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1. What special stock types are available in SAP?

Pending order quantity (E)

Vendor Returnable Items (K)

Returnable supplier packaging (M)

Vendor parts (O)

Pipeline item (P)

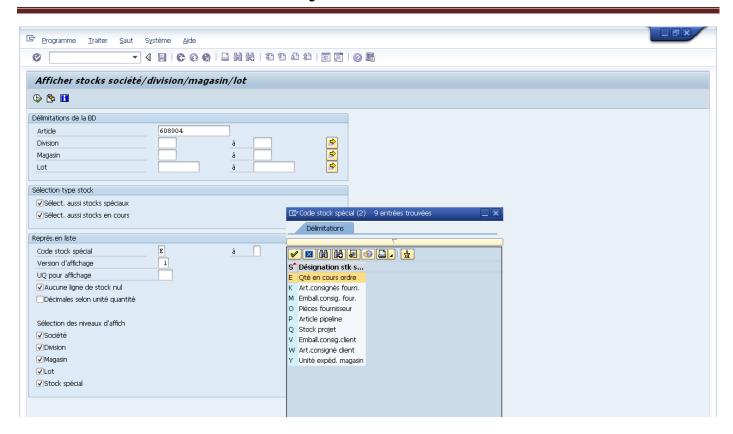
Project stock (Q)

Returnable customer packaging (V)

Customer Returnable Item (Consignment) (W)

Shipping unit Warehouse (Y)

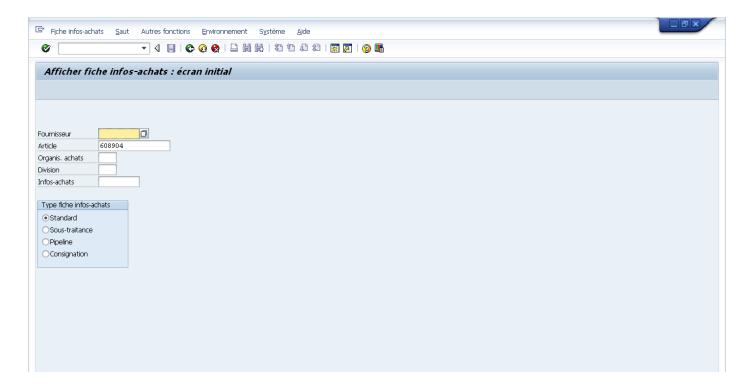
MMBE



2. What types of info records are there?

Standard, consignment, outsourcing and pipeline.

ME13



3. What is consignment stock (vendor)?

Consignment inventory is provided by the supplier. The inventory is recorded in your company, but remains the property of the supplier until it is removed from the store for use.

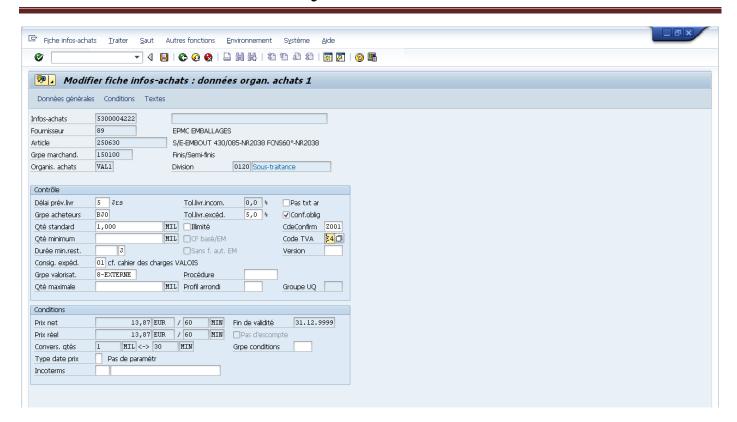
MB54 – Inventories



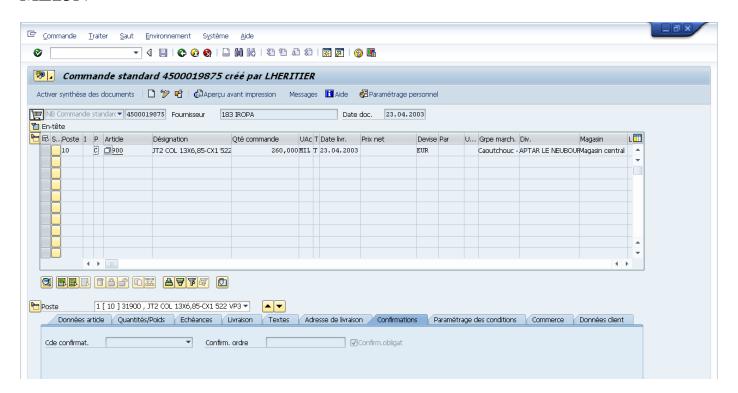
4. What are the stages of the consignment cycle?

- ME11-Create a consignment purchase info record with an appropriate VAT code,
- ME21N-Create purchase order with item type K (Consignment),
- MRM1- Create a message condition record for KONS (Logging),
- MIGO-Proceed to goods receipt,
- MRKO-No invoice check is to be done, but the payment is made by the MRKO transaction

ME12



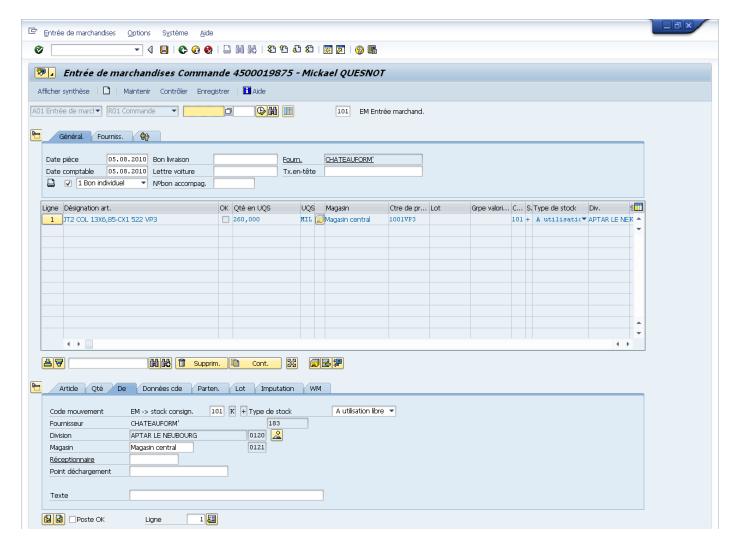
ME23N



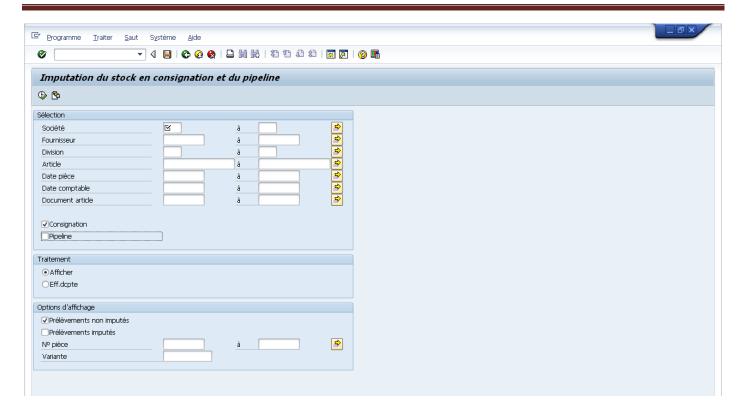
MRM1



MIGO



MRKO



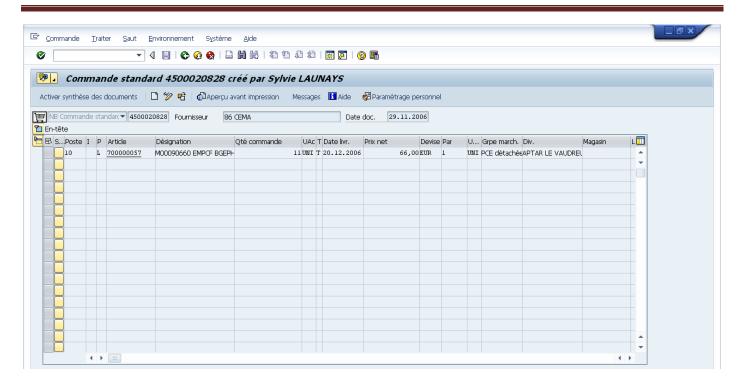
5. Tell me about the outsourcing cycle.

The purchase order is created with item category L (Subcontracting). -> ME21N

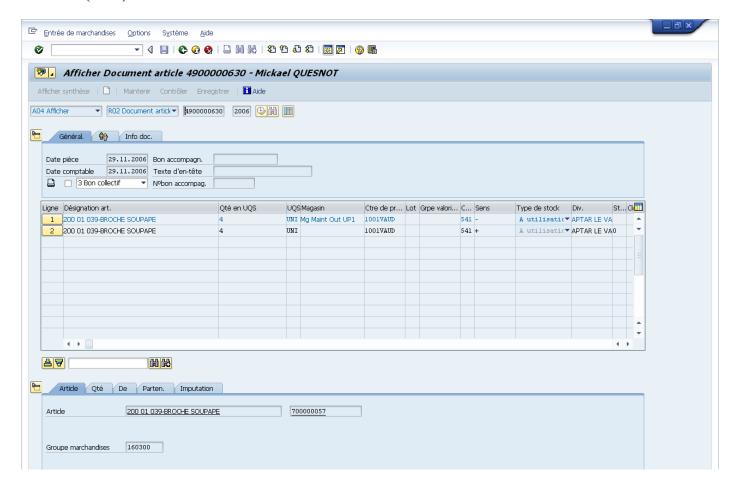
The goods are transferred to the subcontractor by a movement 541. For this movement, note that no accounting document takes place. -> ME2O/MIGO

When the receipt of the goods is made, a movement 543 automatically takes place, which takes care of the consumption of the components in stock. -> MIGO

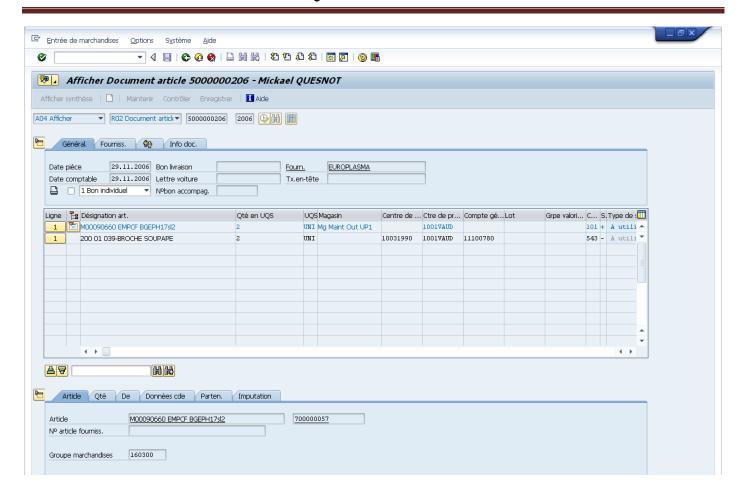
ME23N



MIGO (541)



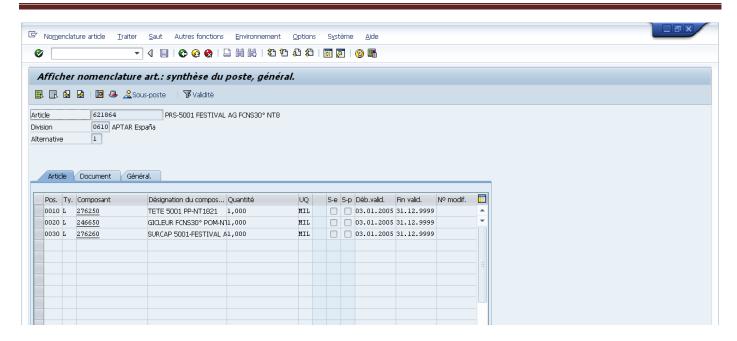
MIGO (543)



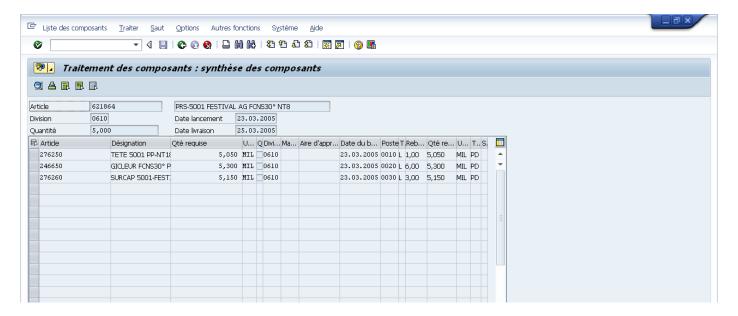
6. How are by-products/outsourced components handled?

You can add these sub-products in the BOM for the leading item.

CS03



ME23N



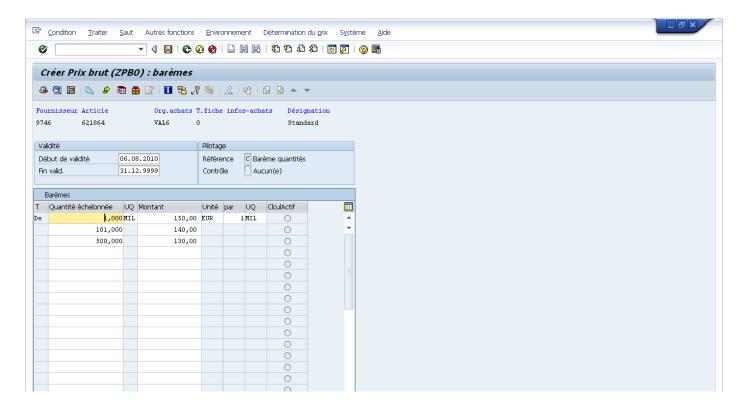
7. What are Scales?

Can scales be used in a standard purchase order?

You can determine a price of 150 in an info record for an order quantity between 1 and 100 and a price of 140 for an order quantity between 101 and 500. If the order quantity is 205, the price will be 140. scales cannot be used directly in the

purchase order but can be entered in the order from various master data such as the purchasing info record, the quota system.

ME12



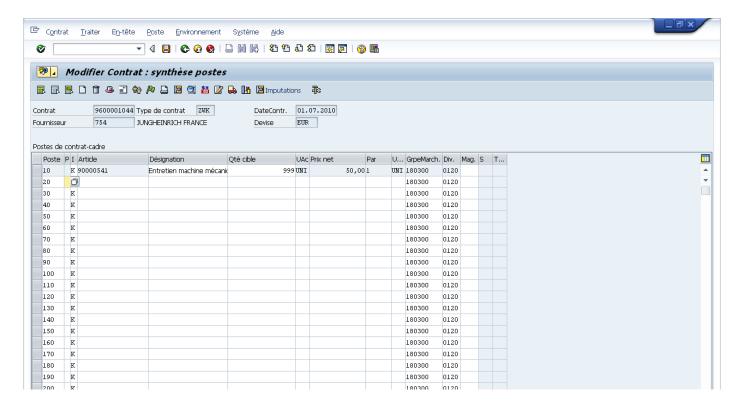
8. What is the difference between a contract and a delivery schedule?

With regard to the framework contract:

- 1. You can create a central (cross-site) contract where you can maintain different price conditions for each site.
- 2. You must create the call order with reference to the contract.
- 3. No detailed deadline can be made in the call order.
- 4. No call documentation is created.

- 5. Only conditions with a validity period can be created.
- 6. Post types 'M' and 'W' can be used.

ME32K

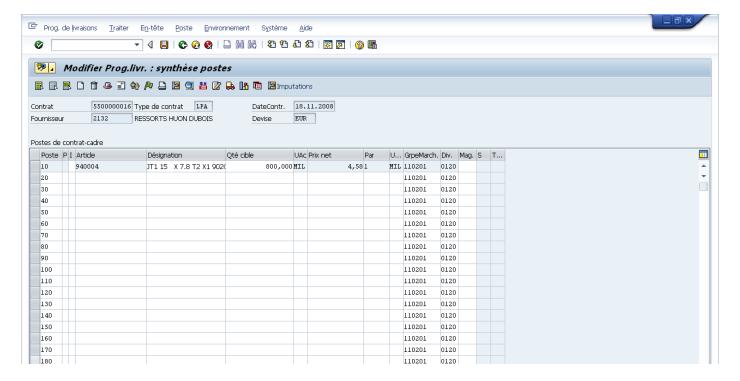


Regarding the delivery program:

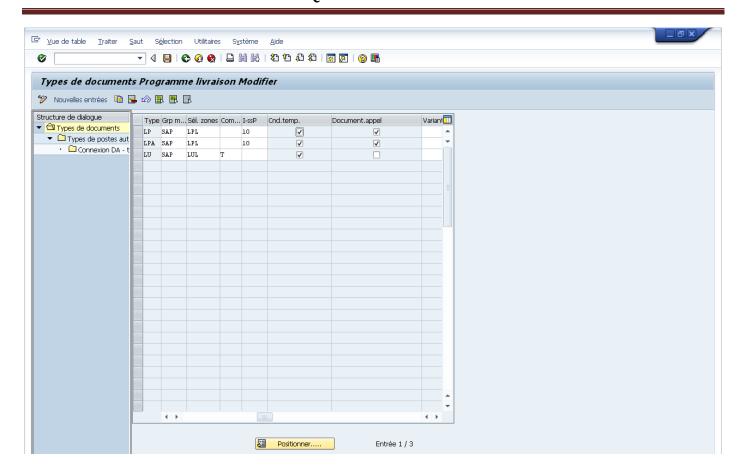
- 1. The plant must be entered in the delivery schedule.
- 2. We don't have to create any other purchasing documents except the schedule lines via transaction ME38 or running the MRP (with the appropriate parameters of the source of supply).
- 3. Position deadlines are created subject to your specific need.
- 4. Allows you to create both a release schedule with and without release documentation (subject to document type LP or LPA) with the selection of either a release on delivery or a JIT release schedule.

- 5. Either conditions with validity period or conditions without validity period can be created subject to setting it in the document type of the delivery schedule.
- 6. Post types 'M' and 'W' cannot be used.

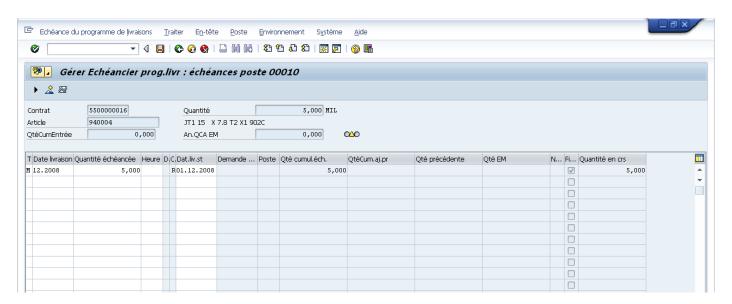
ME32L - Modify



OMED



ME38



9. What are Lots? How do I search for lots?

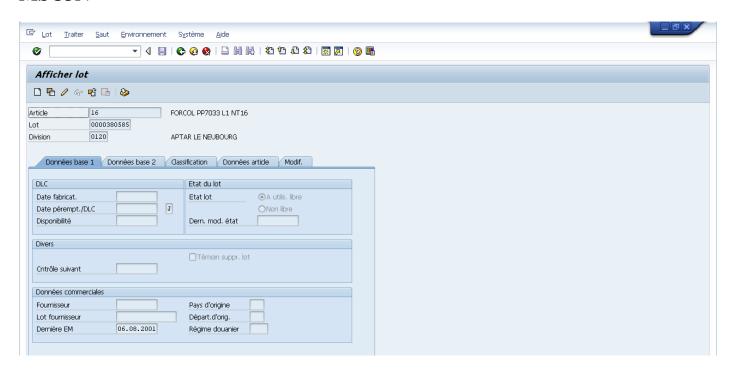
A batch is a subdivision of your stock of items with the same characteristics.

For example:

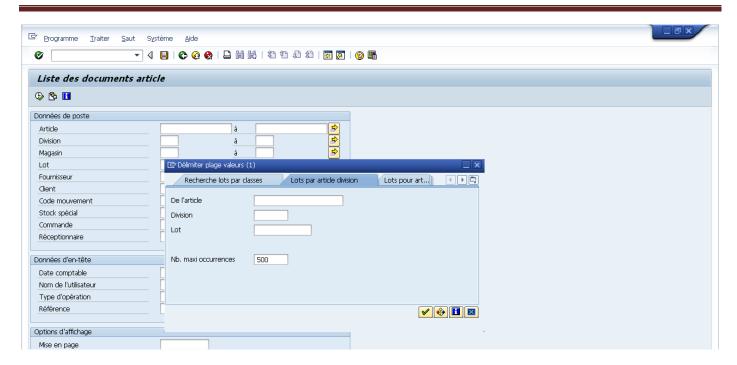
- the food industry uses batches to indicate the day of production.
- the paint industry uses batches based on the date of production and the ingredients used. It's very difficult to reproduce exactly the same color in the same way at two different times.
- ores can be divided into lots according to their mineral content.

You can search for lots using the standard search tool (match-code, F4 key) based on lot coding/naming convention or, if using lot classification, according to lot characteristics.

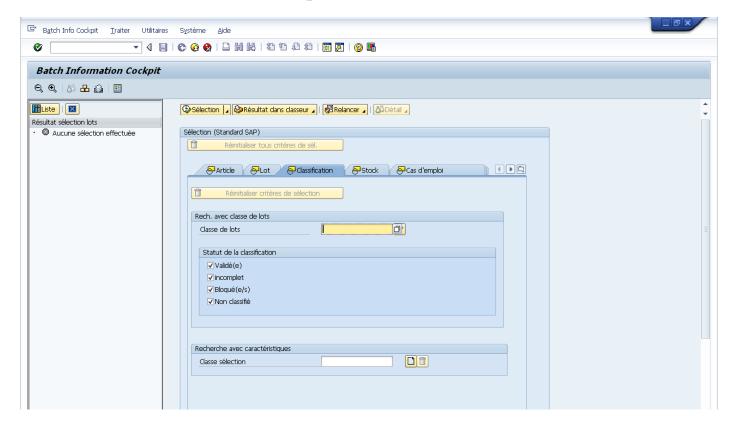
MSC3N



Match-code lot



BMBC - Batch Information Cockpit



10. What parameters are required for quota allocation?

To set up a quota allocation for the supply/purchase of an item, do the following:

Master data -> Quota distribution -> MEQ1 – Manage,

Enter the article code and the division number, press enter to display the summary screen of the quota distribution periods, enter a validity period for the quota distribution (enter the date until which the distribution of quotas is valid). The departure date is calculated by the system. Press enter.

Select the quota distribution and choose Goto -> Item overview to display the item overview screen of the quota allocation. Enter a quota arrangement item for each source of supply that you want to include in the quota arrangement.

You must enter the following data

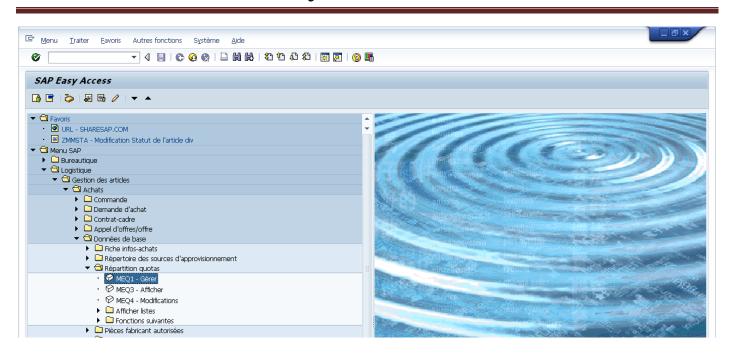
- Type of supply
- Special supply type, Enter K (consignment, for example) in column S, for example, if a consignment arrangement for the item exists with the supplier.
- Supplier account number
- Item Supply Division (You can only specify one vendor number or plant per quota arrangement item.):
- quota, Enter the portion of the requirement to be acquired from the source of supply. This value is automatically converted into a percentage.

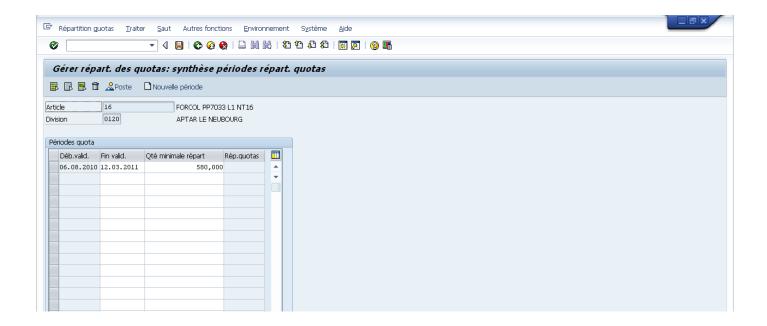
Press enter.

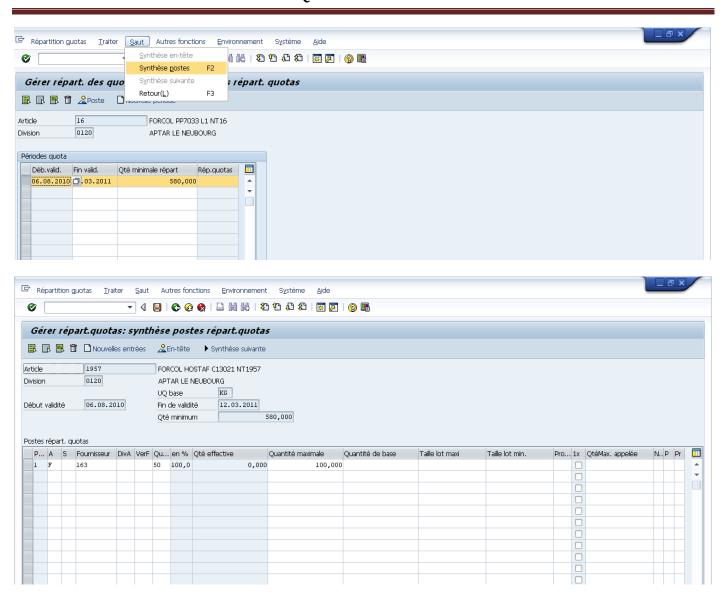
The quota allocation percentage (value) is calculated and displayed automatically by the system.

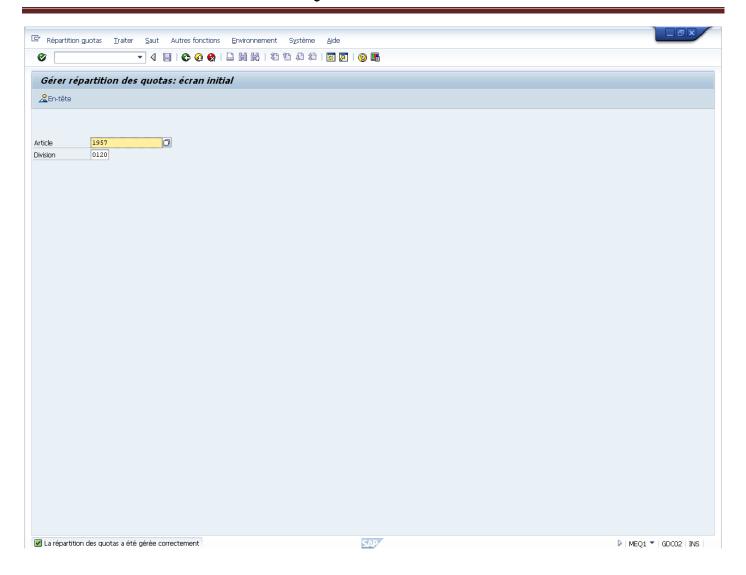
Save the quota distribution. The system assigns a number to the quota arrangement item automatically.

Menu path MEQ1 - Manage:



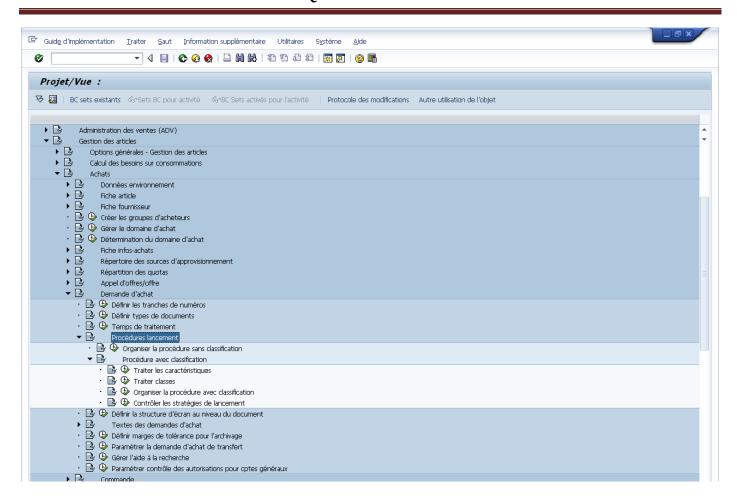




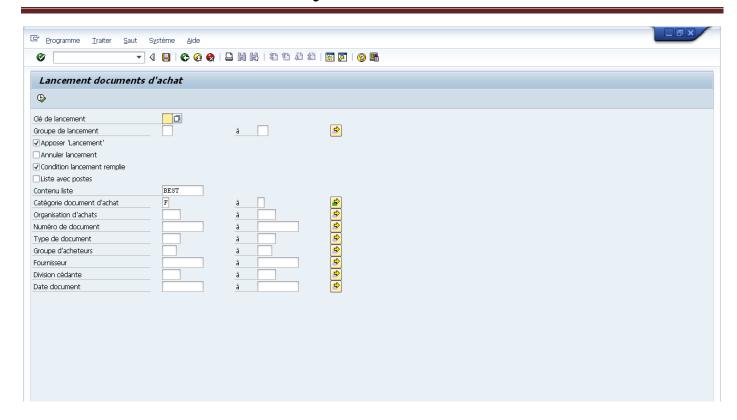


11. what are the differences between the validation strategy with classification and that without classification? When are they used?

The release procedure with classification means that the purchase requisition can be released both at item level and at head level. The validation procedure without classification can also be used for requests purchase orders. It is only used for post-level validation. All other external documents (Order, framework contract, etc.) cannot be validated with a procedure with classification. The two procedures are mutually exclusive (meaning, you must decide in favor of only one of them – you cannot use both).

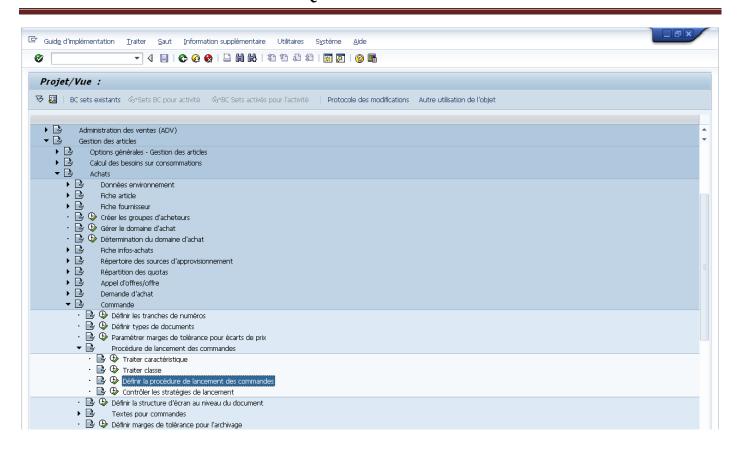


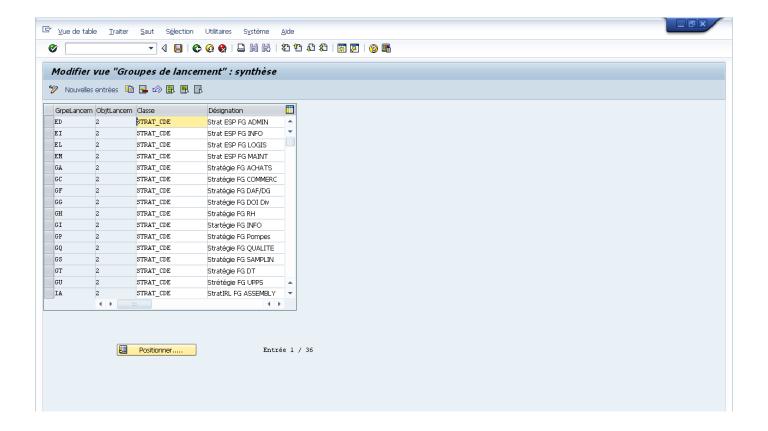
ME28



12. Is it possible to have a validation procedure without classification for a purchase order?

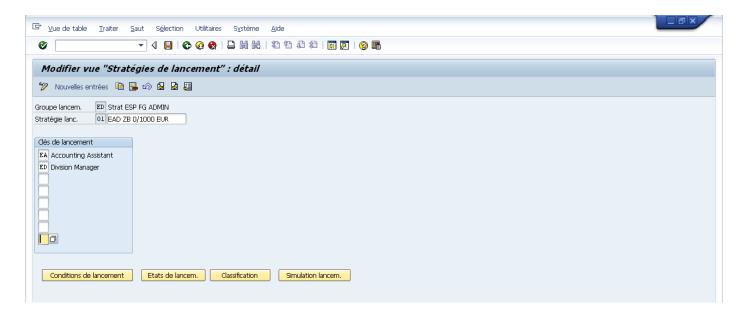
No





13. What is the maximum number of validation levels available in SAP.

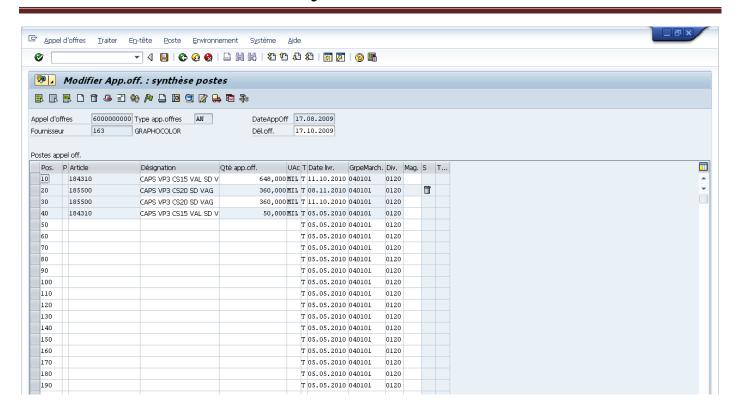
8 levels max



14. Is it possible to have scales in a call for tenders?

No.

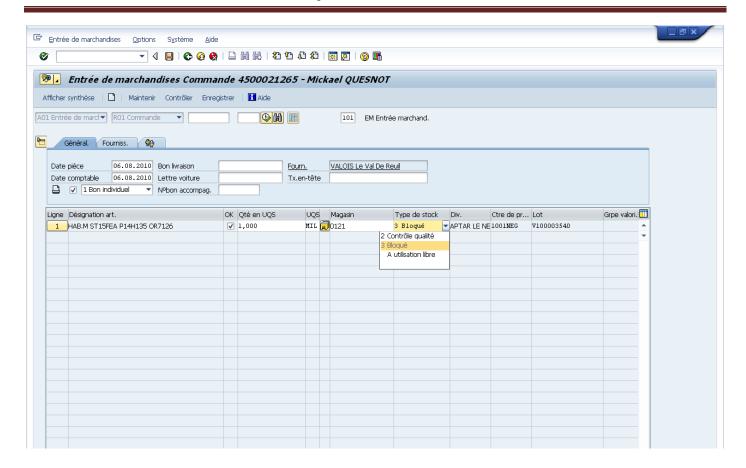
ME42 - Modify



15. What is receipt of goods in blocked stock? When can it be used?

Whenever you are unsure of the quality of a received product, you can put the goods receipt into blocked stock.

MIGO



16. How to give specifications for a development/evolution?

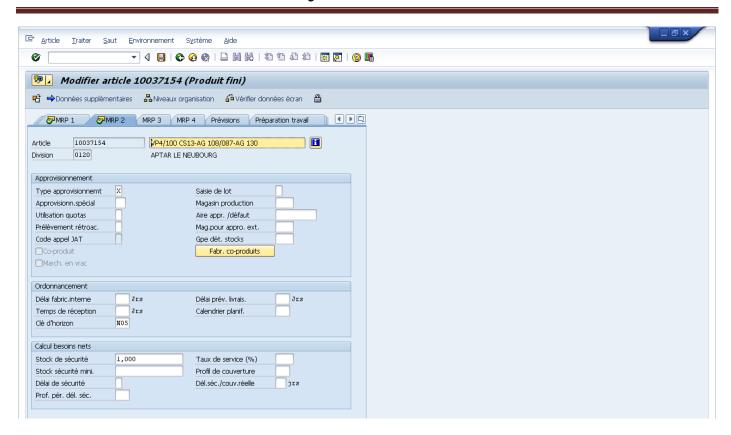
We will prepare a functional requirement document in which it is specified what is needed, which fields and which tables must be used for the requested development.

17. How to create a purchase request or a purchase request via the CALCULATION OF NEEDS (MRP)?

The purchase requisition is created according to the safety stock mentioned for the material or can be triggered from a requirement.

For creating a purchase order, you need to have a running delivery schedule. Once the MRP is executed, the schedule lines are generated.

MM02



MD41 - Individual PDP multilevel

