

transportation management with sap embedded and s Complete Guide

Transportation Management with SAP Embedded and S

In today's fast-paced global economy, efficient transportation management has become a critical component of supply chain success. Companies seek solutions that not only streamline their logistics operations but also integrate seamlessly with existing enterprise systems. **Transportation management with SAP embedded and S** addresses these needs by providing a comprehensive, integrated platform that enhances visibility, improves planning, and optimizes execution across the entire transportation lifecycle. Leveraging SAP's advanced tools, organizations can reduce costs, increase service levels, and gain a competitive edge in their respective markets.

Understanding SAP Embedded Transportation Management

What is SAP Embedded Transportation Management?

SAP Embedded Transportation Management (SAP E-TM) is an integrated component within SAP S/4HANA that enables organizations to manage their transportation processes directly within their core ERP environment. Unlike standalone TMS solutions, SAP E-TM is embedded, offering real-time data access, streamlined workflows, and simplified data consistency across enterprise functions.

Key features include:

- Deep integration with SAP S/4HANA modules such as Sales and Distribution (SD), Materials Management (MM), and Warehouse Management (WM)
- Real-time analytics for enhanced decision-making
- Automated planning and optimization capabilities
- Unified user interface for end-to-end transportation processes

Advantages of Embedded TMS in SAP S/4HANA

Embedded transportation management offers several benefits:

- **Streamlined Processes:** Integration reduces data silos and manual intervention.

- **Enhanced Data Accuracy:** Single source of truth minimizes errors and redundancies.
- **Faster Decision-Making:** Real-time insights facilitate proactive management.
- **Reduced Total Cost of Ownership:** Lower IT costs due to fewer systems and simpler maintenance.
- **Improved Customer Service:** Timely and transparent transportation information enhances customer satisfaction.

Core Functionalities of SAP Embedded Transportation Management

Transportation Planning and Optimization

Effective transportation planning is vital for minimizing costs and ensuring timely delivery. SAP E-TM offers advanced planning tools that support both strategic and operational decisions.

Features include:

- Automated route optimization based on constraints such as delivery windows, vehicle capacity, and regulatory requirements
- Scenario analysis for what-if planning
- Integration with demand and supply planning modules
- Collaboration tools for carriers and shippers

Transportation Execution and Shipment Management

Once planning is complete, execution involves coordinating shipments, tracking progress, and managing exceptions.

Key capabilities:

- Real-time shipment tracking and status updates
- Carrier collaboration portals for document exchange and communication
- Automated carrier assignment based on predefined criteria
- Handling of transportation documents such as bills of lading and delivery notes

Freight Settlement and Charge Management

Managing transportation costs is crucial for profitability.

Features include:

- Automated freight cost calculation based on negotiated rates and distance
- Integration with financial systems for invoicing and settlement
- Dispute management and audit trail functionalities

Analytics and Reporting

Data-driven insights enable continuous improvement.

Capabilities include:

- Dashboards for KPIs such as on-time delivery, transportation costs, and carrier performance
- Customizable reports for various stakeholders
- Predictive analytics for proactive issue resolution

Implementation Considerations for SAP Embedded TMS

Assessing Business Requirements

Before implementing SAP E-TM, organizations should evaluate:

- The complexity of their transportation network
- Existing systems and integration needs
- Key performance metrics and goals
- Stakeholder involvement and change management strategies

Technical Infrastructure and Integration

Implementing embedded transportation management requires:

- Upgraded SAP S/4HANA environment with relevant modules
- Data migration plans for existing transportation data
- Configuration of integration points with carriers, warehouses, and other logistics partners

Training and Change Management

Success depends on user adoption:

- Comprehensive training programs for logistics staff
- Documentation and support resources
- Communication plans to manage organizational change

Post-Implementation Optimization

Continuous improvement involves:

- Monitoring system performance and KPIs
- Gathering user feedback for enhancements
- Adapting processes based on evolving market conditions

Future Trends in Transportation Management with SAP

Integration of AI and Machine Learning

AI-driven algorithms are enhancing planning accuracy, predictive maintenance, and dynamic routing.

Enhanced Visibility with IoT

Using Internet of Things (IoT) devices, companies can gain real-time data from vehicles and shipments for better tracking and decision-making.

Blockchain for Secure Transactions

Blockchain technology promises increased transparency and security in documentation and settlement processes.

Cloud-Based Solutions and Mobility

Growing adoption of cloud platforms and mobile interfaces allows for greater flexibility, remote access, and real-time collaboration across supply chain partners.

Conclusion

Transportation management with SAP embedded and S offers a powerful, integrated approach to optimizing logistics operations. By embedding TMS functionalities directly into SAP S/4HANA, organizations benefit from streamlined workflows, real-time insights, and robust automation capabilities. Successful implementation requires careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and

ongoing optimization. As technology advances, leveraging AI, IoT, and blockchain will further enhance transportation management capabilities, enabling companies to stay competitive in a rapidly evolving marketplace. Embracing SAP's embedded solutions ensures that enterprises can achieve cost efficiency, improved service levels, and a resilient supply chain ready for future challenges.

Transportation Management with SAP Embedded and S: A Comprehensive Guide

In today's fast-paced global economy, efficient transportation management is vital for organizations aiming to streamline operations, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. Among the suite of enterprise solutions, transportation management with SAP embedded and S has emerged as a powerful approach, integrating transportation planning directly within SAP's broader enterprise resource planning (ERP) ecosystem. This integration provides organizations with a unified platform to optimize their logistics processes, gain real-time insights, and enhance overall supply chain agility.

Understanding Transportation Management with SAP Embedded and S

What Is SAP Embedded Transportation Management?

SAP Embedded Transportation Management (SAP ETM) is a module integrated directly into SAP S/4HANA, SAP's next-generation ERP platform. Unlike standalone transportation management systems, SAP embedded solutions leverage the existing SAP infrastructure to provide seamless data flow, reduced complexity, and unified processes across the enterprise.

Key features include:

- Real-time data integration with other SAP modules (e.g., Materials Management, Sales and Distribution)
- Simplified deployment within the SAP ecosystem
- Enhanced visibility into transportation operations
- Support for both strategic and operational transportation planning

What Is SAP S/4HANA?

SAP S/4HANA is SAP's intelligent, next-generation ERP suite designed for digital transformation. It runs on the SAP HANA in-memory database, enabling real-time processing and analytics. Its modular design allows organizations to implement various functionalities, including transportation management, without needing multiple disparate systems.

SAP S/4HANA's advantages for transportation management include:

- Unified data model for end-to-end processes
- Real-time analytics and reporting
- Simplified user interface
- Flexibility to adapt to changing business needs

The Importance of Transportation Management in Supply Chains

Effective transportation management plays a crucial role in:

- Reducing transportation costs
- Improving delivery reliability
- Enhancing customer satisfaction
- Increasing supply chain visibility
- Supporting sustainability initiatives

Traditional transportation processes often involve manual coordination, siloed systems, and delayed data, leading to inefficiencies. Integrating transportation management within SAP S/4HANA addresses these challenges by providing a centralized platform that consolidates planning, execution, and monitoring.

Core Components of SAP Embedded Transportation Management

- Transportation Planning

This phase involves designing optimal routes, scheduling shipments, and allocating resources efficiently.

Features include:

- Route optimization algorithms
- Load planning and consolidation
- Carrier selection and management
- Cost estimation and scenario analysis

- Transportation Execution

Execution encompasses carrying out planned shipments, tracking goods, and managing documentation.

Key functionalities:

- Shipment creation and dispatch
- Tracking and status updates
- Freight document management
- Integration with carriers and third-party logistics providers

- Transportation Monitoring and Analytics

Real-time monitoring provides insights into shipment status, delays, and performance metrics.

Capabilities include:

- Dashboard views of transportation KPIs
- Exception management and alerts
- Performance analysis for continuous improvement

Benefits of Using SAP Embedded Transportation Management

Implementing transportation management with SAP embedded and S offers several tangible benefits:

- Streamlined Processes: Seamless integration reduces manual data entry and duplication.
- Enhanced Visibility: Real-time tracking and reporting improve decision-making.
- Cost Savings: Optimization tools help reduce transportation and freight costs.
- Agility and Flexibility: Quickly adapt to changes in demand, carrier availability, or disruptions.
- Regulatory Compliance: Maintain compliance with international trade and transportation regulations.
- Sustainability: Optimize routes and loads to reduce carbon footprint.

How to Implement Transportation Management with SAP Embedded and S

Step 1: Assess Business Needs

Identify specific transportation challenges and objectives, such as reducing costs, improving delivery times, or increasing transparency.

Step 2: Define Scope and Processes

Determine which transportation activities will be managed within SAP and how they integrate with existing processes.

Step 3: Configure SAP S/4HANA for Transportation Management

Leverage SAP's standard capabilities and customize configurations to match business requirements:

- Set up transportation lanes and routes
- Define carrier profiles and service levels
- Configure planning and execution workflows

Step 4: Data Integration and Master Data Management

Ensure accurate master data management:

- Material master data
- Customer and vendor information
- Carrier and transportation resource data

Step 5: Training and Change Management

Educate users on new processes and tools. Foster adoption through ongoing support and communication.

Step 6: Monitoring and Continuous Improvement

Use SAP's analytics tools to monitor performance, identify bottlenecks, and refine processes.

Challenges and Solutions in SAP Embedded Transportation Management

While the benefits are substantial, implementing SAP embedded solutions can present challenges:

Challenge 1: Complexity of Integration

Solution: Conduct thorough planning, engage experienced SAP consultants, and leverage standard integration frameworks.

Challenge 2: Data Accuracy

Solution: Establish robust master data governance processes to ensure data quality.

Challenge 3: Change Management

Solution: Communicate benefits clearly, provide comprehensive training, and involve stakeholders early.

Challenge 4: Cost of Implementation

Solution: Develop a clear ROI plan and phase the deployment to spread costs over time.

Future Trends in Transportation Management with SAP

The landscape of transportation management is evolving rapidly. Some emerging trends include:

- AI and Machine Learning: Automating decision-making and predictive analytics.
- Internet of Things (IoT): Real-time sensor data for tracking and condition monitoring.
- Blockchain: Enhancing transparency and security in transactions.
- Sustainability Initiatives: Emphasizing green logistics and carbon footprint reduction.
- End-to-End Supply Chain Visibility: Integrating transportation with procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

SAP's ongoing innovations aim to incorporate these trends, making transportation management more intelligent, proactive, and sustainable.

Final Thoughts

Transportation management with SAP embedded and S represents a strategic shift towards integrated, data-driven logistics operations. By embedding transportation planning and execution directly within SAP S/4HANA, organizations can achieve higher efficiency, better visibility, and greater agility in their supply chains. Successful implementation requires careful planning, data management, and change management but can deliver long-term benefits that significantly impact operational performance and customer satisfaction. As supply chains continue to grow complex and

dynamic, leveraging SAP's embedded transportation solutions positions organizations to stay competitive in a rapidly changing environment.

Question What are the key benefits of using SAP Embedded Transportation Management (TM) in logistics operations? SAP Embedded TM streamlines transportation processes, enhances visibility across the supply chain, reduces costs through optimized planning, and integrates seamlessly with other SAP modules for end-to-end logistics management. How does SAP Embedded Transportation Management integrate with SAP S/4HANA? SAP Embedded TM is embedded directly within SAP S/4HANA, enabling real-time data exchange, unified master data management, and streamlined processes without the need for external systems, thus improving efficiency and decision-making. What are the main differences between SAP Embedded TM and SAP Transportation Management (TM) on SAP Cloud? SAP Embedded TM is integrated within SAP S/4HANA for on-premise deployment, offering real-time data and simplified architecture, while SAP Cloud TM is a separate cloud-based solution providing scalability, flexible deployment, and access to advanced transportation planning features. How does SAP Embedded TM support multi-modal transportation planning? SAP Embedded TM allows users to plan, optimize, and execute multi-modal transportation routes, combining different transportation modes such as road, rail, air, and sea, ensuring cost efficiency and compliance while providing comprehensive visibility. What role does SAP Embedded TM play in freight cost management? SAP Embedded TM provides tools for freight cost calculation, billing, and analysis, enabling companies to monitor and control transportation expenses effectively while supporting negotiations and vendor management. What are the implementation considerations for deploying SAP Embedded Transportation Management? Implementation considerations include assessing existing logistics processes, ensuring master data quality, integrating with warehouse and ERP systems, customizing the solution to business needs, and providing adequate training for users to maximize value.

Related keywords: transportation management, SAP embedded, supply chain, logistics, SAP TM, transportation planning, freight management, SAP supply chain, shipment tracking, transportation analytics

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS TWO MARKS WITH ANSWERS

embedded systems two marks with answers are an essential aspect of understanding the fundamentals of embedded systems, especially for students preparing for exams or professionals brushing up their knowledge. Embedded systems are specialized computing systems that perform dedicated functions within larger systems. They are designed to operate reliably and efficiently within specific applications, ranging from household appliances to industrial machines. This comprehensive guide provides an in-depth overview of embedded systems, focusing on two-mark

questions with precise answers to help clarify core concepts.

Introduction to Embedded Systems

What is an Embedded System?

An embedded system is a computer system designed to perform a specific task within a larger system. Unlike general-purpose computers, embedded systems are optimized for particular functions, often with real-time constraints.

Examples of Embedded Systems

- Microwave ovens
- Automobiles (Engine control units)
- Washing machines
- Medical devices
- Television remote controls

Characteristics of Embedded Systems

Key Features

- Specific Functionality
- Real-time Operation
- Efficiency and Reliability
- Limited Resources (memory, processing power)
- Long operational life

Components of Embedded Systems

Hardware Components

- Processor or Microcontroller
- Memory (RAM, ROM, Flash)
- Input Devices (Sensors, Switches)
- Output Devices (Displays, Actuators)
- Communication Interfaces (UART, SPI, I2C)

Software Components

- Embedded Operating System (if applicable)
- Application Software
- Device Drivers

Types of Embedded Systems

Based on Functionality

- Stand-alone Systems
- Real-time Embedded Systems
- Networked Embedded Systems
- Mobile Embedded Systems

Based on Processing Power

- Small-scale Embedded Systems
- Medium-scale Embedded Systems
- Complex Embedded Systems

Design Considerations for Embedded Systems

Important Aspects

- Power Consumption
- Cost Efficiency
- Real-time Performance
- Size and Form Factor
- Security and Safety

Advantages of Embedded Systems

- High reliability and stability
- Lower power consumption
- Optimized for specific tasks

- Cost-effective in mass production
- Enhanced performance for dedicated functions

Disadvantages of Embedded Systems

- Limited flexibility
- Complex development process
- Difficulty in updating hardware/software
- Potential for obsolescence
- Security vulnerabilities if not properly designed

Comparison between Embedded and General-Purpose Systems

Key Differences

Aspect	Embedded Systems	General-Purpose Systems
Purpose	Dedicated to specific tasks	Versatile, can perform multiple functions
Resource Usage	Limited	Extensive
Performance	Optimized for task	Variable
Cost	Lower	Higher
Operating System	Often real-time OS or no OS	General OS like Windows, Linux

Two Marks Questions with Answers on Embedded Systems

Q1. Define an embedded system.

Ans. An embedded system is a dedicated computer system designed to perform a specific function within a larger system.

Q2. Name two common types of embedded systems.

Ans. Stand-alone systems and real-time embedded systems.

Q3. What is the main advantage of embedded systems?

Ans. They offer high reliability and efficiency for dedicated tasks.

Q4. Mention one characteristic of an embedded system.

Ans. Embedded systems operate with limited resources like memory and processing power.

Q5. Give an example of an embedded system used in daily life.

Ans. A washing machine control system.

Q6. What hardware component is essential for processing in embedded systems?

Ans. Microcontroller or processor.

Q7. Why are embedded systems considered real-time systems?

Ans. Because they must process data and respond within strict time constraints.

Q8. List one software component of embedded systems.

Ans. Embedded operating system or device driver.

Q9. What is a major challenge in designing embedded systems?

Ans. Managing limited resources while ensuring performance and reliability.

Q10. How do embedded systems differ from personal computers?

Ans. Embedded systems are designed for specific tasks and have limited resources, whereas personal computers are general-purpose and versatile.

Conclusion

Embedded systems are a vital part of modern technology, enabling automation, efficiency, and improved functionality across various industries. Understanding the basics through two-mark questions and answers helps build a solid foundation for further learning and practical application. Whether you're a student or a professional, mastering these fundamental concepts is crucial for designing, developing, or working with embedded systems effectively.

Further Reading and Resources

- Books: "Embedded Systems: Introduction to ARM Cortex-M Microcontrollers" by Jonathan Valvano
- Online Courses: Coursera, Udemy courses on Embedded Systems
- Websites: Embedded.com, AllAboutCircuits.com

This comprehensive overview ensures you have a clear understanding of embedded systems and are well-prepared to answer two-mark questions confidently.

Embedded systems two marks with answers: An In-Depth Review and Explanation

In the realm of modern electronics and computing, embedded systems occupy a pivotal position, seamlessly integrating into our daily lives and industrial processes. They are specialized computing systems designed to perform dedicated functions within larger systems, often with real-time constraints and high reliability. Given their widespread application?from consumer electronics to aerospace?the importance of understanding their fundamental concepts, functionalities, and classifications is paramount. This review aims to provide a comprehensive, detailed, and analytical insight into embedded systems two marks with answers, offering clarity for students, professionals, and enthusiasts seeking concise yet profound knowledge.

Understanding Embedded Systems

What is an Embedded System?

An embedded system is a dedicated computing system embedded within a larger device or system to control specific functions. Unlike general-purpose computers such as PCs or laptops, embedded systems are optimized for particular tasks, often with constrained resources like memory, processing power, and energy consumption.

Key features include:

- Dedicated Functionality: Designed for specific applications.
- Real-Time Operation: Often required to process data and respond within strict time constraints.
- Resource Constraints: Limited CPU power, memory, and storage.
- Embedded Nature: Integrated into the device, often invisible to the user.

Example: A digital washing machine's control system manages washing cycles, temperature, and spin speed, functioning as an embedded system.

Importance and Applications of Embedded Systems

Embedded systems are vital in various sectors owing to their efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. Some prominent applications include:

- Consumer Electronics: Smartphones, digital cameras, microwave ovens.
- Automotive: Engine control units, airbag systems, anti-lock braking systems.
- Industrial Automation: Robotics, process control systems, monitoring devices.
- Healthcare: Medical devices like infusion pumps and diagnostic equipment.

- Aerospace: Navigation, communication, and control systems in aircraft and satellites.

Their importance stems from enabling automation, reducing human error, increasing efficiency, and providing real-time data processing.

Characteristics of Embedded Systems

Understanding the core traits of embedded systems helps distinguish them from general-purpose computing devices.

- Specific Functionality

They are designed for particular tasks, which allows optimization for performance and resource utilization.

- Real-Time Operation

Many embedded systems operate under real-time constraints, where timely processing of data is critical for system safety and functionality.

- Resource Constraints

Limited computational power, memory, and storage are typical, requiring efficient design and programming.

- Reliability and Stability

Since embedded systems often control safety-critical functions, they must operate reliably over long periods.

- Low Power Consumption

Especially in portable devices, they are optimized for minimal energy use to extend battery life.

- Minimal User Interface

Most embedded systems have simple or no user interfaces, functioning invisibly in the background.

Classification of Embedded Systems

Embedded systems can be categorized based on various criteria, including complexity, application, and processing capabilities.

- Based on Functionality

- Small-Scale Embedded Systems: Simple control systems with basic functions (e.g., washing machines).

- Medium-Scale Embedded Systems: More complex, with real-time operating systems and multitasking (e.g., automotive engine control units).

- Large-Scale Embedded Systems: Highly complex, capable of complex data processing and networking (e.g., aircraft control systems).

- Based on Processing Power

- Microcontroller-Based Systems: Use microcontrollers, suitable for simple control tasks.

- Microprocessor-Based Systems: Use microprocessors, suitable for complex computations.

- FPGA-Based Systems: Use Field Programmable Gate Arrays for customized hardware processing.

- Based on Application Domain

- Consumer Electronics

- Automotive

- Industrial Automation

- Medical Devices

- Aerospace & Defense

Components of Embedded Systems

An embedded system comprises several integral components:

- Processor: The brain, usually a microcontroller or microprocessor.
- Memory: Stores code and data; includes ROM, RAM, and flash memory.
- Input/Output Devices: Sensors, switches, displays, communication interfaces.
- Software: Firmware and operating system (if any) that control hardware.
- Power Supply: Provides necessary energy for operation.
- Peripherals: Additional hardware like timers, ADCs, DACs, etc.

Design Considerations for Embedded Systems

Designing an embedded system involves multiple critical aspects:

- Performance

Ensuring the system meets real-time requirements and processes data efficiently.

- Cost

Minimizing hardware and development costs without compromising quality.

- Size and Weight

Compact and lightweight designs are essential for portable or space-constrained applications.

- Power Consumption

Optimizing for low power, especially for battery-operated devices.

- Reliability and Safety

Robust design to prevent failures, especially in safety-critical applications.

- Security

Protection against unauthorized access or malicious attacks, increasingly vital with networked embedded systems.

Two Marks with Answers: Common Questions in Embedded Systems

To facilitate quick revision and understanding, here are some typical two-marks questions with comprehensive answers.

Q1. What is an Embedded System?

Answer:

An embedded system is a specialized computing system embedded within a larger device, designed to perform dedicated functions with real-time constraints, limited resources, and high reliability.

Q2. List some applications of embedded systems.

Answer:

Applications include consumer electronics (smartphones, washing machines), automotive systems (engine control, airbags), industrial automation (robots, process control), medical devices (monitors, infusion pumps), and aerospace systems (navigation, communication).

Q3. Name the main components of an embedded system.

Answer:

The main components are the processor (microcontroller or microprocessor), memory units (ROM, RAM), input/output devices, software (firmware), power supply, and peripherals.

Q4. What are the characteristics of an embedded system?

Answer:

Characteristics include dedicated functionality, real-time operation, resource constraints, reliability, low power consumption, and minimal user interface.

Q5. Differentiate between microcontroller-based and microprocessor-based embedded systems.

Answer:

- Microcontroller-based: Uses a single chip containing CPU, memory, and I/O ports; suitable for simple, cost-effective applications.

- Microprocessor-based: Uses a separate CPU and external peripherals; suitable for complex, high-performance applications.

Q6. Why are embedded systems considered real-time systems?

Answer:

Because they need to process data and respond within strict time constraints to ensure correct operation, especially in safety-critical applications.

Q7. What is the significance of resource constraints in embedded systems?

Answer:

Limited resources demand optimized hardware and software design to ensure efficiency, reduce costs, and meet application-specific requirements.

Future Trends and Challenges in Embedded Systems

As technology advances, embedded systems face evolving challenges and opportunities:

- Integration with IoT: Increasing connectivity demands embedded systems to support networking, data security, and remote management.
- Power-Efficient Designs: Focus on ultra-low power consumption for battery-powered devices.
- Enhanced Security: Protecting embedded devices against cyber threats.
- Use of AI and Machine Learning: Embedding intelligent decision-making capabilities.
- Miniaturization: Shrinking hardware footprints for wearable and implantable devices.

Conclusion

Embedded systems are the backbone of modern automation, control, and communication systems. Their specialized nature, constrained resources, and real-time requirements make their design and application a unique engineering challenge. For students and professionals, mastering fundamental concepts through succinct questions and answers such as the two marks with answers facilitates quick revision and solid understanding. As the world moves toward smarter, interconnected devices, the importance of embedded systems will only continue to grow, demanding continuous innovation, security, and efficiency in their development.

In essence, understanding embedded systems requires a multidimensional approach covering their architecture, characteristics, applications, and future trends thus enabling their effective design and

deployment across diverse sectors.

Question What is an embedded system? An embedded system is a specialized computer system designed to perform dedicated functions within a larger device. Name a common example of an embedded system. Examples include microwave ovens, digital watches, and car engine control units. What are the main components of an embedded system? The main components are a microcontroller or microprocessor, memory, and input/output interfaces. Why are real-time operating systems used in embedded systems? They ensure timely and predictable responses to events, which is critical for embedded applications. What is the primary difference between embedded systems and general-purpose computers? Embedded systems are designed for specific tasks, whereas general-purpose computers can perform a wide range of functions. What is firmware in an embedded system? Firmware is the permanent software programmed into the hardware that controls the device's functions. Why are embedded systems considered resource-constrained? Because they typically have limited processing power, memory, and energy resources to optimize cost and efficiency.

Related keywords: embedded systems, two marks questions, embedded system basics, embedded system examples, embedded system components, embedded system applications, embedded system design, embedded system advantages, embedded system types, embedded system architecture

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