

SAP PRODUCTION PLANNING & MANUFACTURING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://saprodplanningmfg.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What advantages does using Kanban provide?**
 - A. Replenishments based on centralized planning
 - B. Replenishments created close to actual need
 - C. It is a simplified form of production control
 - D. It is mostly accomplished by manual postings
- 2. What are pillars of SAP Activate?**
 - A. SAP Best Practices
 - B. Guided Configuration
 - C. Premium Engagement
 - D. SAP MaxAttention
- 3. In Make-to-order production, which field controls planning of components as sales order specific stock?**
 - A. The Planning Strategy of the finished product
 - B. The item category of the component in the BOM
 - C. The Individual/Collective indicator of the component
 - D. The MRP Type of the component
- 4. Which strategy can be used to manage production priorities in scheduling?**
 - A. Finite scheduling
 - B. Infinite scheduling
 - C. Lead time scheduling
 - D. Just-in-time scheduling
- 5. Where should DMS document links be assigned to ensure they are copied to production orders automatically?**
 - A. Material master
 - B. Work center
 - C. Bill of material
 - D. Routing header

- 6. Which methods can you use to achieve a feasible production planning case of capacity constraints?**
- A. Select an alternative mode on a resource.
 - B. Adjust the available capacity.
 - C. Reduce the planning window.
 - D. Form optimal sequences to reduce setup times.
- 7. What is the main benefit of using the flexible planning scope in MRP Live?**
- A. It creates rigid material requirements
 - B. It supports demand-driven planning
 - C. It enables simpler data maintenance
 - D. It requires fewer resources
- 8. Which time elements are part of a routing operation?**
- A. Move time
 - B. Queue time
 - C. Goods receipt processing time
 - D. Float after production
- 9. What are attributes of the SAP S/4HANA Simplification list?**
- A. It was created for better planning and estimation on your way to S/4HANA
 - B. It can have a business and technical impact
 - C. It details transactions and solution capabilities at a functional level
 - D. It serves only as documentation and is not meant for practical implementation
- 10. What basis can be used to determine how a production order is credited or debited in cost object controlling?**
- A. Milestone-related
 - B. Cost-related
 - C. Product-related
 - D. Order-related

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What advantages does using Kanban provide?

- A. Replenishments based on centralized planning
- B. Replenishments created close to actual need**
- C. It is a simplified form of production control
- D. It is mostly accomplished by manual postings

Using Kanban provides the advantage of creating replenishments close to actual need, which is fundamental to the Kanban system. This approach allows for a more responsive and flexible production process. By relying on visual signals that indicate when more stock is needed, companies can align inventory levels closely with real-time demand rather than forecasts or centralized plans. This Just-in-Time (JIT) philosophy minimizes excess inventory and reduces waste, leading to more efficient operations. In contrast, replenishments based on centralized planning can lead to overproduction or stockpiling, as they are not designed to react swiftly to actual consumption patterns. While a simplified form of production control can be beneficial, the key characteristic of Kanban is its focus on actual demand rather than simplified planning processes. Manual postings, while sometimes used in Kanban systems, are not intrinsic to the main advantage of using Kanban, as many modern implementations leverage electronic systems for tracking and management. Overall, the essence of Kanban is its responsiveness to real-time needs, making it an effective strategy in production and inventory management.

2. What are pillars of SAP Activate?

- A. SAP Best Practices
- B. Guided Configuration
- C. Premium Engagement**
- D. SAP MaxAttention

The pillars of SAP Activate encompass the core components that guide organizations in the implementation of SAP solutions. Among these, SAP Best Practices play a crucial role, as they represent a collection of pre-configured processes based on industry standards and proven methods that help organizations streamline their projects. Guided Configuration is another key aspect, as it provides a user-friendly interface to guide users through the configuration process, enabling faster and more efficient implementation. Premium Engagement and SAP MaxAttention, while valuable services offered by SAP, do not constitute the fundamental pillars of SAP Activate itself. Premium Engagement provides tailored services that offer more personalized support and resources for organizations, which may enhance implementation but are not intrinsic to the core framework of SAP Activate. Similarly, SAP MaxAttention offers premium support for critical SAP solutions, ensuring system reliability and performance, but again, it does not serve as a foundational pillar like the others mentioned. Thus, recognizing the correct pillars of SAP Activate is essential for understanding the framework's approach to successful SAP solution deployment, highlighting the importance of established best practices and guided configurations that drive effective project implementation efforts.

3. In Make-to-order production, which field controls planning of components as sales order specific stock?

- A. The Planning Strategy of the finished product
- B. The item category of the component in the BOM
- C. The Individual/Collective indicator of the component**
- D. The MRP Type of the component

In Make-to-order production, the planning of components as sales order specific stock is primarily controlled by the Individual/Collective indicator of the component. This indicator is essential as it specifies whether a component is planned individually for each sales order or collectively across multiple sales orders. When the Individual indicator is set, this means that the component will be allocated specifically to a certain sales order, ensuring that inventory is tracked and planned in a manner that directly correlates with the needs of that order. This is particularly crucial in Make-to-order scenarios where products are manufactured only upon receiving a specific customer order, and therefore, each component must be closely monitored to meet the order's requirements. The other fields, while important in the overall planning process, do not directly control this specific aspect of Make-to-order production. For instance, the Planning Strategy of the finished product dictates the broader approach to production planning, the item category in the BOM is used to define characteristics of the components, and the MRP Type indicates how the material will be handled in terms of planning and scheduling. However, none of these factors are as directly tied to the concept of individual component allocation to specific sales orders as the Individual/Collective indicator is.

4. Which strategy can be used to manage production priorities in scheduling?

- A. Finite scheduling**
- B. Infinite scheduling
- C. Lead time scheduling
- D. Just-in-time scheduling

Finite scheduling is a method used to manage production priorities effectively in scheduling by considering the constraints of resources, such as labor and machinery, and ensuring that work does not exceed these limitations. This approach allows for a more realistic scheduling of production activities, as it focuses on the availability of resources and ensures that tasks are scheduled based on actual capabilities rather than theoretical maximum output. Using finite scheduling helps to prioritize production tasks effectively, aligning scheduled jobs with the available capacity. This is particularly beneficial in environments where resource constraints are significant, as it prevents overloading resources and helps manage lead times and workflows more efficiently. It enables managers to create schedules that reflect the true operational capabilities of the production system, reducing bottlenecks and improving overall efficiency. The other scheduling methods do not prioritize resources in the same way. For instance, infinite scheduling allows for planning without regard to capacity, which can lead to unrealistic production plans. Lead time scheduling focuses on the total time needed for production but does not necessarily align with capacity constraints. Just-in-time scheduling aims to align production closely with demand but may not prioritize resource availability effectively, potentially leading to missed deadlines if resources are not properly managed.

5. Where should DMS document links be assigned to ensure they are copied to production orders automatically?

A. Material master

B. Work center

C. Bill of material

D. Routing header

Assigning DMS (Document Management System) document links at the material master level ensures that these links are automatically copied to production orders as needed. The material master is a central repository of information about a product, encompassing various details such as specifications, purchasing and sales data, and, importantly, associated documents relevant to that specific material. When DMS links are assigned to the material master, they become part of the material's data structure. As production orders are created using that material, the related DMS documents are included automatically, facilitating access to pertinent information like drawings or specifications directly tied to the production of that material. This streamlines production by ensuring that all necessary documentation is readily available to users working with production orders, improving efficiency and reducing the risk of errors due to missing or misaligned documents. Additionally, assigning DMS links at other levels, such as work centers or routings, does not guarantee the same automatic propagation to production orders, as these assignments might only pertain to specific processes rather than the broader context of the material itself.

6. Which methods can you use to achieve a feasible production planning case of capacity constraints?

A. Select an alternative mode on a resource.

B. Adjust the available capacity.

C. Reduce the planning window.

D. Form optimal sequences to reduce setup times.

Selecting an alternative mode on a resource is a valid method for addressing capacity constraints in production planning. Production resources often have multiple operational modes, each with different capacities or efficiencies. By selecting an alternative mode, you can shift to a more optimal or underutilized mode of operation that can handle the required production volume. This flexibility allows organizations to better align their production capacity with demand and resource availability. Additionally, utilizing alternative modes can help in scenarios where certain modes are experiencing high levels of congestion or bottlenecks, thus improving overall production efficiency. This approach not only mitigates the issues caused by capacity constraints but also aids in maximizing the use of existing resources without the immediate need for additional capital investment. While other methods might also provide solutions to capacity constraints, selecting an optimal operational mode directly addresses the issue by leveraging existing resources effectively.

7. What is the main benefit of using the flexible planning scope in MRP Live?

- A. It creates rigid material requirements
- B. It supports demand-driven planning**
- C. It enables simpler data maintenance
- D. It requires fewer resources

The main benefit of using the flexible planning scope in MRP Live is that it supports demand-driven planning. This planning approach is crucial as it allows organizations to adapt their production schedules and inventory levels based on actual demand rather than relying solely on forecasts. By focusing on real demand signals, companies can optimize their resources, reduce waste, and improve responsiveness to market changes. Flexible planning enhances the versatility of material requirements planning (MRP), allowing for adjustments that align more closely with consumer behavior. This can lead to better inventory management, as production can be fine-tuned in real-time to avoid overproduction or shortages. Additionally, the integration of demand-driven planning within MRP Live helps streamline the planning process by making it more dynamic and aligned with supply chain realities, ultimately supporting the organization's goal of operational efficiency.

8. Which time elements are part of a routing operation?

- A. Move time**
- B. Queue time
- C. Goods receipt processing time
- D. Float after production

In the context of a routing operation within SAP Production Planning, the relevant time elements primarily focus on the actual processing and movement of materials throughout the manufacturing process. Move time specifically pertains to the time taken to transport materials from one work center to another. This logistical aspect is crucial in ensuring that production flows smoothly and that items are available at the necessary locations when needed for further processing. Move time is essential as it directly affects the overall efficiency of the production processes. When designing a routing, it is vital to account for how long it will take to move materials between operations, as this impacts lead times and scheduling. Understanding time elements like move time allows planners to create more accurate production schedules, leading to better resource utilization and minimized downtime. Other aspects of routing or operations may include queue time, which is the waiting time before the operation begins, and float after production, which refers to the additional time allowed before the next steps, but these do not represent the movement of goods like move time does.

9. What are attributes of the SAP S/4HANA Simplification list?

- A. It was created for better planning and estimation on your way to S/4HANA**
- B. It can have a business and technical impact
- C. It details transactions and solution capabilities at a functional level
- D. It serves only as documentation and is not meant for practical implementation

The attributes of the SAP S/4HANA Simplification list focus on providing a clear understanding of how to transition to S/4HANA, highlighting both enhancements and necessary changes. The correct choice articulates that the list was designed to support organizations in their planning and estimation efforts as they move towards implementing S/4HANA. This resource aims to streamline the transition process by outlining key considerations, potential implications on existing setups, and important actions that need to be taken for a successful migration. It serves as a practical guideline for organizations to anticipate changes and adapt their planning and strategy accordingly, ensuring a smoother transition rather than just being a passive document. While other aspects regarding the list might add context, the primary function of assisting organizations in their path to S/4HANA through better planning and estimation makes this attribute particularly significant.

10. What basis can be used to determine how a production order is credited or debited in cost object controlling?

- A. Milestone-related
- B. Cost-related
- C. Product-related**
- D. Order-related

The correct basis for determining how a production order is credited or debited in cost object controlling is product-related. In the context of SAP Production Planning, cost object controlling is primarily focused on tracking the costs associated with the various products being produced. Each product may have its own specific cost structure, which can include direct costs like materials and labor, and indirect costs such as overhead. When a production order is created, the costs incurred during the production process can be directly associated with the product. This relationship is essential for accurate accounting, as it ensures that all expenses related to the creation of a specific product are captured, leading to precise profitability analysis. Other bases like milestone-related, cost-related, and order-related refer to different aspects of controlling processes but do not specifically align with how production order costs are attributed to products. For instance, milestone-related could imply tracking costs based on project milestones, while cost-related might refer to broader categorization of costs that don't specifically tie back to individual products. Order-related could suggest an emphasis on the production order itself rather than the product being manufactured. Therefore, product-related is the most accurate choice, as it directly addresses the need to associate costs with the products being produced, ensuring a clear and organized approach to cost management within

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:

<https://saproductplanningmfg.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE