

SAP Materials Management (MM) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which document specifies the conditions under which material is procured in SAP MM?**
 - A. Purchase Order**
 - B. Material Master Record**
 - C. Quotation**
 - D. Invoice**

- 2. Which statements are true in Purchase Order Processing?**
 - A. Field data populates based on supplier selected**
 - B. Changes are restricted to specific fields**
 - C. Data sections are irrelevant**
 - D. Draft orders are never created automatically**

- 3. In the context of MRP, what role does the exception type play?**
 - A. It defines the priority for order processing**
 - B. It determines the materials to be reordered**
 - C. It identifies critical issues in the supply chain**
 - D. It assists in the creation of MRP lists**

- 4. In SAP MM, which document fields can you include in message determination with condition technique?**
 - A. Material group**
 - B. Purchasing group**
 - C. Plant**
 - D. Company code**

- 5. What does SAP HANA use to classify the usefulness of data?**
 - A. Temperatures**
 - B. Tiers**
 - C. Confidentiality**
 - D. Colors**

6. Which of these are layers in SAP Best Practice content?

- A. Solution packages**
- B. Process diagrams**
- C. Building blocks**
- D. Scope items**

7. What are some of the SAP Fiori user types?

- A. Developer**
- B. Expert**
- C. Occasional**
- D. Employee**

8. Which transfer postings result in both a material document and an accounting document in SAP Materials Management?

- A. A transfer posting from quality inspection to unrestricted stock**
- B. A material-to-material transfer posting**
- C. A transfer posting between storage locations**
- D. A transfer posting from consignment stock into own stock**

9. Which are key aspects of the Fiori Launchpad?

- A. Role Based starting point for users**
- B. Universal access for all transactions**
- C. Content organized by user preferences**
- D. Key information is randomly organized**

10. Where can purchasing conditions be maintained in SAP MM?

- A. Quotations**
- B. Quota arrangements**
- C. Purchase requisitions**
- D. Outline agreements**

Answers

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- 1. A**
- 2. A**
- 3. D**
- 4. B**
- 5. A**
- 6. A**
- 7. A**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. D**

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Explanations

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1. Which document specifies the conditions under which material is procured in SAP MM?

- A. Purchase Order**
- B. Material Master Record**
- C. Quotation**
- D. Invoice**

The purchase order is the document that specifies the conditions under which material is procured in SAP MM. It contains critical details such as the type of material, quantity, price, delivery dates, and payment terms. This document acts as a formal agreement between the buyer and the supplier, ensuring that both parties are aligned on the specifics of the procurement transaction. Additionally, the purchase order serves as a crucial component in the procurement process by tracking the goods receipt, which confirms that the ordered materials have been delivered as per the terms agreed upon. This document is integral for maintaining records and auditing procurement activities. While the material master record contains essential data about the materials within the system, it does not dictate the specific procurement conditions for a transaction. Quotations may present offers from suppliers, and invoices reflect payment requests, but they do not serve as contractual documents for procurement terms like the purchase order does. Thus, the purchase order is the definitive document that outlines the procurement conditions in SAP MM.

2. Which statements are true in Purchase Order Processing?

- A. Field data populates based on supplier selected**
- B. Changes are restricted to specific fields**
- C. Data sections are irrelevant**
- D. Draft orders are never created automatically**

In Purchase Order Processing within SAP MM, it is essential that field data populates based on the supplier selected. This automatic population facilitates faster and more accurate order creation by reflecting the supplier's specific details, such as payment terms, delivery conditions, and any agreed pricing. As soon as a supplier is chosen within a purchase order, certain fields will auto-fill with the pertinent data linked to that supplier, reducing manual entry errors and ensuring compliance with the terms established in the supplier contract. This efficiency is crucial for maintaining accurate procurement processes and enhancing supplier management, as it allows the purchasing department to focus on strategic tasks rather than repetitive data entry. Having supplier-specific data automatically populated enhances overall efficiency and effectiveness in the procurement cycle, allowing for quicker order processing.

3. In the context of MRP, what role does the exception type play?

- A. It defines the priority for order processing**
- B. It determines the materials to be reordered**
- C. It identifies critical issues in the supply chain**
- D. It assists in the creation of MRP lists**

In the context of Material Requirements Planning (MRP), the exception type plays a vital role in assisting the creation of MRP lists. Exception types categorize the findings of the MRP run, allowing planners to focus on specific issues that require attention. These may include material shortages, excess inventory, or delays in supply, each flagged as an exception type. This categorization enables users to quickly identify which areas need their immediate intervention, streamlining the planning process. By utilizing exception types, MRP lists prioritize the items that need action based on predefined criteria, thereby enhancing decision-making and maintaining the efficiency of inventory management. This mechanism serves as a filter for planners, ensuring they address the most relevant issues in their supply chain, thus optimizing overall operations.

4. In SAP MM, which document fields can you include in message determination with condition technique?

- A. Material group**
- B. Purchasing group**
- C. Plant**
- D. Company code**

In SAP MM, the condition technique used for message determination allows the system to dynamically manage output messages based on certain document fields. Among the choices provided, the purchasing group plays a pivotal role in this process. The purchasing group is essential because it aligns with specific buying activities and responsibilities within an organization. When configured in the message determination process, the purchasing group can influence the outputs triggered for purchase orders, requests for quotations, or other purchasing-related documents. This means that messages such as order confirmations or delivery information can be customized based on the purchasing group responsible for the procurement. In contrast, while fields like material group, plant, and company code are important in the procurement process, they typically do not serve as primary determinants in message output determination through the condition technique. For instance, the plant is more closely tied to inventory management and logistics. The company code is relevant for financial reporting, and while the material group offers insights on categorization for purchasing analysis, it does not hold the same pivotal role as the purchasing group in the context of determining output messages. Thus, the inclusion of the purchasing group in message determination is significant as it directly enhances the relevance and accuracy of communication related to procurement activities within the SAP MM framework.

5. What does SAP HANA use to classify the usefulness of data?

A. Temperatures

B. Tiers

C. Confidentiality

D. Colors

The correct classification system used by SAP HANA to evaluate the usefulness of data is based on tiers. SAP HANA employs a tiered storage model that categorizes data into different levels (or "tiers") depending on its access frequency and importance. This allows for optimized data management and retrieval processes, wherein frequently accessed, critical data can be stored in faster, more expensive storage, while less critical and infrequently accessed data is stored in slower, more cost-effective storage. The tiered approach ensures efficient use of resources and better performance as it allows for balancing the trade-off between cost and speed. By classifying data into tiers, organizations can achieve significant improvements in processing speed and operational efficiency, particularly for analytical operations prevalent in environments utilizing SAP HANA. In contrast, other options like temperatures, confidentiality, and colors do not accurately reflect the methodology used by SAP HANA for classifying data. Temperatures could imply a metaphorical scale of hot and cold data but do not represent an actual classification method within SAP HANA. Confidentiality relates to data security and access controls rather than usefulness classification, and colors do not have any established framework within SAP HANA for data classification.

6. Which of these are layers in SAP Best Practice content?

A. Solution packages

B. Process diagrams

C. Building blocks

D. Scope items

The correct answer identifies solution packages as a layer in SAP Best Practice content. In the context of SAP Best Practices, solution packages serve as comprehensive sets of thematically grouped content that include pre-configured processes, documentation, and other relevant materials designed to support specific business scenarios. These packages are structured to provide organizations with a clear pathway to implement SAP solutions effectively, streamlining the adoption of best practices in business processes. The other options, while relevant to the broader understanding of SAP Best Practices, do not represent the primary layers as solution packages do. Process diagrams are valuable visual representations of business processes; however, they are components rather than standalone layers. Building blocks are modular components of SAP solutions that can be utilized in various configurations to meet specific needs. Scope items refer to predefined functionalities within SAP that outline what is included in certain solution packages. Each of these elements contributes to the overall framework of SAP Best Practices but does not encapsulate the concept of a layer in the same way that solution packages do.

7. What are some of the SAP Fiori user types?

- A. Developer**
- B. Expert**
- C. Occasional**
- D. Employee**

The correct answer, which identifies one of the SAP Fiori user types, emphasizes the varied roles that interact with the Fiori applications. The "Developer" is a key user type, as they are responsible for creating, customizing, and enhancing Fiori applications to meet specific business needs. This user type is essential in ensuring that the applications function optimally and can be tailored to the unique workflows of an organization. In the context of Fiori, other user types typically include roles such as "Expert" and "Occasional," which represent different frequencies and intensities of use. Experts would generally possess in-depth knowledge and use the system extensively for specialized functions, while occasional users might interact with the system infrequently for specific, limited tasks. The term "Employee," while potentially relevant in certain contexts, does not specifically fit into the defined user types for SAP Fiori, focusing more broadly on any individual who utilizes the system in a workplace setting. Understanding the developer role is crucial for recognizing the importance of tailored solutions and applications within the SAP Fiori framework to enhance user experience and operational efficiency.

8. Which transfer postings result in both a material document and an accounting document in SAP Materials Management?

- A. A transfer posting from quality inspection to unrestricted stock**
- B. A material-to-material transfer posting**
- C. A transfer posting between storage locations**
- D. A transfer posting from consignment stock into own stock**

The correct answer involves understanding the nature of different transfer postings within SAP Materials Management. A material-to-material transfer posting is a transaction that involves not only moving the physical material but also affects the inventory valuation and stock levels, thereby necessitating the generation of both a material document and an accounting document. When a material-to-material transfer occurs, the system tracks changes in quantities and values for both materials involved. This dual documentation ensures accurate record-keeping for inventory and financial purposes, maintaining the integrity of stock levels and accounting reports. In contrast, other types of transfer postings may not always generate both types of documents. For instance, a transfer posting from quality inspection to unrestricted stock primarily focuses on removing restrictions from stock, which usually just results in a material document, but the accounting impact may differ depending on whether the valuation is affected. Similarly, a transfer posting between storage locations generally alters stock levels within the same material category and does not impact the valuation, resulting in only a material document. Lastly, a transfer posting from consignment stock into own stock usually generates an accounting document, particularly as it involves value changes, but may not engage in material-to-material dynamics that require dual documentation. Thus, a material-to-material transfer posting is uniquely positioned in this context as it inherently

9. Which are key aspects of the Fiori Launchpad?

- A. Role Based starting point for users**
- B. Universal access for all transactions**
- C. Content organized by user preferences**
- D. Key information is randomly organized**

The Fiori Launchpad serves as a central entry point for users interacting with the SAP ecosystem, emphasizing the importance of a tailored user experience. One of its key aspects is that it is role-based, meaning the launchpad provides users with access to applications and transactions that align with their specific roles within the organization. This personalization enhances productivity by ensuring users see relevant tools that cater to their responsibilities, eliminating unnecessary clutter and confusion that could arise from a one-size-fits-all interface. In contrast to other aspects, the focus on role-based accessibility means that each user's experience can be customized, making it easier for them to find and utilize applications pertinent to their daily tasks. This aspect directly contributes to improved efficiency and user satisfaction, as users are not overwhelmed by unrelated features, facilitating a smoother workflow. While universal access and the organization of content can be important considerations in a functional launchpad, they do not capture the core essence of how Fiori is designed to facilitate user interaction. The option regarding random organization does not align with the Fiori philosophy, which is meticulously aimed at delivering a structured and logical user interface.

10. Where can purchasing conditions be maintained in SAP MM?

- A. Quotations**
- B. Quota arrangements**
- C. Purchase requisitions**
- D. Outline agreements**

Purchasing conditions in SAP MM can be maintained in outline agreements. Outline agreements are long-term agreements between a purchasing organization and a vendor. They can be of two types: contracts and scheduling agreements. Within these agreements, specific purchasing conditions such as pricing, delivery terms, and other contractual obligations can be defined and maintained. Outline agreements are beneficial for establishing terms over longer periods, ensuring favorable pricing arrangements based on anticipated purchasing volumes, or locking in prices over a designated timeline. This functionality allows purchasing organizations to manage their procurement processes more effectively, ensuring compliance with the agreed terms and improving supplier relationships. In contrast, quotations, quota arrangements, and purchase requisitions serve different purposes in the procurement process. Quotations are typically used to gather price information from potential vendors before committing to a purchase but do not hold long-term conditions. Quota arrangements deal with distributing procurement quantities among different suppliers but do not focus on detailed terms and conditions. Purchase requisitions are internal documents used to request the purchase of goods and services and may initiate the procurement process, but they do not inherently establish purchasing conditions like outline agreements do.