

SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private Edition, Sourcing and Procurement (C_TS452_2410) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Which of the following stock types is typically used for goods received but awaiting inspection?**
 - A. Restricted stock**
 - B. Quality inspection stock**
 - C. Standard stock**
 - D. Blocked stock**
- 2. Where is the low-level code for material planning sequence stored in SAP S/4HANA?**
 - A. MRP planning file**
 - B. Routing**
 - C. Bill of material**
 - D. Purchase order**
- 3. At what level is output management for purchasing documents activated in SAP S/4HANA?**
 - A. Company code level**
 - B. Plant level**
 - C. Application object level**
 - D. Document type level**
- 4. What can you control with the confirmation control key?**
 - A. The sequence of required confirmations**
 - B. Whether a confirmation is a prerequisite for a goods receipt**
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above**
- 5. 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**

6. For which processes is material valuation at plant level mandatory in SAP Materials Management?

- A. Physical Inventory**
- B. Product costing**
- C. Production planning**
- D. Invoice verification**

7. Which options are features of a scheduling agreement?

- A. A scheduling agreement item is always plan-specific**
- B. A material master record is optional in a scheduling agreement item**
- C. A scheduling agreement can be used for a consignment process**
- D. All of the above**

8. What is necessary for automatic release creation in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Release planning profile**
- B. Release creation profile**
- C. Release review profile**
- D. Automatic approval profile**

9. Which of the following are characteristics of supplier evaluation in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Configurable questionnaires**
- B. Supplier rating based on sales**
- C. Sending questionnaires to suppliers**
- D. Automated performance tracking**

10. To determine different accounts when posting goods issues, which account assignments are necessary?

- A. Assign account grouping code vng to transaction gbb.**
- B. Assign account grouping code vbr to transaction gbb.**
- C. Assign account grouping code vng to transaction kgx.**
- D. Assign account grouping code vbr to transaction kgx.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following stock types is typically used for goods received but awaiting inspection?

- A. Restricted stock**
- B. Quality inspection stock**
- C. Standard stock**
- D. Blocked stock**

The stock type that is typically used for goods received but awaiting inspection is quality inspection stock. This type of stock is specifically designated for inventory that has been received but has not yet passed through the quality inspection process. This ensures that any items that might not meet quality standards can be identified before they are used or sold. Quality inspection stock serves as a temporary holding area in the inventory management process, allowing organizations to ensure compliance with quality control measures. It helps in maintaining the overall integrity of the inventory by segregating items that need further evaluation to ensure they meet the company's specified criteria for quality. Other stock types have different functions: restricted stock may indicate that certain inventory items are not available for certain transactions, standard stock represents regular inventory available for use, and blocked stock is typically used for inventory that cannot be used or sold for various reasons, such as discrepancies or damage. Each of these stock types serves a unique purpose in inventory control, but for goods specifically awaiting inspection, quality inspection stock is the designated category.

2. Where is the low-level code for material planning sequence stored in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. MRP planning file**
- B. Routing**
- C. Bill of material**
- D. Purchase order**

The low-level code for material planning sequence is indeed stored in the MRP planning file. This planning file contains critical information for material requirements planning (MRP) processes in SAP S/4HANA. The low-level code is essential as it indicates the hierarchical position of each material in the planning sequence, allowing the system to determine how materials are dependent on one another in the production process. When MRP is executed, the system uses this planning file to identify which materials need to be planned, based on the requirements generated from both demand and inventory levels. It helps in establishing production schedules and procurement activities effectively. The other options, such as routing, bill of material, and purchase order, serve different purposes in the production and procurement process, but they do not specifically house the low-level codes utilized in MRP planning. Routing focuses on the sequence of operations for manufacturing, bill of material lists all of the components required for a product, and purchase orders are transactional documents for procuring goods, rather than planning sequences.

3. At what level is output management for purchasing documents activated in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Company code level**
- B. Plant level**
- C. Application object level**
- D. Document type level**

Output management in SAP S/4HANA for purchasing documents is indeed activated at the application object level. This means that settings for output management can be tailored based on specific application objects, which include various purchasing documents such as purchase orders, purchase requisitions, and contracts. By managing outputs at this level, organizations benefit from a streamlined process that allows them to define how different types of purchasing documents are processed and communicated. This can include configurations for print outputs, email communications, and EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), allowing for flexibility and adaptability depending on the needs of the business and the specific application objects being managed. In contrast, activating output management at other levels, such as company code, plant, or document type levels, would limit the granularity and specificity of how outputs can be controlled and executed. For example, company code level activation would apply output configurations uniformly across all documents for that code, lacking the customization needed for different purchasing document types.

4. What can you control with the confirmation control key?

- A. The sequence of required confirmations**
- B. Whether a confirmation is a prerequisite for a goods receipt**
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of the above**

The confirmation control key is a critical parameter used in the procurement process within SAP S/4HANA, specifically regarding how confirmations related to goods and services are managed. The control key allows organizations to define how confirmation requirements are handled throughout the logistics process. When you configure the confirmation control key, you have the flexibility to set rules that determine the sequence of required confirmations. This means you can prioritize which confirmations must be received first or set specific conditions under which confirmations are to be provided. For instance, in a complex procurement scenario involving multiple stages or goods movements, managing the sequence of confirmations can ensure that all necessary checks are completed before progressing to the next step. Additionally, the control key allows you to specify whether a confirmation is a prerequisite for a goods receipt. This is essential for maintaining quality control as it ensures that only goods, which have been confirmed to meet specified standards, are accepted into inventory. By enforcing this prerequisite, organizations can mitigate risks associated with accepting substandard or incorrect deliveries. By controlling both the sequence of confirmations and establishing prerequisites for goods receipts, the confirmation control key plays a vital role in streamlining procurement and ensuring processes align with quality and compliance standards. Thus, it is accurate to say that both elements mentioned can indeed be managed through the

5. 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**
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- 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.

6. For which processes is material valuation at plant level mandatory in SAP Materials Management?

- A. Physical Inventory**
- B. Product costing**
- C. Production planning**
- D. Invoice verification**

Material valuation at the plant level is integral to the product costing process in SAP Materials Management because it directly influences the determination of production costs for manufactured goods. Accurate valuation at the plant level ensures that all costs associated with materials, including procurement, storage, and any overhead, are appropriately allocated and reflected in the overall cost of goods sold. This is critical for financial reporting and profitability analysis, making it essential for product costing purposes. In contrast, while physical inventory, production planning, and invoice verification are also important functions within SAP, they do not strictly require plant-level material valuation in the same way that product costing does. Physical inventory primarily focuses on counting and verifying stock, and while it benefits from accurate valuation, it is not mandatory at the plant level for the process to occur. Production planning deals mostly with resource allocation and scheduling rather than direct cost assignment, though material dependency plays a role. Invoice verification ensures that invoices reflect the ordered costs and contract terms but does not necessitate plant-level valuation as a prerequisite for processing.

7. Which options are features of a scheduling agreement?

- A. A scheduling agreement item is always plan-specific**
- B. A material master record is optional in a scheduling agreement item**
- C. A scheduling agreement can be used for a consignment process**
- D. All of the above**

A scheduling agreement serves as a framework for an ongoing supply arrangement between the buyer and the supplier and encompasses various essential features. One key feature is that a scheduling agreement item is always plan-specific. This means that it is designed to fulfill the specific planning requirements by indicating the timeframe and quantities needed, allowing for efficient inventory management and production scheduling. Additionally, the material master record being optional in a scheduling agreement item highlights the flexibility within the scheduling agreement. In some cases, specific items can be handled without a material master, depending on the procurement strategy and the type of products being managed. Furthermore, the ability to use a scheduling agreement for a consignment process is another vital characteristic. This means that goods can be supplied and stored at the buyer's location while ownership remains with the supplier until the goods are consumed or sold. This feature enhances the buyer's flexibility in managing inventory levels without the immediate financial commitment. Overall, these features underscore the capacity of a scheduling agreement to support various procurement strategies while adapting to different supply chain needs. Thus, all options accurately describe distinct features of a scheduling agreement, justifying the conclusion that they are indeed correct.

8. What is necessary for automatic release creation in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Release planning profile**
- B. Release creation profile**
- C. Release review profile**
- D. Automatic approval profile**

The necessity of a release creation profile in SAP S/4HANA for automatic release creation is fundamental. This profile is critical because it defines the parameters and rules that govern how release orders are automatically generated in the system. It establishes the criteria for what constitutes a valid release and ensures that the process aligns with the organization's procurement strategy and needs. The release creation profile can include important configurations such as the types of documents to be considered for automatic release, valid processing times, and the specific conditions under which releases are to be generated. This allows for greater efficiency and consistency in procurement operations, making it possible to streamline workflows and reduce manual intervention. While other profiles such as the release planning profile or release review profile may serve important functions in establishing planning and review mechanisms, they do not directly facilitate the automated generation of releases. Similarly, an automatic approval profile is unrelated to the actual creation of releases but rather focuses on the approval process following their generation. Thus, the release creation profile is uniquely suited to the task of automatic release creation in SAP S/4HANA.

9. Which of the following are characteristics of supplier evaluation in SAP S/4HANA?

- A. Configurable questionnaires**
- B. Supplier rating based on sales**
- C. Sending questionnaires to suppliers**
- D. Automated performance tracking**

Supplier evaluation in SAP S/4HANA includes several key characteristics that facilitate an effective assessment of suppliers, and one of the most crucial is the use of configurable questionnaires. This feature allows organizations to tailor evaluation criteria to meet their specific needs by creating questionnaires that reflect the relevant performance indicators, compliance requirements, and risks associated with each supplier. The flexibility in configuring questionnaires not only ensures the alignment with organizational goals but also enhances the comprehensive assessment of suppliers based on various dimensions, such as quality, delivery, and financial stability. In contrast, supplier rating based on sales does not capture the holistic view that supplier evaluation aims for; it focuses solely on sales figures without considering other critical performance metrics. Sending questionnaires to suppliers, while also a part of the supplier evaluation process, represents only a singular aspect of the broader supplier assessment workflow rather than a characteristic that defines its significance. Automated performance tracking can be an integral part of the supplier evaluation strategy, yet it is not uniquely characterized in terms of developing an evaluation framework through configurable questionnaires. The emphasis on customizable, structured, and targeted assessments through questionnaires is what makes this characteristic stand out as a fundamental aspect of supplier evaluation in SAP S/4HANA.

10. To determine different accounts when posting goods issues, which account assignments are necessary?

- A. Assign account grouping code vng to transaction gbb.**
- B. Assign account grouping code vbr to transaction gbb.**
- C. Assign account grouping code vng to transaction kgx.**
- D. Assign account grouping code vbr to transaction kgx.**

The option that indicates the assignment of account grouping code vbr to transaction gbb is correct because it facilitates the proper categorization of accounts used during the posting of goods issues. In the context of SAP S/4HANA, transaction gbb is specifically linked to the goods movements, which means it is essential to correctly assign the account grouping code that corresponds to the necessary accounts for inventory management, such as expense, asset, or inventory accounts. The account grouping code vbr typically relates to the valuation of stock and its corresponding expense categories, and using it with transaction gbb ensures that when goods issues are posted, the appropriate financial accounts are affected in a way that reflects the company's accounting practices and inventory valuations correctly. This alignment is crucial for accurate financial reporting and inventory management. In contrast, the other options do not establish the correct association needed for posting goods issues effectively. Assigning incorrect account grouping codes to either the gbb or kgx transactions could lead to discrepancies in financial reporting or inventory accounting, ultimately impacting decision-making and operational efficiency.