SAP PP

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

SAMPLE COPY • 30 SELECTED Q & A

10 Beginner • 10 Intermediate • 10 Advanced

Basic Data • MRP • PP-PI • REM • Shop Floor Control

BEGINNER LEVEL

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q1. What are the core Master Data elements required to run standard discrete manufacturing in SAP PP?

Answer: To execute a standard discrete manufacturing process in SAP PP, four core master data elements are required:

Material Master (MM01) - specifically the MRP and Work Scheduling views.

Bill of Material or BOM (CS01) - the list of components needed to make the product.

Work Center (CR01) - the physical location/machine where the operation is performed, containing capacity and costing data.

Routing (CA01) - the sequence of operations defining how the product is manufactured.

Additionally, in S/4HANA, the Production Version (C223) is explicitly mandatory to link the BOM and Routing to the Material.

Example: To manufacture a "Wooden Table", the planner creates a Material Master for the table. They create a BOM listing wood and screws. They create a Work Center representing the "Assembly Workbench". They create a Routing stating: Step 10: Cut Wood, Step 20: Assemble using the Workbench. Finally, a Production Version ties them together.

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q2. How has the Material Number (MATNR) length changed from SAP ECC to SAP S/4HANA?

Answer: In classic SAP ECC, the material number field (MATNR) is restricted to a maximum of 18 characters. In SAP S/4HANA, this field length has been extended to a maximum of 40 characters to accommodate highly complex or legacy numbering systems. However, this feature is optional and must be activated in configuration (Transaction OMSL or via SPRO).

Example: A company acquires a competitor whose internal part numbers are 25 characters long (e.g., BICYCLE-WHEEL-SPOKE-29IN-ALUM). In ECC, they had to map and truncate this to 18 characters. In S/4HANA, the admin activates the 40-character extension, allowing them to load the acquired company's material numbers exactly as they are without cross-reference tables.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q3. What is the primary purpose of Material Requirements Planning (MRP) in SAP PP?

Answer: The primary purpose of MRP is to guarantee material availability for production and sales. It monitors inventory levels, evaluates incoming demand (like Sales Orders or Planned Independent Requirements), and automatically calculates what materials need to be procured or produced, in what quantities, and by what dates to prevent shortages while minimizing excess inventory.

Example: A customer orders 100 bicycles for delivery on Friday. The MRP run evaluates current stock (0 bikes). It automatically generates a Planned Order to assemble 100 bikes by Thursday, and creates Purchase Requisitions for 200 tires to arrive by Wednesday, ensuring the factory can fulfill the customer's order on time.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q4. What is the difference between transaction MD04 (Stock/Requirements List) and MD05 (MRP List)?

Answer: MD04 is a highly dynamic, real-time transaction. If a new sales order is created or a goods receipt is posted, MD04 updates instantly to reflect the current physical reality of the supply chain. MD05 is a static report. It displays a frozen snapshot of the supply/demand situation exactly as it existed at the precise second the last MRP background job was executed.

Example: The nightly MRP job runs at 2:00 AM. At 8:00 AM, a planner checks MD05; it shows an inventory of 50 units. At 9:00 AM, a warehouse worker issues 50 units to a production order. If the planner refreshes MD05, it still says 50 units. If they open MD04, it instantly shows 0 units available.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q5. What is the fundamental difference between SAP PP-Discrete Manufacturing and SAP PP-PI (Process Industries)?

Answer: PP-Discrete is used for manufacturing distinct, countable items (like cars or laptops) using Bills of Materials and Routings. PP-PI is designed for continuous or semi-continuous batch-oriented manufacturing (like chemicals, pharmaceuticals, or food and beverage). PP-PI handles liquid/volume measures, relies heavily on strict Batch Management, utilizes Master Recipes instead of Routings, and uses Control Recipes/PI Sheets to communicate complex instructions to the shop floor.

Example: Assembling a bicycle uses PP-Discrete (1 frame, 2 wheels). Brewing beer uses PP-PI, where 10,000 Liters of liquid are fermented, requiring temperature monitoring, yeast batch traceability, and volume adjustments based on active ingredients.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q6. What are the mandatory Master Data elements required to execute a Process Order in SAP PP-PI?

Answer: To execute a Process Order, you need five core master data elements:

Material Master (with Batch Management often activated).

Bill of Material (BOM) (CS01).

Resource (CRC1) - The PP-PI equivalent of a Work Center.

Master Recipe (C201) - Defines the phases and process instructions.

Production Version (C223) - Mandatory in S/4HANA, linking the Recipe and the BOM.

Example: To make Aspirin, you need the Aspirin Material Master, a BOM for the chemicals, a Reactor Resource, a Master Recipe detailing the mixing phases, and a Production Version to tie them together for MRP.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q7. What is Repetitive Manufacturing (REM) and how does it fundamentally differ from Discrete Manufacturing?

Answer: REM is a production methodology designed for high-volume, continuous, or semi-continuous manufacturing of identical or highly similar products (e.g., consumer packaged goods, automotive components). Unlike Discrete Manufacturing, which uses order-specific tracking (Production Orders), REM is period-based and quantity-based. It

eliminates individual order creation, release, and settlement, utilizing "Run Schedules" and a central "Product Cost Collector" for streamlined execution.

Example: A company makes standardized plastic cups. Creating a distinct production order for every 10,000 cups takes too much administrative effort. Using REM, they simply set a target to produce 100,000 cups this month. Operators log daily production quantities against the material itself, not against a specific order number.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q8. What are the mandatory Master Data prerequisites to enable a material for Repetitive Manufacturing?

Answer: To use REM, four specific master data elements are strictly required:

Material Master (MRP 4 view): The "Repetitive Manufacturing" indicator must be checked, and a "REM Profile" must be assigned.

Production Version (C223): Required to link the BOM and Rate Routing. In REM, the Production Version must also have the "REM Allowed" indicator checked.

Rate Routing (CA21): A simplified routing focused on production rates rather than discrete durations.

Product Cost Collector (KKF6N): The financial bucket where all period costs are gathered.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q9. What is the fundamental process flow for Shop Floor Control (SFC) in Discrete Manufacturing?

Answer: The standard lifecycle of a discrete production order consists of several sequential steps: 1. Order Creation (from a planned order or manually). 2. Material Availability Check. 3. Order Release. 4. Printing of Shop Floor Papers. 5. Material Staging / Goods Issue (Movement Type 261). 6. Execution and Confirmation of Operations. 7. Goods Receipt of finished product (Movement Type 101). 8. Technical Completion (TECO). 9. Order Settlement and Closing (CLSD).

Example: A bicycle factory converts a planned order for 100 bikes into a production order. They check if tires are in stock, release the order, print the pick list, issue the tires to the floor, build the bikes, confirm the labor time, receive the 100 finished bikes into the warehouse, TECO the order, and finance settles the costs.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q10. Explain the difference between transactions CO01, CO02, and CO03.

Answer: These are the core GUI transactions for managing discrete production orders.

CO01: Create Production Order (used to manually create an order without referencing a planned order).

CO02: Change Production Order (used to release the order, change quantities, read new master data, or technically complete it).

CO03: Display Production Order (used to view order details, statuses, and documented goods movements without allowing any changes).

Example: The master scheduler uses CO01 to manually create a rush order for a VIP customer. The shop floor supervisor uses CO02 to release the order to the floor. An auditor later uses CO03 to review who confirmed the labor hours on that order.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q11. How do you physically assign a BOM component to be consumed at a specific Routing operation, and why is this critical for JIT (Just-in-Time) manufacturing?

Answer: By default, all BOM components are required at the start of the very first operation (Operation 0010). To change this, you use "Component Assignment" (Transaction CA02). You open the routing, click the Component Assignment button, and map specific BOM items to specific operation numbers. For JIT manufacturing, this prevents components from arriving at the shop floor days before they are needed, freeing up space and capital.

Example: A complex machine takes 10 days to build. The casing (BOM Item 10) is needed on Day 1 (Op 10). The expensive microchip (BOM Item 20) is only needed on Day 9 (Op 90). Without assignment, MRP tells purchasing to deliver the microchip on Day 1. With component assignment to Op 90, MRP offsets the delivery date to Day 9, saving cash flow.

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q12. Explain the concept of "Alternative Item Groups" in a BOM and how probability is utilized.

Answer: Alternative Item Groups allow a business to specify substitute components if the primary component is out of stock. You group components together using an "Alternative Item Group" alphanumeric string in the BOM item details. You set a "Usage Probability." MRP uses this probability to plan future requirements, but during production order execution, ATP (Available-to-Promise) checks inventory and consumes whichever part is actually available.

Example: A recipe requires 100kg of Sweetener. The primary is Sugar (Prob 80%), Alternative is Corn Syrup (Prob 20%). They are grouped in Alt Group 'A1'. MRP tells purchasing to buy 80kg of Sugar and 20kg of Syrup for future average demand. During the actual production order, if Sugar is entirely out of stock, the system automatically swaps 100% of the requirement to Corn Syrup.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q13. What is the primary difference between Classic MRP (MD01) and MRP Live (MD01N) in S/4HANA?

Answer: Classic MRP (MD01) processes data in the ABAP application layer, transferring massive amounts of data back and forth from the database, causing performance bottlenecks. MRP Live (MD01N) leverages HANA's "Code Pushdown" architecture. It executes the complex MRP matrix mathematics directly inside the HANA in-memory database layer using SQLScript. This results in incredibly fast execution times, allowing businesses to run MRP multiple times a day instead of just overnight.

Example: In an ECC system, running MD01 for 100,000 materials took 6 hours, so it was only run at midnight. After migrating to S/4HANA, running MD01N for the exact same dataset takes 15 minutes, allowing planners to run it at noon to react to morning supply chain disruptions.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q14. What is a "Planning Time Fence" and how do "Firming Types" utilize it?

Answer: The Planning Time Fence (e.g., 10 days) is a protective window defined in the Material Master starting from today. If an MRP Type uses a "Firming Type" (e.g., P1, P2, P3), the system is forbidden from automatically creating, deleting, or rescheduling planned orders that fall within this time fence. It protects the short-term factory schedule from being disrupted by automated MRP changes.

Example: The factory schedule is locked for the next 7 days. The planner sets a 7-day time fence with MRP Type 'P1'. A customer cancels a massive order. Normally, MRP would delete the planned orders. Because of the fence, MRP leaves the planned orders intact and instead throws an exception message telling the human planner to manually review the cancellation.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q15. What is the purpose of "Secondary Resources" in a Master Recipe?

Answer: A phase is assigned to a Primary Resource (the main machine determining the schedule). Secondary Resources are attached to the phase to capture additional capacity constraints or costs that run simultaneously. They do not dictate the lead time, but they reserve capacity (like a human operator or a mobile tool) required during that phase.

Example: Phase 30 is "Fermentation," assigned to Primary Resource "VAT_A" (Runs for 48 hours). The phase requires an operator to check it. "LABOR_POOL" is assigned as a Secondary Resource for 2 hours. S/4HANA schedules the vat for 48 hours, but only blocks 2 hours of human capacity from the labor pool.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q16. How are "Process Instructions" categorized in a Master Recipe?

Answer: Process Instructions define exactly what appears on the PI Sheet or what is sent to the MES. They are categorized by type (Characteristic-based):

Type 1: Process Parameters (Values to send to the machine).

Type 2: Process Data Requests (Input fields asking the operator for values).

Type 3: Process Message Subscriptions (Rules triggering automated messages).

Type 4: Process Data Calculation Formulas (Math performed on the PI sheet).

Example: To tell an operator to check pH, the engineer uses a Type 2 Data Request. It generates a blank box on the PI sheet. The operator types "7.2" into the box.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q17. What are the key control parameters inside a REM Profile (OSP2), and how do they impact the shop floor?

Answer: The REM Profile defines the execution framework. Key parameters include:

Reporting Points: Enforces milestone tracking vs. single-point backflush.

Error Handling: Determines if shortages stop the user with a dialog box or save the error to COGI silently.

Decoupled Backflush: Separates the Goods Receipt from the Component Issue to improve system performance.

Planned Order Reduction: Dictates how the system searches for and reduces planned orders (e.g., reduce oldest orders first).

Example: High-speed bottling line. The consultant unchecks "Error correction in dialog" in the REM profile. This ensures operators can rapidly hit save in MFBF every 5 minutes without being blocked by minor inventory sync errors, delegating inventory corrections to a back-office clerk using COGI.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q18. Explain the concept of "Decoupled Backflush" in REM and why it is used.

Answer: In massive volume environments, simultaneously posting a 101 Goods Receipt and exploding a 500-item BOM for a 261 Goods Issue locks database tables and degrades UI performance for the operator. "Decoupled Backflush" splits this. The operator runs MFBF; the system instantly posts the 101 GR and releases the UI. A background job (Transaction MFBW) processes the heavy BOM explosion and component goods issues asynchronously a few minutes later.

Example: An automotive plant confirms a car every 60 seconds. Standard backflush causes the operator's screen to freeze for 10 seconds. Activating Decoupled Backflush drops the wait time to 1 second, keeping the line moving, while the server processes the component deductions silently in the background.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q19. How does the system determine the Routing to be used when creating a Production Order?

Answer: Routing selection is automated based on the Order Type. In configuration (OPL8 - Order Type Dependent Parameters), a "Routing Selection ID" (e.g., '01') is assigned. When the order is created, the system uses this ID to scan the material's routings. It checks the Routing Status (must be released), the Usage (must be Production), and the lot size. S/4HANA also strictly demands a valid Production Version (C223) linking the routing and BOM.

Example: An order is created for 500 units. The Selection ID tells the system to look for a Production Routing. The system finds Production Version 0001, which links to Routing Group 1, Counter 1, valid for lot sizes 1-1000. The system copies this exact routing into the order.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q20. What is a "Missing Parts List" and how is it managed?

Answer: If the Material Availability Check (OPJK) determines components are missing, the system generates a Missing Parts List within the production order. The order status changes to MSPT (Material Shortage). The planner uses the Missing Parts Information System (CO24) to monitor these orders. When purchasing receives the missing goods into inventory, the planner executes a mass availability check (COMAC) to clear the MSPT status and release the orders.

Example: An order needs chips. Stock is 0. Status becomes MSPT. A PO is delivered, and MIGO adds 100 chips to stock. The planner runs COMAC. The system recalculates, sees the chips, removes the MSPT status, and allows the order to be released to the floor.

ADVANCED LEVEL

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q21. Why is the Migration Cockpit (LTMC / Fiori Migrate Your Data) the preferred method for loading BOMs and Routings in S/4HANA over legacy LSMW?

Answer: LSMW relies on legacy batch input recordings (BDC), which interact with old GUI screens. S/4HANA has dramatically changed the underlying screen structures and required fields (e.g., mandatory Production Versions, MATNR field length). BDCs often break or corrupt data. The SAP S/4HANA Migration Cockpit uses standard APIs and pre-delivered templates specifically designed for the S/4HANA data model. It inherently handles the creation of Production Versions simultaneously with BOMs and Routings, which LSMW cannot easily do.

Example: A data migration team uses LSMW to load 50,000 Routings. The recording fails because a specific S/4HANA sub-screen for capacity no longer exists. Switching to the Migration Cockpit, the user uploads an Excel template. The APIs validate the data, create the Routings, and auto-generate the mandatory Production Versions cleanly.

BASIC DATA (BOMS, ROUTINGS, WORK CENTERS, PRODUCTION VERSIONS)

Q22. How does SAP handle BOMs for highly configurable products (Make-to-Order), and what is a Super BOM?

Answer: Configurable materials use variant configuration (KMAT material type). A "Super BOM" (or Maximum BOM) is created containing every possible component for every possible variation of the product. "Object Dependencies" (Selection Conditions) are assigned to the individual BOM items. When a customer configures the product in a Sales Order, the system evaluates the selected characteristics against the object dependencies to dynamically construct a specific "Order BOM" containing only the necessary parts.

Example: A car manufacturer offers a Sunroof (Option A) or Solid Roof (Option B). The Super BOM contains both parts. A Selection Condition is written in ABAP-like syntax on the Sunroof item: $ROOT.ROOF_TYPE = 'SUNROOF'. When a sales order is saved with characteristic "SUNROOF", MRP ignores the Solid Roof and only triggers demand for the Sunroof part.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q23. Why would MRP Live (MD01N) automatically fall back to classic ABAP planning for a specific material in S/4HANA?

Answer: MRP Live executes in the HANA database layer (SQLScript). However, certain legacy configurations, complex custom BAdIs, or specific planning features (like classic Time-Phased Planning or specific recursive BOM loops) cannot be translated into SQLScript. When MD01N encounters a material with these unsupported attributes, it gracefully "falls back" to the ABAP application server layer to process that specific material using classic MRP logic, ensuring accuracy at the cost of performance.

Example: A company implements a complex custom ABAP user exit (BAdI MD_CHANGE_MRP_DATA) that manipulates quantities based on external weather data. Because HANA SQL cannot execute external ABAP, MRP Live identifies the BAdI, flags the material, routes it to the classic ABAP engine, processes it, and then continues processing the rest of the materials in HANA.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Q24. Explain the architectural shift of "Code Pushdown" in S/4HANA MRP Live.

Answer: In classic ECC MRP (MD01), the ABAP application server reads massive amounts of data (inventory, orders, BOMs) from the database, brings it into the application memory, performs the mathematical calculations (netting, lot sizing), and writes the results back to the database. This data transfer is the bottleneck. "Code Pushdown" moves the mathematical logic down into the database itself (HANA). The HANA DB performs the matrix math natively and instantly, returning only the final result (the planned orders) to the application layer, reducing data transfer latency to near zero.

Example: Exploding a 10-level BOM for 50,000 finished goods required transferring gigabytes of data to the ABAP server in ECC, taking hours. In S/4HANA, the HANA database processes the 10-level matrix explosion internally via SQL in seconds, pushing up only the final generated requirement rows.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q25. How does the integration of SAP Digital Manufacturing (DM) change the traditional PP-PI landscape regarding PI Sheets?

Answer: SAP DM is the cloud-native Manufacturing Execution System (MES) replacing legacy SAP ME/MII. In a modern S/4HANA architecture, traditional ABAP/Browser-based PI Sheets are often deprecated in favor of SAP DM. Master Recipes and Process Orders are sent to DM via the Data Replication Framework (DRF). The operator interacts entirely with the cloud-based "Execution Pods" in SAP DM to view instructions, weigh materials, and sign off. SAP DM aggregates this edge data and sends OData API payloads back to S/4HANA to post the Goods Movements and Confirmations autonomously, eliminating the need for legacy Control Recipes/Process Messages.

Example: A pharma company abandons classic XML PI sheets. They replicate their Master Recipes to SAP DM. On the shop floor, workers use SAP DM cloud pods on iPads. They scan batches, and DM handles the complex execution logic at the edge. DM periodically fires APIs to S/4HANA, silently updating the Process Order status without generating CO53 Control Recipes.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES (PP-PI)

Q26. You need to implement custom validation logic to prevent a Process Order from being saved if a specific QA characteristic is missing from a component batch. Which BAdI do you use, and what is its limitation?

Answer: In S/4HANA, the primary enhancement spot for process orders is the BAdI WORKORDER_UPDATE. You implement logic in the BEFORE_UPDATE or AT_SAVE methods to evaluate the component batches. Limitation: If you place a dialog screen, a COMMIT WORK, or a hard Error message (MESSAGE type E) inside the AT_SAVE method (which runs in the update task), it will cause an immediate system short dump. Validations that require stopping the save must be placed in BEFORE_UPDATE.

Example: A developer uses WORKORDER_UPDATE -> BEFORE_UPDATE. The ABAP code reads the RESB reservation table for the order, checks the batch classification of the chemical. If the "Toxicity" characteristic is blank, the BAdI throws an error: "Toxicity must be evaluated before saving," safely halting the transaction and returning the user to the COR2 screen.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q27. What is the major architectural change in S/4HANA regarding material documents, and how does it massively improve MFBF backflush performance?

Answer: In classic ECC, a 261 backflush required S/4HANA to lock, calculate, and write records to two header/item tables (MKPF/MSEG), along with updating aggregate inventory tables (like MARD), causing massive enqueue bottlenecks during shift changes. In S/4HANA, MKPF and MSEG are eliminated. S/4HANA writes a single flat row to the columnar MATDOC table (integrated with ACDOCA). Aggregate stock is calculated on-the-fly. This eliminates database locking on aggregate tables, allowing thousands of concurrent REM backflushes to process without queuing.

Example: At 5:00 PM, 100 operators run MFBF. In ECC, the system froze trying to update the MARD stock level for a shared generic screw. In S/4HANA, 100 independent inserts hit the MATDOC table simultaneously, returning control to the UI in milliseconds.

REPETITIVE MANUFACTURING (REM)

Q28. A client performs 50,000 REM backflushes a day. The system is crashing due to locking on the Product Cost Collector during activity postings. How is this resolved in S/4HANA?

Answer: Even with MATDOC, simultaneous cost postings to a single Product Cost Collector (AUFK/COBRB tables) can cause CO lock errors. To resolve this, Decoupled Backflushing must be used. Additionally, in S/4HANA, SAP provides specific BAdIs and configuration to aggregate CO postings. Instead of posting 50,000 individual financial documents to the PCC, the system aggregates the activities in memory and writes summarized periodic postings, completely alleviating the database lock on the PCC object.

Example: 50 backflushes hit the same PCC in one minute. S/4HANA aggregates the labor hours. Instead of 50 FI/CO postings, the system processes the goods movements instantly but posts a single grouped financial document for the labor costs to the PCC.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q29. How does S/4HANA differ from ECC regarding the Fiori apps used for Shop Floor Control?

Answer: Classic ECC relied on monolithic GUI transactions (CO01, COOIS). S/4HANA introduces role-based Fiori apps like "Manage Production Orders" and "Manage Production Operations." These apps provide real-time, visual KPI dashboards (e.g., cards showing "Orders with Missing Parts" or "Orders Delayed"). They allow supervisors to hold, release, or print orders directly from the web browser, utilizing CDS views for lightning-fast aggregation without running heavy background reports.

Example: A Production Supervisor logs into the Fiori Launchpad on a tablet. The "Manage Production Orders" tile shows a red "5" indicating 5 delayed orders. They tap the tile, drill down into the specific orders, see the missing component, and tap "Hold" to pause the orders, all in 3 taps.

SHOP FLOOR CONTROL / DISCRETE MANUFACTURING

Q30. What is the BAdI WORKORDER_UPDATE and what is a common use case?

Answer: WORKORDER_UPDATE is the most critical enhancement spot in Shop Floor Control. It triggers during the creation, change, or save of a production order. Developers use it to inject custom logic that standard SAP cannot handle, such as validating custom fields, restricting status changes, or automatically updating external systems upon order release.

Example: A medical device company requires that an order cannot be released (Status REL) unless a custom "QA Review" checkbox in the order header is ticked. The developer implements WORKORDER_UPDATE -> AT_SAVE. The ABAP code checks if the status is changing to REL and if the box is empty. If so, it throws a hard error and aborts the save.

END OF SAMPLE

30 Questions • 5 SAP PP Areas • Beginner to Advanced