SAP S/4HANA CLOUD PRIVATE EDITION, SOURCING AND PROCUREMENT (C_TS452_2410) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What should you do to create purchasing info records for consumables without a material master?

A. Reference existing material records

B. Specify the relationship between material group and supplier

C. Use default vendor settings

D. Create a new material master first

2. What is the primary focus of enhancement packages in SAP systems?

A. Integration with legacy systems

B. Expansion of hardware resources

C. Continuous improvement of functionality

D. Development of new user interface standards

3. What does the purchasing value key in a purchase order item determine?

A. Default supplier configurations

B. Order type restrictions

C. Price determination strategy

D. Payment terms

4. What is required for the successful implementation of a procurement strategy?

A. Regular review of supplier performance

B. Frequent changes to purchase requisitions

C. Complete dependency on the purchasing department

D. Limiting communications with suppliers

5. Which characteristics can influence the behavior of account determination when posting scrap?

A. Movement type

B. Scrap reason

C. Plant

D. Product category

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6. What can you specify in a message record?

A. Output medium

B. Purchase order number

C. Delivery date

D. Vendor contact information

7. What method can be utilized to enter an invoice without invoice blocking in SAP S/4HANA?

A. You use manual invoice reduction

B. You switch to "Park incoming invoice" and save the invoice

C. You enter the invoice amount based on suggested quantity and value

D. You reduce the invoice amount to match the original order

8. What should be taken into account when calculating the reorder level of a material?

A. The replenishment time

B. The supplier rating

C. The packaging size

D. The storage conditions

9. What options are available to consistently suggest a specific supplier as the preferred source of supply for a material?

A. You can set the "Regular supplier" indicator in the info record

B. You can mark the supplier as a "fixed supplier" using the order book

C. You can assign multiple suppliers to a single material

D. You can enable auto-sourcing for unspecified materials

10. What capabilities does transaction MIGO offer?

A. Display of the material receipt.

B. Goods Movement reporting.

C. Return delivery processing.

D. Goods Receipt entry.

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What should you do to create purchasing info records for consumables without a material master?

A. Reference existing material records

B. Specify the relationship between material group and supplier

C. Use default vendor settings

D. Create a new material master first

Creating purchasing info records for consumables without a material master requires specifying the relationship between the material group and the supplier. This approach allows for the establishment of purchasing terms and conditions that are applicable to a category of consumables based on their grouping rather than on specific items. When you create purchasing info records in this way, you enable the procurement process to function for items that do not have an individual material master record. This is particularly useful in scenarios where generic or non-specific items are purchased frequently, enabling organizations to streamline their purchasing activities without the overhead of managing a separate material master for every consumable. Utilizing the relationship between a material group and a supplier helps align purchasing processes with the organizational procurement strategy, which can include bulk purchasing agreements or standard pricing arrangements applicable to all items classified within that material group. Other options, such as referencing existing material records or creating a new material master first, do not align with the specific requirement of operating without a material master. Similarly, using default vendor settings does not facilitate the necessary linkage to the material group required for the creation of purchasing info records for these consumables.

2. What is the primary focus of enhancement packages in SAP systems?

A. Integration with legacy systems

B. Expansion of hardware resources

C. Continuous improvement of functionality

D. Development of new user interface standards

The primary focus of enhancement packages in SAP systems is the continuous improvement of functionality. Enhancement packages allow organizations to adopt new innovations and updates without needing a full system upgrade. They provide access to new features, improved processes, and additional functionalities that are intended to enhance the performance and capabilities of the existing SAP system. This incremental approach ensures that businesses can stay current with technological advancements while maintaining the stability of their core systems. The other options fall short in this context. While integration with legacy systems, expansion of hardware resources, and the development of new user interface standards may be relevant considerations within the broader scope of system development and maintenance, they do not encapsulate the main purpose of enhancement packages. These packages are specifically designed to facilitate the ongoing enhancement and evolution of SAP functionality, which is crucial for businesses to remain competitive and efficient in their operations.

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3. What does the purchasing value key in a purchase order item determine?

A. Default supplier configurations

B. Order type restrictions

C. Price determination strategy

D. Payment terms

The purchasing value key in a purchase order item is primarily used to determine the price determination strategy for that item. This key plays a crucial role in establishing how the pricing is calculated and adjusted in the procurement process. It influences which pricing conditions are applied, how discounts or surcharges are handled, and how the overall pricing strategy is executed within the context of a purchase order. Understanding the purchasing value key is essential for accurate cost management, as it can affect the final purchasing price the organization pays for goods or services. By configuring this key effectively, procurement professionals can ensure that the pricing aligns with the company's purchasing agreements, supplier negotiations, and market conditions. The other options address different aspects of procurement processes but do not directly relate to the specific function of the purchasing value key in determining price strategy. For instance, default supplier configurations and payment terms are relevant to the overall procurement framework but do not have the same impact on pricing processes as the purchasing value key does.

4. What is required for the successful implementation of a procurement strategy?

A. Regular review of supplier performance

B. Frequent changes to purchase requisitions

C. Complete dependency on the purchasing department

D. Limiting communications with suppliers

The successful implementation of a procurement strategy significantly relies on the regular review of supplier performance. This practice is essential for ensuring that suppliers meet quality standards, delivery schedules, and pricing expectations established during the procurement process. By regularly evaluating supplier performance, organizations can gain insights into which suppliers are most reliable and cost-effective, allowing for informed decisions regarding future contracts and partnerships. This ongoing assessment helps identify areas for improvement, encourages suppliers to maintain high performance, and supports strategic adjustments in the procurement approach when necessary. In contrast, frequent changes to purchase requisitions can lead to inefficiencies and confusion, undermining the stability of supply chains and the procurement process. Complete dependency on the purchasing department may overlook the benefits of cross-departmental collaboration in procurement, while limiting communications with suppliers could hinder relationship-building and transparency, which are critical for a successful procurement strategy. Thus, regular review of supplier performance stands out as a foundational requirement for effective procurement management.

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5. Which characteristics can influence the behavior of account determination when posting scrap?

A. Movement type

B. Scrap reason

C. Plant

D. Product category

The behavior of account determination when posting scrap is influenced primarily by the movement type. In the context of inventory management in SAP S/4HANA, movement types define how stock changes are recorded, including posts related to scrap. Each movement type is associated with specific movement logic and has predefined settings that determine how inventory and financial impacts are handled in the system. This means that when scrap is posted, the movement type will dictate which accounts are affected in the general ledger. Understanding the role of movement type in accounting for scrap postings is crucial for ensuring that financial records accurately reflect the physical changes in inventory. For example, different movement types may lead to postings in different accounts, based on how scrap is categorized (for instance, whether it is considered a loss or write-off). While factors such as scrap reason, plant, and product category might have relevance in overall inventory management and reporting, they do not directly dictate account determination in the same way that movement type does when it comes to posting scrap. Each of these other factors can provide context but does not specifically control or determine which accounts will be affected in the financial transactions.

6. What can you specify in a message record?

A. Output medium

B. Purchase order number

C. Delivery date

D. Vendor contact information

In a message record within the context of SAP S/4HANA Cloud, you can specify the output medium. The output medium is critical as it determines how a message is communicated to the relevant parties involved in the procurement process. This could include options such as print, email, or fax, allowing organizations to tailor their communication methods based on their operational needs and the preferences of the recipients. The ability to define the output medium ensures that messages are dispatched effectively and in a timely manner, directly influencing the efficiency of the procurement process. By managing how information is sent and received, organizations can enhance their workflow and maintain better relationships with vendors and other stakeholders. In contrast, while the purchase order number, delivery date, and vendor contact information are essential elements in a procurement process, they are typically predefined or managed in related document records, rather than being adjustable within the message record itself. The message record focuses on the logistics of communication rather than the specific procurement data.

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7. What method can be utilized to enter an invoice without invoice blocking in SAP S/4HANA?

A. You use manual invoice reduction

B. You switch to "Park incoming invoice" and save the invoice

C. You enter the invoice amount based on suggested quantity and value

D. You reduce the invoice amount to match the original order

In SAP S/4HANA, entering an invoice without blocking is a straightforward process that involves understanding the different methods available for handling invoices. The method of using manual invoice reduction allows users to reduce the amount of an invoice proactively before it is processed fully, thereby preventing the block that typically occurs when discrepancies arise between the invoice and the purchase order. Manual invoice reduction is particularly useful in situations where adjustments need to be made based on corrections or negotiations with the supplier. By utilizing this method, users can ensure that the invoice reflects the appropriate amounts, leading to smoother processing without the risk of triggering invoice blocks for inconsistencies. The other options revolve around invoice processing strategies that do not directly address the situation of avoiding a blocking scenario effectively. For instance, "Park incoming invoice" is useful for temporarily saving invoices for further processing but may still lead to blocking issues if not addressed properly. Inputting the invoice amount based on suggested quantities does not guarantee avoidance of blocks either, as the discrepancies may still arise when compared to the original purchase order. Similarly, reducing the invoice amount to match the original order could address discrepancies but may result in blocking if not handled as a proactive strategy from the outset.

8. What should be taken into account when calculating the reorder level of a material?

A. The replenishment time

B. The supplier rating

C. The packaging size

D. The storage conditions

When calculating the reorder level of a material, it is essential to consider the replenishment time. Reorder level is the point at which a new order should be placed to ensure that stock does not run out before the next delivery arrives. This is closely tied to the replenishment time, which is the total time taken from placing an order until the new stock is available for use. If the replenishment time is not accurately considered, there is a risk of stockouts, leading to potential interruptions in the supply chain and production processes. Understanding the replenishment time allows a business to set the reorder level at a point that takes into account lead times, thereby ensuring that new stock arrives before existing inventory is depleted. The other factors, while important in their respective contexts, do not directly influence the calculation of reorder levels in the same critical way as replenishment time does. Supplier rating may affect the reliability of delivery but does not directly change when to reorder. Packaging size and storage conditions impact inventory management and handling, but they do not govern the timing of reordering materials.

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9. What options are available to consistently suggest a specific supplier as the preferred source of supply for a material?

A. You can set the "Regular supplier" indicator in the info record

B. You can mark the supplier as a "fixed supplier" using the order book

C. You can assign multiple suppliers to a single material

D. You can enable auto-sourcing for unspecified materials

Setting the "Regular supplier" indicator in the info record is a reliable method to consistently suggest a specific supplier as the preferred source of supply for a material. This indicator serves to designate a supplier as the primary choice for purchasing a particular material, influencing the procurement process. When a material is associated with a supplier marked as a regular supplier, the system is more likely to recommend this supplier when creating purchase orders or procurement documents. This helps in streamlining the purchasing process and ensures that the preferred supplier is considered first, aiding in fostering a stable relationship with that supplier and potentially securing better terms. The other options do not provide the same level of consistency or specificity in designating a preferred supplier. Marking a supplier as a "fixed supplier" is less common and does not specifically align with the established procurement conventions. Assigning multiple suppliers to a single material does allow for flexibility in sourcing but does not inherently prioritize any specific supplier for automated recommendations. Enabling auto-sourcing for unspecified materials adds another layer of complexity, as it may lead to unpredictable supplier selection that does not guarantee adherence to preferred sourcing strategies. Thus, setting the "Regular supplier" indicator is the most effective and straightforward means of ensuring a particular supplier is consistently suggested in procurement processes.

10. What capabilities does transaction MIGO offer?

A. Display of the material receipt.

B. Goods Movement reporting.

C. Return delivery processing.

D. Goods Receipt entry.

Transaction MIGO in SAP S/4HANA is a versatile tool encompassing various functionalities related to inventory management and goods movement. Among the listed capabilities, the correct choice emphasizes the display of material receipts, which is a primary function associated with MIGO. Using MIGO, users can view the details of material receipts already processed in the system, which includes information like the quantities received, the materials involved, and the associated purchase orders. This capability is vital for tracking inventory status and ensuring accuracy in stock management. In addition to the ability to display material receipts, MIGO also supports numerous other vital operations related to goods movements, such as executing goods receipts and returns. While the emphasis here is on display, it is important to recognize the broader set of functionalities offered by MIGO, which includes reporting goods movements and managing return deliveries, all critical for effective supply chain and inventory processes.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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