to end, operations wants no disruption to non-regulated lines, and the consultant must make capture mandatory at receipt, enforce uniqueness, and carry serials through to issue.

Governance Constraint

The regulated line goes live on a fixed date, so re-transferring all master data or reworking non-regulated lines is not possible. Any change must be scoped to the regulated products within existing structure.

Baseline Decision

Whatever serial setup is confirmed becomes the traceability baseline for the regulated line, so it must require a serial at receipt, reject duplicates in stock, and require the serial again at goods issue.

Your assignment

You are the EWM consultant enforcing serial number traceability for a new regulated tool line in the embedded extended warehouse management system at Kimoto Precision Tools in Nagoya. Receipts post without capturing serials, duplicates are accepted, and issues record no serial. Work within existing structure and scope changes to the regulated products; the fixed go-live does not allow a wholesale re-transfer or reworking other lines. Reason at the level of objects, requirements, and dependencies rather than transaction codes or exact step names

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Requiring Serial Number Capture at Goods Receipt

• Confirm whether a serial number requirement is set for the regulated line at goods receipt.
• Distinguish a line with no serial requirement from one where capture was skipped by the operator.
• Verify that goods receipt posts so the fault is isolated to the serial requirement.

CHECKPOINTS

• The regulated products carry a serial number requirement effective at goods receipt.
• A missing requirement is separated from an operator skipping capture.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Enforcing Serial Uniqueness Against the Stock Record

• Confirm whether serial uniqueness is enforced for active stock on the regulated line.
• Separate a genuine new serial from a duplicate of one already in stock.
• Verify that a duplicate serial is rejected while a unique one is accepted.

CHECKPOINTS

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/c-s4ewm

• Serial uniqueness is enforced so no two active units share a serial.
• A duplicate is rejected while a genuinely new serial is accepted.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Carrying Serial Numbers Through to Goods Issue

• Confirm whether a serial number is required and validated at goods issue for the regulated line.
• Separate a serial captured only at receipt from one carried through to issue.
• Verify that goods issue records the serial and that it belongs to the stock being issued.

CHECKPOINTS

• Goods issue requires and validates a serial for the regulated line.
• The issued serial is confirmed to belong to the stock being dispatched.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Requiring Serial Number Capture at Goods Receipt

During the first receipts of the regulated line, goods receipt posts for the units without prompting for any serial number, so none is recorded.
What is the most likely reason no serials are captured at receipt?

A. The inbound delivery never replicated to the warehouse, so there was nothing to capture a serial against.
B. The storage bins lack a sort sequence, so serials cannot be recorded during putaway.
C. The availability group is missing, so the units cannot be received with serials.
D. No serial number requirement is set for the regulated products at goods receipt.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Serial capture at a step happens only when the product requires it there; with no serial requirement on the regulated line at receipt, goods receipt posts and records nothing, matching the symptom.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Requiring Serial Number Capture at Goods Receipt

The compliance lead needs every regulated unit captured by serial at receipt without touching the non-regulated lines.
Which change most directly makes serial capture mandatory at receipt?

A. Set a serial number requirement on the regulated products so goods receipt requires a serial per unit.
B. Re-transfer the entire warehouse product master so serial handling turns on across all lines for the units in scope.
C. Rebuild the inbound delivery integration so serials flow in from ERP automatically.
D. Instruct operators to type serials into a free-text note during receipt.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Placing the serial requirement on the regulated products makes capture mandatory at receipt at the exact layer that was missing, scoped to the new line and leaving other lines untouched.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Requiring Serial Number Capture at Goods Receipt
After setting the requirement, the team validates that receipts now capture serials.
Which check best confirms capture at receipt is enforced?

A. Confirm that the aggregate receipt count for the day matches the non-regulated lines during the commissioning window.
B. Confirm that goods receipt for the regulated line now requires and records a serial number for each unit.
C. Confirm that stock is visible for the regulated units after receipt.
D. Confirm that the non-regulated lines still receive without serial capture.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The defect was receipts without serials, so the direct evidence is that goods receipt now requires and records a serial per unit for the regulated line.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Enforcing Serial Uniqueness Against the Stock Record
Serials are now captured at receipt, but two different units on the regulated line are accepted into stock carrying the same serial number.
Why are duplicate serials being accepted into stock?

A. The serial number requirement at receipt is still missing, so nothing is being captured.
B. The inbound delivery is duplicated, so each unit is simply received twice.
C. Serial uniqueness is not enforced for active stock.
D. The storage bins are shared, so units in the same bin are given the same serial.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Uniqueness enforcement is what stops a serial already held in active stock from being reused; without it, capture accepts a duplicate, which breaks the one-serial-per-unit guarantee.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Enforcing Serial Uniqueness Against the Stock Record
The compliance lead requires that a serial identify exactly one unit in stock.
Which change enforces that serials stay unique?

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/c-s4ewm

A. Remove the serial requirement so operators stop entering conflicting serials at the point of processing.
B. Re-transfer the product master so serials are regenerated without conflicts.
C. Rebuild the storage bins so each holds only one serialized unit.
D. Enforce serial uniqueness for active stock so a serial already held is rejected when captured again.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Enforcing uniqueness against active stock rejects a repeated serial at capture, guaranteeing each serial points to one unit, which is exactly the traceability the line requires.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Enforcing Serial Uniqueness Against the Stock Record
The team validates that uniqueness is now enforced.
Which check best confirms duplicates are rejected?

A. Confirm that capturing a serial already in active stock is rejected while a genuinely new serial is accepted.
B. Confirm that serials continue to be captured at receipt for the line in the area being commissioned.
C. Confirm that the aggregate number of serialized units matches the receipt count for the units in scope in the current rollout.
D. Confirm that stock remains visible for the serialized units under the present configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct validation shows a duplicate refused and a new serial accepted, directly confirming uniqueness is enforced against the stock record.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 3 — Carrying Serial Numbers Through to Goods Issue
Regulated units now receive and store with unique serials, but when they are dispatched, goods issue records no serial for them.
Why do dispatches leave no serial on the regulated units?

A. Serial uniqueness is not enforced, so the issue cannot decide which serial to record.
B. The serial number requirement is set only at receipt.
C. The outbound delivery never replicated, so there was no dispatch to record a serial on.
D. The units lost their serials during putaway, so none remained to record at issue.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Traceability at dispatch depends on requiring the serial at goods issue; if the requirement covers only receipt, issues post without recording a serial, leaving the outbound gap seen here.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 3 — Carrying Serial Numbers Through to Goods Issue
The compliance lead needs every dispatched regulated unit to record the serial it carried.
Which change closes the traceability gap at dispatch?

A. Remove the serial requirement at receipt so capture happens only once, at issue for the new line.
B. Re-transfer the product master so serials appear on the outbound delivery automatically across the shift during the commissioning window.
C. Require and validate a serial number at goods issue for the regulated line so each dispatched unit records its serial.
D. Rebuild the outbound delivery integration so dispatches carry serials by default in the current rollout.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Extending the serial requirement to goods issue makes dispatch record and validate the serial the unit carries, closing the outbound gap at the exact step where it appeared.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 3 — Carrying Serial Numbers Through to Goods Issue
The team validates that dispatch now records serials correctly.
Which check best confirms end-to-end traceability is closed?

A. Confirm that serials are still captured at receipt for the line for the new line.
B. Confirm that the aggregate number of dispatches matches the number of receipts in the current rollout for the units in scope.
C. Confirm that stock stays visible until the moment of dispatch for the new line.
D. Confirm that goods issue records a serial for each regulated unit and that the serial belongs to the stock being dispatched.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct validation shows issue capturing a valid serial that matches the stock, confirming traceability now runs from receipt through dispatch.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 3 — Carrying Serial Numbers Through to Goods Issue
At dispatch, an operator enters a serial that is not among the units physically in the outbound stock. How should goods issue treat a serial that does not belong to the stock being dispatched?

A. Reject the entry because the validated serial must belong to the stock being issued for the dispatch record to be correct.
B. Accept the serial as typed because any captured value satisfies the requirement at issue for the units in scope for this activity area.
C. Post the issue with no serial since the entered one did not match in the area being commissioned.
D. Substitute the nearest serial in stock automatically to let the dispatch proceed for this activity area.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Validation at issue checks that the serial matches a unit in the outbound stock; a serial not among that stock is rejected, keeping the dispatch record truthful.

Topic: 2

Configuring Replenishment for a New Beverage Pick Face

Business Context
Nokwena Beverage Supply, a soft-drink and water distributor in Durban, South Africa, runs embedded extended warehouse management within its S/4HANA stack and serves convenience chains along the coast. It is opening a new fixed-bin pick face for fast-moving lines and must configure replenishment so pickers never find an empty bin during peak trading.

System Landscape
The commissioning environment mirrors production. The warehouse structure, the warehouse product master, the reserve storage that feeds the pick face, and the storage bins for the new pick face are all active, and the existing pick faces already replenish on their established settings.

Process Flow Context
Reserve stock should top up the fixed pick bins before they run dry, triggered from bin stock levels, so picking continues without interruption. The team expects the new pick face to replenish automatically, exactly as the existing faces do.

Operational Observation
During the first trading days the new pick bins run empty and no replenishment is triggered. When a trigger is added, replenishment fires but to no clear target quantity, and later the same bin attracts several stacked replenishment tasks at once for a single shortfall.

Configuration Change
A junior consultant built the pick-face bins and assumed replenishment would apply automatically. Reserve stock is available and the existing faces replenish normally, so the failure sits in how replenishment is configured for the new face rather than in stock availability.

Throughput Pressure
The trading manager wants the new face never to stock out at peak, the reserve team wants no wasteful over-moves, and the consultant must configure replenishment so it triggers, targets a sensible level, and does not duplicate for one shortfall.

Governance Constraint
Peak trading cannot be paused, so re-transferring all master data or rebuilding the pick face is not possible before the next peak. Any configuration must work within the existing structure and stock.

Baseline Decision

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/c-s4ewm

Whatever replenishment setup is confirmed becomes the baseline for the new pick face, so it must trigger reliably, top up to a defined maximum, and raise only the replenishment needed for a shortfall.

Your assignment

You are the EWM consultant configuring replenishment for a new fixed-bin pick face in the embedded extended warehouse management system at Nokwena Beverage Supply in Durban. The new bins run dry with no trigger, replenishment fires to no clear target, and one shortfall attracts duplicate tasks. Work within the existing structure and stock; peak trading does not allow a wholesale re-transfer or a rebuild. Reason at the level of objects, control settings, and dependencies rather than transaction codes or exact step names

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Replenishment Control Type for Fixed Picking Bins

• Confirm whether a replenishment control type is set for the new fixed pick bins.
• Distinguish a fixed pick face that needs level-based replenishment from bins replenished only on demand.
• Verify that reserve stock is available so the fault is isolated to the control setting.

CHECKPOINTS

• A replenishment control type suited to a fixed pick face is set for the new bins.
• Bins with no control are separated from bins simply awaiting a trigger.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Setting Minimum and Maximum Levels That Trigger Replenishment

• Confirm whether minimum and maximum levels are maintained for the fixed pick bins.
• Separate a missing trigger level from a missing target level.
• Verify that a top-up brings the bin to the defined maximum from the minimum trigger.

CHECKPOINTS

• Minimum and maximum levels are maintained on the fixed pick bins.
• A triggered top-up refills the bin to its defined maximum.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Preventing Duplicate Replenishment for the Same Bin

• Confirm whether the replenishment run considers open replenishment tasks for a bin before raising another.
• Separate a genuine repeat shortfall from a duplicate for a single shortfall.
• Verify that a bin with an open replenishment does not attract a second for the same need.

CHECKPOINTS

• The replenishment run nets against open tasks before raising a new one.
• A single shortfall raises a single replenishment rather than several.

Question: 11

CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Replenishment Control Type for Fixed Picking Bins

During the first trading days the new fixed pick bins run empty, and no replenishment is triggered to refill them, while the existing faces refill normally.

What is the most likely reason the new bins never replenish?

A. The reserve storage that feeds the pick face is empty, so there is nothing available to replenish with.
B. The pick bins were built without a sort sequence, so replenishment cannot select them.
C. No replenishment control type is set for the new fixed pick bins.
D. Goods issue has not posted for the picks, so replenishment is waiting for it before it can run.

Answer: C

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/c-s4ewm

Explanation:
A fixed pick bin replenishes only when a control type defines how it should be topped up; with none set for the new bins, no replenishment is ever triggered even though reserve stock is available.

Question: 12

CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Replenishment Control Type for Fixed Picking Bins
The trading manager needs the new fast-moving face to top up on its own without pausing peak trading. Which choice most directly enables replenishment for the fixed pick face?

A. Re-transfer the entire warehouse product master so replenishment becomes active everywhere at once under the present configuration.
B. Rebuild the pick-face bins so replenishment is registered for them from the start.
C. Rely on pickers to raise a manual move whenever a bin looks low during the shift.
D. Set a level-based replenishment control type on the new fixed bins so top-ups are triggered from their stock levels.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A level-based control type suits a fixed fast-moving face and triggers top-ups from bin stock levels, addressing the exact layer that was missing within existing structure.

Question: 13

CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Replenishment Control Type for Fixed Picking Bins
After setting a control type, the team validates that the new face now refills.
Which check best confirms the control type is effective?

A. Confirm that the new pick bins now trigger a replenishment top-up as their stock falls toward the low level.
B. Confirm that the aggregate replenishment count for the site matches the previous period at go-live under the present configuration.
C. Confirm that reserve stock is still available after the change for this activity area.
D. Confirm that the existing pick faces still replenish as before.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The defect was bins that never refilled, so the direct evidence is that they now trigger a top-up as stock falls, showing the control type is driving replenishment.

Question: 14

CHALLENGE 2 — Setting Minimum and Maximum Levels That Trigger Replenishment

Replenishment now fires for the new face, but the amount delivered to each bin is inconsistent and does not fill to any clear level.
What most plausibly explains top-ups that have no defined target size?

A. The replenishment control type is still missing, so nothing could have been triggered at all.
B. The minimum and maximum levels are not maintained on the bins.
C. The reserve storage is out of stock, so partial top-ups are all that can be delivered.
D. Goods issue is posting between top-ups, which changes the amount delivered each time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Level-based replenishment uses the minimum as the trigger and the maximum as the fill target; without them maintained, top-ups fire but have no defined size, which matches the inconsistent result.

Question: 15

CHALLENGE 2 — Setting Minimum and Maximum Levels That Trigger Replenishment
The reserve team wants each top-up to bring a bin to a sensible full level and no higher.
Which change gives replenishment a defined trigger and target?

A. Remove the replenishment control type and let pickers refill bins by eye instead for the new line.
B. Re-transfer the warehouse product master so the bins inherit default levels from ERP at the point of processing for this activity area.
C. Maintain the minimum and maximum levels on the fixed bins so replenishment triggers at the minimum and fills to the maximum.
D. Raise the reserve storage capacity so more stock is available to move in the current rollout.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Setting the minimum and maximum defines exactly when replenishment fires and how much it delivers, so each top-up brings the bin to a sensible full level and no higher.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ 90 Days Free Updates
- ✓ Money Back Pass Guarantee
- ✓ Instant Download or Email Attachment
- ✓ 24/7 Live Chat Support
- ✓ PDF file could be used at any Platform
- ✓ 50,000 Happy Customer

