Question 1

Which master data fields can have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase

requisitions for a material?

Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?

Options:

A- MRP Groups

B- Material Type

C- MRP type

D- Procurement Type

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The master data fields that can have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase requisitions for a material are:

MRP type: The MRP type is a parameter that defines how a material is planned by MRP. Depending on the MRP type, MRP can create different types of procurement proposals for a material. For example, if the MRP type is PD (MRP), MRP can create either planned orders or purchase requisitions, depending on the procurement type of the material. If the MRP type is VB (Reorder Point Planning), MRP can only create purchase requisitions, regardless of the procurement type of the material.

Procurement type: The procurement type is a parameter that defines how a material is procured, either internally or externally. Depending on the procurement type, MRP can create different types of procurement proposals for a material. For example, if the procurement type is E (External Procurement), MRP can only create purchase requisitions for a material. If the procurement type is X (Both Procurement Types Possible), MRP can create either planned orders or purchase requisitions, depending on the source of supply determination.

The master data fields that do not have an impact on whether MRP creates planned orders or purchase requisitions for a material are:

MRP groups: The MRP groups are parameters that allow you to group materials with similar planning characteristics and assign them common MRP settings, such as planning horizon, lot-sizing procedure, or planning calendar. The MRP groups do not directly affect the type of procurement proposals created by MRP, but they can influence the quantity and timing of the requirements and receipts.

Material type: The material type is a parameter that defines the attributes and properties of a material, such as valuation class, price control, or account determination. The material type does not affect the type of procurement proposals created by MRP, but it can influence the valuation and accounting of the material movements.

Question 2

Which standard item categories can you select inside a bill of material (BOM)?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

Options:

A- Work item

B- Variable-size item

C- Non-stock item

D- WBS item

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

You can select the following standard item categories inside a bill of material (BOM):

Variable-size item: This item category is used for materials that have variable dimensions, such as pipes, wires, or fabrics. The system calculates the quantity of the variable-size item based on the formula and the dimensions entered in the BOM. You can also use the

variable-size item to define a scrap percentage for the material.

Non-stock item: This item category is used for materials that are not managed in inventory, such as consumables, services, or subcontracting items. The system does not create any reservations or stock movements for the non-stock item. You can use the non-stock item to trigger purchasing requisitions or purchase orders for the material.Reference:Bill of Material Item Category;Bills of Material in Production Planning

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which master data object governs the relationship between supply source and demand source in the Kanban process?

Options:

A- Replenishment strategy

B- Production supply area

C- Control cycle

D- Rate routing

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The control cycle is the master data object that governs the relationship between supply source and demand source in the Kanban process. The control cycle defines the following data for Kanban production:

The number of Kanban containers and the quantity per container or per call item

The basic data required for automatic Kanban calculation, if necessary

The replenishment strategy, which determines how the supply source replenishes the demand source, such as in-house production, external procurement, stock transfer, or assembly

The print control, which determines how the Kanban cards are printed, if necessary

The delivery address, which determines where the Kanban containers are delivered, if necessary

The process control, which determines the status sequence, the goods movement, the packing instruction, and the production call profile, if necessary1

The control cycle is created and maintained using the app Manage Kanban Control Cycles or the transaction PKMC.The control cycle is assigned to a material and a plant, and can be split into different segments for different supply sources or demand sources2.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Under what circumstances can you change the material type for a material if stocks, reservations, or purchasing documents exist? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- The same batch management level is used

B- The same base unit of measure is used.

C- The quantity and value updates are the same

D- The same account category is used

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

You can change the material type for a material if stocks, reservations, or purchasing documents exist only if the following conditions are met:

The same base unit of measure is used. This ensures that the material quantity is consistent across different material types.

The quantity and value updates are the same. This ensures that the material valuation is consistent across different material types.

The material is not subject to split valuation. This ensures that the material has only one valuation class and price control.Reference: [SAP Help Portal] - Change Material Type

Question 5

Your project team decided to use a make-to-order planning strategy material in discrete manufacturing.

what is the impact of this decision?

Note: there are 2 correct answers to this question

Options:

A- Storage Location MRP areas are required for sales-orders-specific stock.

B- Net requirement calculation is carried out for every sales order individually.

C- Both the reduction of make-to-order stock and requirements occur on delivery

D- Sales orders have to be ATP-confirmed (available-to-promise) to saved.

E- Production orders are created with sales order reference.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

In make-to-order production, the production planning is initiated only when a sales order is received.The system does not perform a net requirements calculation between individual sales orders or with the make-to-stock warehouse stock1. Therefore, option B is correct.Additionally, production orders are created with sales order reference, which means that the costs and revenues of the sales order are settled at the end of the production process2. Therefore, option E is also correct. The other options are not valid for make-to-order production.Storage location MRP areas are not required for sales-order-specific stock, as the stock is managed at the sales order level3.The reduction of make-to-order stock and requirements does not occur on delivery, but on goods issue to the sales order1.Sales orders do not have to be ATP-confirmed to be saved, as the availability check is optional and can be performed later.Reference:1: Strategies for Make-to-Order (MTO) Production | SAP Help Portal(https://help.sap.com/docs/SAP_S4HANA_CLOUD/2bba750d1e124e1ea2a039bb1cd9b6c5/3b24bf53d25ab64ce10000000a174cb4.html)2: Outlining Make-to-Order Production - SAP Learning(https://learning.sap.com/learning-journeys/discovering-the-basics-of-sap-s-4hana-manufacturing/outlining-make-to-order-production_be788c36-6fd4-4f1e-b054-635435247918)3: Storage Location MRP Areas | SAP Help Portal. : Availability Check and Requirements in Sales and Distribution Processing | SAP Help Portal.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the possible results of a production planning run in Advanced Planning (PP/DS)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Scheduling agreement schedule line

B- Purchase Order

C- Planned Order

D- Production Order

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

A production planning run in Advanced Planning (PP/DS) is a process that optimizes the supply and demand situation for a set of materials and locations within a given planning horizon. The possible results of a production planning run are:

Planned Order: A planned order is a proposal for internal production or external procurement of a material. A planned order can be converted into a production order or a purchase order, depending on the source of supply. A planned order can also be firmed, which means that it is not changed or deleted by subsequent planning runs.

Production Order: A production order is a document that defines the operations, materials, resources, and costs required to produce a material. A production order is created from a planned order or directly by the user. A production order can be released, confirmed, and settled as part of the production process.Reference: [SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide], page 181; [SAP Help Portal: Production Planning Run].

Question 7

You Have a scheduling agreement with a vendor, you want classic MRP to automatically create

schedule lines in case of material shortage, what must you do?

Note: there are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Add the agreement to the source list and mark it for MRP relevance.

B- Set the creation indicator for purchase requisition on the initial screen of the MRP run.

C- Add the agreement to the quota arrangement and mark it for MRP relevance.

D- Set the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines on the initial screen the MRP run.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

A scheduling agreement is a long-term agreement with a vendor for the supply of materials or services at predefined dates and quantities. To enable classic MRP to automatically create schedule lines in case of material shortage, you must do the following:

Add the agreement to the source list and mark it for MRP relevance. The source list is a list of possible sources of supply for a material, such as vendors, contracts, or scheduling agreements. By adding the agreement to the source list and setting the MRP indicator, you specify that the agreement is a valid and preferred source of supply for the material.

Set the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines on the initial screen of the MRP run. The creation indicator determines whether the MRP run creates procurement proposals, such as purchase requisitions, planned orders, or delivery schedule lines. By setting the creation indicator for delivery schedule lines, you instruct the MRP run to create schedule lines for the scheduling agreement, based on the material requirements and the agreement conditions.

Adding the agreement to the quota arrangement and marking it for MRP relevance is not necessary, as the quota arrangement is used to distribute the total requirements of a material among several sources of supply. Setting the creation indicator for purchase requisition on the initial screen of the MRP run is not correct, as the purchase requisition is a different type of procurement proposal than the delivery schedule line.Reference:Scheduling Agreement | SAP Help Portal,Source List | SAP Help Portal,MRP Run | SAP Help Portal.

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which information is required when you create a product master in SAP S/4HANA?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Options:

A- Product type

B- Selection screen for views

C- Selection screen for plants

D- Base unit of measure

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

When you create a product master in SAP S/4HANA, you need to enter values for mandatory fields such as product number, product type, base unit of measure, and description. The product type determines the category of the product, such as material, service, or article. The base unit of measure defines the unit in which you manage the product in all business transactions. The selection screen for views and plants are optional fields that allow you to choose which views and plants you want to maintain for the product master.Reference:Creating Products,Understanding the Concept of Master Data

Question 9

Which time elements does MRP consider in backward scheduling to determine the order dates for components from dependent requirements?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

Options:

A- Total replenishment lead time

B- Operation duration

C- Planned delivery time

D- In-house production time

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Backward scheduling is a method of determining the order dates for components from dependent requirements by starting from the requirement date of the finished product and working backwards through the production structure. Backward scheduling considers the following time elements:

Operation duration: This is the time required to perform an operation on a resource, such as a work center or a machine. Operation duration is influenced by various factors, such as the quantity, the lot size, the setup time, the processing time, the teardown time, and the operation scrap. Operation duration is subtracted from the requirement date of the finished product to determine the start date of the operation.

In-house production time: This is the time required to produce a material in-house, from the start of the first operation to the end of the last operation. In-house production time is influenced by various factors, such as the routing, the work center, the production version, and the scheduling margin key. In-house production time is subtracted from the start date of the first operation to determine the order start date of the material.

Backward scheduling does not consider the following time elements:

Total replenishment lead time: This is the time required to procure a material externally, from the creation of the purchase requisition to the receipt of the goods. Total replenishment lead time is influenced by various factors, such as the planned delivery time, the goods receipt processing time, the release time, and the scheduling margin key. Total replenishment lead time is used in forward scheduling, not backward scheduling, to determine the order dates for externally procured materials.

Planned delivery time: This is the time required to deliver a material from the vendor to the receiving plant. Planned delivery time is maintained in the purchasing info record or the material master record. Planned delivery time is a component of the total replenishment lead time, which is used in forward scheduling, not backward scheduling, to determine the order dates for externally procured materials.Reference:Backward Scheduling | SAP Help Portal,Scheduling | SAP Help Portal,SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

which of the following automation options can you use for production orders? Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?

Options:

A- you can use mass processing to set production orders to technically complete

B- you can use the production scheduling profile to automatically set orders tol technically complete

C- You can use trigger points to automatically create rework orders via confirmation.

D- You can use mass processing to read PP master data for production orders

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

You can use mass processing to set production orders to technically complete. Mass processing allows you to perform the same action for multiple production orders at once, such as changing the status, printing, or confirming. You can use the Set to Technically Complete action to close the production orders that are finished and do not require any further processing.This action updates the order status to TECO and prevents any further changes to the order12.

You can use trigger points to automatically create rework orders via confirmation. Trigger points are predefined events that occur during the execution of a production order, such as reaching a certain operation or quantity. You can assign actions to trigger points, such as creating a notification, a rework order, or a quality inspection. For example, you can use a trigger point to automatically create a rework order for defective goods when you confirm an operation.The rework order is linked to the original order and inherits the relevant data from it3.

1: SAP Help Portal: Mass Processing

2: SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide, Chapter 7: Process Orders

3: SAP Help Portal: Trigger Points

: SAP S/4HANA Production Planning and Manufacturing Certification Guide, Chapter 6: Production Orders

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which options do you have to plan both quantities and capacities during line loading in repetitive manufacturing?

Note: There are 2 Correct answers to this question?

Options:

A- Run MRP with quota arrangement

B- Run PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing

C- Assign planned orders manually in the planning table

D- Assign planned orders manually in the planning table

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Run PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing: PP/DS (Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling) is a component of SAP S/4HANA that provides advanced planning and scheduling functions for complex production scenarios. You can run the PP/DS heuristic for repetitive manufacturing to automatically assign planned orders to production lines based on the available capacity, material, and sequence constraints. The PP/DS heuristic also optimizes the line utilization and minimizes the setup times and costs.

Assign planned orders manually in the planning table: The planning table is a graphical tool that allows you to view and manipulate the production plan for repetitive manufacturing. You can assign planned orders manually to production lines by dragging and dropping them in the planning table. You can also adjust the start and finish dates, quantities, and sequences of the planned orders. The planning table shows the capacity situation and the material availability for each production line.

You cannot plan both quantities and capacities during line loading in repetitive manufacturing by using the following options:

Run MRP with quota arrangement: MRP (Material Requirements Planning) is a process that calculates the quantity and timing of material requirements based on the demand and supply situation. You can run MRP with quota arrangement to distribute the total requirements for a material among multiple sources of supply, such as vendors, plants, or production lines. However, MRP does not consider the capacity constraints or the sequence dependencies of the production lines, and therefore cannot plan the capacities during line loading.

Assign planned orders manually in the planning table: This option is identical to option C and therefore cannot be a correct answer.