**FIT5101 – Enterprise Systems**

Semester 1, 2020

**ASSIGNMENT 2: ANSWER SHEET TEMPLATE**

**BUSINESS PROCESS INTEGRATION: A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF S/4 HANA**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name: Anmol Bagati** | **Student ID: 30535808** |
| **Tutor’s Name: Steve Paull** | **Tutorial Day**  **and time: Tuesday, 2pm** |
| **SAP User ID: LEARN--602** |  |

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. **Only provide the screen shots you have been asked to provide.**
2. **Your tutors will mark your answers from this template – please ensure the screen shots are clear and large enough for marking**
3. **Please type your answers to the questions in the space provided beneath each screen shot – make sure the answers are as clear as possible thus allowing for maximum mark allocation**
4. **Please ensure your SAP User ID number is correct and included as part of the transactions that you create – incorrect SAP User ID numbers used for any one transaction will make the transaction unmarkable.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Deliverable: Materials Management** | **1. Display the Accounting 1 view of Raw Material VALV1###** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Screen shot: (6 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated** | |
|  | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction you are displaying in the box provided including an explanation why the Material Master data is represented as separate views. (3 marks)** | |
| The above screenshot is of the Account 1 view of the Raw material created using the Create Material tile in the Materials Management (Group Selection Bar). Material VALV1602 was created entering the necessary information (Valuation class, standard price, etc.)  SAP segregates the information about the material into separate groups, and calls it views. SAP does this to classify information into different groups and club information that belongs to the same group.  This is beneficial because different users who interact with the SAP system need to access different type of information that are only of interest to him/her. For instance, the accounts department requires information pertaining to their field and hence will find it in the ‘Accounts 1 view’ | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Production Planning** | **2. Display the Multi-Level BOM for your GTMB1###** |
| **Screen shot: (10 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction you are displaying in the box provided including an explanation of the link between the BOM and the MRP (the box will expand as you type: (4 marks)** | |
| The above screen shot shows the details component list for the Material: GTMB1602 - (GT Mountain Bike 602)  The list has a column for description of the component and the quantity required along with its unit of measurement.  BOM (Bill of Material) essentially list down the materials required for a particular production process. BOM is used as input in MRP. MRP is more exhaustive and includes more much details information about the product, even in terms of scrap estimation during production. i.e. it accounts for the wastage that would take place for during the process. Eg: if a meter of steel rod is required for the process and a 0.2-meter wastage is generally recorded, then MRP would include the wastage and post 1.2 meters required raw material. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Production Planning** | **3. Display the Routing Operation Overview for your GTMB1###** |
| **Screen shot: (8 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated**  **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction you are displaying in the box provided including an explanation of a routing and a work centre with regards the GT Mountain Bike (the box will expand as you type): (4 marks)** | |
| The above Screen capture Is the routing overview of the GT Mountain Bike. It lists the activities or operations which need to be carried out in the production process of the bike.  The order is specified as   1. Assemble Raw Material 2. Final Assembly 3. Paint 4. Final Test   These listed tasks which combined produce the final product have locations in the manufacturing units where the process takes place. These locations are identified in SAP as Work Centres. Every activity is linked to a work centre, locating its assembly line.  The below are the activities and their work centre locations where they are performed:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Activities** | **Work Centres** | | Assemble Raw Materials | Gear Assembly | | Final Frame Assembly | Frame Assembly | | Final Painting | Final Assembly | | Final Test | Test & Pack | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Sales and Distribution** | **4. Display the Stock Overview after the issue of GTMB1####** |
| **Screen shot: (10 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated**  **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the screen you are displaying in the box provided including what is meant by stock overview and unrestricted use (the box will expand as you type: (3 marks)** | |
| The above diagram depicts the stock overview of the GT Mountain Bike (GTMB1602). It displays the Company Code (US00), Location Branch (Plant Dallas), and the type of good (FG00- Finished Goods). In the Unrestricted section the 3,000 (equivalent to 3.000) is the initial stock added (5) through the Post Goods Movement tile *minus 2* (Picking quantity for the scheduled delivery of 2 GT Mountain Bikes to Foster Cycles).  Stock Overview gives us the ability to check for inventory status. This is usually accessed by a Warehouse Department Employee.  Unrestricted Use: When an order is received for a product, we assume that the production process is carried out (for which we don’t take account as its not in our study scope), and the completed finished goods from production needs to be added in the inventory. This is when we add the ‘Initial Stock’ using unrestricted use (Inventory added without a *Production order*). Unrestricted use shows the amount of inventory available for use. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Sales and Distribution** | **5. Display the Journal Entry for payment associated with the sale of GTMB1###** |
| **Screen shot: (6 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction you are displaying in the box provided including an explanation of a General Ledger account and profit centre (the box will expand as you type): (4 marks)** | |
| The above transaction is of the payment made to GBI for the sale of 2 GT Mountain bikes to Foster Cycles. G/L Account stands for General/Ledger Account. It uses double entry bookkeeping to ensure accounts are balanced. The first account in the G/L Account column is the debit account (A/c which gets the money) and the second (Trade Receivables) is the account from which money is credited (removed). Total value of 2 GT Mountain bikes = (1,800\*2) = $ 3,600 (USD)  There is other information about journal entry and posting dates. The posting period reflects the month of the year the entry was posted on.  Profit centres are internal organizational units which are responsible for some profit and cost creations. The primal aim of analysing Profit centres is to analyse the costs associated with them. Analysis is done through profit/loss statements and balance sheets. They are for internal purposes only. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Sales and Distribution** | **6. Display the Document Flow for the sale of GTMB1####** |
| **Screen shot: (4 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the screen you are displaying in the box provided including the significance of the material and the accounting documents (the box will expand as you type): (4 marks)** | |
| The document flow diagram connects the documents generated at each step from creating a sales order number to scheduling the delivery, posting it for delivery and finally generating a customer invoice for the sale of GTMB1602.  It depicts the link of all the documents coherent to one order. Document flow can be used by an employee to check and convey the current status of any order.  At each stage of the customer order-to-delivery process, a document is created to record everything done at that stage. The Delivery document records the delivery doc number and other important delivery details.  Similarly, The Material Document records the specifications of the product like quantity, product code, description, delivery address, etc which are issued and posted for delivery. Likewise, the accounting document records the receipt of customer payment and is linked to a sales order number. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Procurement** | **7. Display My Purchasing Document Items for 103### (After task 3d)** |
| **Screen shot: (4 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated**  **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the screen you are displaying in the box provided including the meaning and significance of the Purchasing Group (the box will expand as you type): (3 marks)** | |
| The above screen is the Purchase order for the required 20 Road Helmet (RHMT1602) we had to place, for procurement. It shows the purchase order number (unique to that order), the description of the material in the order along with its quantity and total price.  It has a total of three overviews, namely Purchase order, goods receipts and supplier invoice.  This information is accessed by My Purchasing Document Items tile in the Materials Management selection group.  Purchasing groups are internal organisational units which are responsible procurement. They are essentially segregated into similar groups for operational and strategic benefits.  For example, the purchasing at a manufacturing plant is 2 pronged. There is purchase of domestic raw material and Imported raw materials, hence the nature of purchase is different, and they will be grouped in two different purchasing groups. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Procurement** | **8. Display the Stock Overview for RHMT1### (After task 3d)** |
| **Screen shot: (8 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated**  **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction screen you are displaying in the box provided including the meaning of “Consgt Ordered” (the box will expand as you type): (3 marks)** | |
| The diagram displays the stock overview of the Road Helmet (RHMT1602). It displays the Company Code (US00), Location Branch (Plant Miami)), and the type of good (TG00 – Trading Goods). In the Unrestricted section the 20,000 (equivalent to 20.000) is the usable stock of 20 Road Helmets (asked at task 3b).  Stock Overview gives us the ability to check inventory status. The usual authority is held by the Warehouse Department Employees.  ‘Consgt Ordered’ stands for Consignment Stock or Vendor Stock. In certain complex manufacturing business, high level supplier-manufacturer inventory integration is required in procurement processes, i.e.: Manufacturers and Vendors have to work closely. In such cases, vendor stock is often stationed at the customer warehouse. Whenever there is a need for purchasing any material, then the stock is just moved from ‘Consgt Ordered’ to Unrestricted use. This ensures smooth and delay free order processing in procurement of goods. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Procurement** | **9. Display the Procurement Document Flow for your purchase** |
| **Screen shot: (6 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the screen you are displaying in the box provided including the meaning of a “Bill of Lading” (the box will expand as you type): (3 marks)** | |
| Similar to the document flow for sales order, this document flow depicts how processes are connected to make a purchase for Raw Materials. The aim is to connect all the documents produced at each stage into one flow diagram. This results in problem detection if any, or even checking the status of the order. This document flow is for the procurement of 20 Road Helmets.  The document flow diagram connects the documents generated at each step from creating a purchase order number to materials being dispatched to the warehouse, to finally receiving an invoice for the order and processing a payment for the same.  It depicts the linkage of all documents coherent to one purchase order.  At each stage of the process, a document is created to record everything done at that stage. It also keeps track of all the changes made to the order.  Bill of Landing (BOL) is a document which is passed on by the carrier/shipper to the customer. BOL has all the details of the order specifications. Along with the details of the order, it also has a mention of the delivery location, other specifiers/terms of transportation, and contract conditions. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Deliverable: Financials** | **10. Display the Supplier Balances for Vendor 103###** |
| **Screen shot: (4 marks)** | |
| **A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated** | |
| **Provide an explanation of the transaction you are displaying in the box provided including in which module you were working when this screen was displayed, and the meaning of “Imputed interest” (the box will expand as you type): (3 marks)** | |
| This diagram shows the payments which were posted in the system, to the supplier (103602) for 20 Road Helmets (RHMH1602). The total cost of the purchase is 20\* ($25) = $500, hence can be seen in the purchase column.  This information is accessed by the Display Supplier Balances in the Financial Accounting group. It is accessed after posting the payment to the supplier.  The Imputed interest column is for cost-accounting purposes. It calculates the loss of Interest which the tied-up capital (referring to the $500) incurs. | |

**For Tutors Only**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | Screen | | Explanation | | Comment | | | | | |
| 1 |  | /6 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| 2 |  | /10 |  | /4 |  | | | | | |
| 3 |  | /8 |  | /4 |  | | | | | |
| 4 |  | /10 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| 5 |  | /6 |  | /4 |  | | | | | |
| 6 |  | /4 |  | /4 |  | | | | | |
| 7 |  | /4 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| 8 |  | /8 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| 9 |  | /6 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| 10 |  | /4 |  | /3 |  | | | | | |
| TOTAL |  | /66 |  | /34 |  | = |  | /100 |  | /20 |
| Overall Comment: | | | | | | | | | | |