Practice Quiz 1

1. What is the go live phase of an ERP project? How does an organisation prepare for this critical phase?

The go live is the culmination of all the work up until this point. Good ERP vendors will make sure personnel will be on site to assist with your go live.

- Perform physical inventory and enter the data into your new ERP software. This can either be done with scanners (if your ERP vendor offers an advanced warehouse management module) or by manual data entry.
- Input the dynamic data like sales orders, purchase orders, receipts not yet invoiced, etc.
- Conduct final end user training and close any final gaps in user training.
- Cut over to the new ERP software and stop using your legacy system!
- Chocolate implementation involves considerable modifications to the ERP software.

2. A chocolate implementation involves considerable modifications to the ERP software.

3. All of the following are components of an ERP system except: Tools

4. An ERP architecture consists of both a physical architecture and a: logical architecture.

5. Modifying an ERP system during the implementation increases the cost of the system and increases the implementation risks.

6. An ERP system works on a single database that allows various departments to share information and communicate with each other.

7. An Information System includes each of the following except: culture

8. A Business Unit is a dynamic sub-organization that can be created and eliminated depending on need.

9. A business process is defined as a series of tasks or activities grouped to achieve a business function or goal.

10. An organization must first do a needs assessment to help narrow down the ERP vendors to a select few.

11. A "vanilla" ERP implementation is when the organization decides to implement the ERP software: as is

12. As opposed to ERP systems, e-Business systems are focused more on integrating external processes.

13. As organizations grew they tended to create a hodge-podge of siloed information systems that lacked integration.

14. A strong commitment from management is critical for the success of an ERP system.

15. Because they lack the skill sets and time necessary to develop it <mark>in-house</mark>, most organizations choose to purchase ERP software from a vendor.

16. Business organizations have become <mark>more complex.</mark>

17. Checking inventory is an example of a : <mark>business process</mark>

18. During the 1960s and 1970s most organizations designed their systems in a <mark>silo</mark> manner.

19. In the ERP systems, they must meet the organizational needs in todays' competitive environment to be: <mark>cross functional, dynamic and global</mark>

20. In the tiered architecture, the ERP application is stored on the <mark>business logic</mark> tier.

21. <mark>Stabilization</mark> is the time from "go live" to about 90 days after, or until the number of issues and problems have been reduced.

22. It is not uncommon for employees to <mark>resist</mark> the changes in their roles and department boundaries due to the new ERP system.

23. One benefit of ERP systems is that by having standard user interfaces, less <mark>training</mark> of employees is required.

24. One of ERP System's goals is to make information flow between _____ and the system.

Select one:

a. accounting

b. production

c. <mark>All of these</mark>

d. finance

e. Marketing

25. The CEO of a firm probably requires less quantity of information but a very high <mark>quality</mark> of information.

26. The concept of <mark>data integration</mark> means that clean data can be entered once and then reused across all applications.

27. When an ERP system is upgraded, this means that the IT staff will have to upgrade not only the existing application, but also any <mark>modifications</mark> they have made.

28. A database is considered to be one of the key components of an ERP system. <mark>True</mark>

29. A goal of ERP systems is to make information flow be both dynamic and immediate. <mark>True</mark>

30. ERP II expanded to include B2B functions and EDI. <mark>True</mark>

31. One problem with ERP systems is that they do not update data in real-time. <mark>False</mark>

32. One roadblock for ERP systems is that they require a substantial investment in order to be successful. <mark>True</mark>

33. Quantitative requirements are usually much greater at the operational level. <mark>True</mark>

34. The architecture of the ERP system is determined well before the ERP software is chosen. <mark>False</mark>

35. The lowest tier of the ERP tiered architectures is where the database server is located. <mark>True</mark>

36. The physical architecture of an ERP system focuses on the efficiency of the system. <mark>True</mark>

37. When ERP software is purchased from a vendor, this is known as a "vendor-driven" architecture. <mark>False</mark>

Practice quiz 2

1. Which of the following is not a kind of data in an Enterprise system

   Select one:
   a. Transactional data
   b. Master data
   c. <mark>Reporting data</mark>
   d. Organizational data

2. ....is the highest organizational level in SAP ERP

   Select one:
   a. Company Code
   b. <mark>Client</mark>
   c. Plant
   d. Storage Location

3. Data maintained at Client level is valid across all other organizational levels

   Select one:
   a. <mark>True</mark>
   b. False

4. Each company within an enterprise is represented by ....

   Select one:
   a. Plant
   b. Client
   c. <mark>Company Code</mark>
   d. Storage Location

5. Several company codes can be set up within the client but Company code must belong to only one

   Select one:
   a. <mark>True</mark>
   b. False

6. .... represents factory, warehouse, office, distribution center, sales office, head quarters and service center

Select one:
   a. Company Code

b. Storage Location

c. Client

d. <mark>Plant</mark>

7. Material Master Data can be grouped in the following way except

Select one:

a. Process

b. Material Type

c. <mark>Customer Group</mark>

d. Organization element

8. The following are common Material types in SAP ERP except

Select one:

a. Raw Materials

b. Trading Goods

c. Semi-finished Goods

d. <mark>In-coming Materials</mark>

9. Data generated during execution of process steps requires all the following except

Select one:

a. Organizational data

b. Master data

c. Situational data

d. <mark>Process data</mark>

10. Work lists and Online lists are examples of

Select one:

a. Analytics in SAP BI

b. Online Analytical Processing

c. <mark>Online Transactional Processing</mark>

d. Analytics in SAP ERP

Practice Quiz 3

1. ……is responsible for distributing goods and services, negotiating sales conditions, and product liability and rights of recourse.

Select one:

a. Company Code

b. Client

c. <mark>Sales Organization</mark>

d. Distribution Channel

2. …… is used for dividing the market based on geographic regions

Select one:
a. Distribution Channel
b. Company Code
c. Client
d. <mark>Sales Organization</mark>

3. ………… is the highest level of aggregation in sales-related reporting
Select one:
a. <mark>Sales Organization</mark>
b. Distribution Channel
c. Client
d. Company Code

4. …..is responsible for getting materials to customers
Select one:
a. Sales Organization
b. Client
c. Company Code
d. <mark>Distribution Channel</mark>

5. …..is useful for differentiating distribution strategies or approaches
Select one:
a. <mark>Distribution Channel</mark>
b. Company Code
c. Sales Organization
d. Client

6. A company code must have at least one sales organization
Select one:
<mark>True</mark>
False

7. A Sales Organisation cannot have multiple distribution Channels
Select one:
True
<mark>False</mark>

8. A company code cannot have multiple sales organizations
Select one:
True
<mark>False</mark>

9. A sales organization must have at least one distribution channel
Select one:
<mark>True</mark>
False

10. Two different company codes can share the same sales organization
    Select one:
    True
    False
11. …..is useful for differentiating wholesale sales, retail sales, and Internet sales
    Select one:
    a. Distribution Channel
    b. Division
    c. Company Code
    d. Sales Organization
12. …..is useful for consolidating materials with similar characteristics
    Select one:
    a. Distribution Channel
    b. Division
    c. Company Code
    d. Sales Organization
13. A distribution channel can belong to multiple sales organizations
    Select one:
    True
    False
14. A Division can belong to multiple sales organisations
    Select one:
    True
    False
15. A plant must have at least one shipping point
    Select one:
    True
    False
16. A sales organization must have at least one division
    Select one:
    True
    False
17. A unique combination of sales organization and division
    Select one:
    a. Sales area
    b. Distribution Chain
    c. Company Code
    d. Client
18. A…. is responsible for customer credits

Select one:

a. Sales area

b. Distribution Channel

c. <mark>Credit control area</mark>

d. Division

19. The specific combination of Sales organization, Distribution channel, and Division is referred to as …….

Select one:

a. Client

b. Company Code

c. Distribution channel

d. <mark>Sales area</mark>

20. There must be at least one plant defined in a company code.

Select one:

<mark>True</mark>

False

21. A plant must be uniquely assigned to a company code.

Select one:

<mark>True</mark>

False

22. A plant can be assigned to deliver products or services for multiple distribution chains.

Select one:

<mark>True</mark>

False

23. A physical location from which outbound deliveries are sent is known as

Select one:

a. Distribution Channel

b. Sales organization

c. Sales area

d. <mark>Shipping point</mark>

24. A shipping point cannot be assigned to many plants

Select one:

True

<mark>False</mark>

25. A customer can be served by multiple sales areas

Select one:

<mark>True</mark>

False

Practice quiz 4

1. In SAP ERP, a location that holds valuated stock, where production planning is carried out, products and services are created and that houses service or maintenance facilities is called
   Select one:
   a. ==A plant==
   b. A division
   c. A storage location
   d. A manufacturing facility

2. A plant can be assigned to only one Company Code
   Select one:
   ==True==
   False

3. In SAP ERP ….is a place, within a plant, where materials are stored
   Select one:
   a. Purchasing organization
   b. Division
   c. Warehouse
   d. ==Storage location==

4. A Company Code can have only one plant
   Select one:
   True
   ==False==

5. A plant must have at least one storage location
   Select one:
   ==True==
   False

6. A storage location can belong to only one plant
   Select one:
   ==True==
   False

7. …… is responsible for Identifying and selecting vendors, and negotiating general conditions of purchase and contracts
Select one:
a. Company code
b. Purchasing organization
c. Client
d. Division

8. The following are models of a purchasing organization except
Select one:
a. Enterprise-Level
b. Company-Level
c. Division-Level
d. Plant-Level

9. The following are true of enterprise-level purchasing organization except
Select one:
a. Purchasing for all plants across all Company codes
b. One Purchasing Organization assigned to all Company codes in a client
c. Highly decentralized
d. Also known as cross-company code model

10. The following are true of company-level purchasing organization except
Select one:
a. Purchasing for all plants in one or more Company codes
b. Different Purchasing Organizations are assigned to each Company code
c. Also known as cross-plant model
d. Purchasing for all company codes in a Client

11. The following are true of plant-level purchasing organization except
Select one:
a. Also known as cross-plant model
b. Highly decentralized
c. Each plant has its own Purchasing Organization
d. Also known as plant-specific model

12. ……is a buyer or group of buyers responsible for certain materials or groups of materials

Select one:

a. Purchasing organization

b. Division

c. ==Purchasing group==

d. Client

13. A purchasing group can be internal to the company or external

Select one:

==True==

False

14. A purchasing group is assigned to or related to purchasing org

Select one:

True

==False==

15. A transaction that causes a change in stock value or status is known as

Select one:

a. ==Goods movement==

b. Goods issue

c. Goods receipt

d. Goods posting

16. Movement of goods from vendor or production process is known as

Select one:

a. ==Goods receipt==

b. Goods issue

c. Stock transfer

d. Goods posting

17. Movement of goods to sales order or internal consumption is known as

Select one:

a. Goods posting

b. Goods receipt

c. Stock transfer

d. ==Goods issue==

18. Physical movement of material between storage locations is known as

Select one:

a. Transfer posting
b. <mark>Stock transfer</mark>
c. Goods receipt
d. Goods issue

19. Material master data are grouped by different user areas (views)
Select one:
<mark>True</mark>
False

20. Material master data are specific to (defined for) for different organizational levels
Select one:
<mark>True</mark>
False