



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS, JOURNALISM AND MEDIA TECHNOLOGY**

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
: BACHELOR OF INFORMATICS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BLSC, 07BAIT	COURSE LEVEL: NQF LEVEL 7
COURSE: ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEMS	COURSE CODE: ERP720S
DATE: JANUARY 2023	SESSION: 2
DURATION: 2 ½ Hours	MARKS: 60

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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**THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES
(INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE)**

Instructions for the students

1. Attempt all questions
2. Use a separate booklet to write your answers
3. Please ensure that your handwriting is legible, neat and presentable

SECTION A

20 MARKS

1. A purchasing info record is derived from which of the following master records? **There are two (2) correct answers.** **[2 Marks]**
 - a. Conditions
 - b. Output
 - c. Vendor
 - d. Material

2. In SAP ERP, warehouse personnel are entering a goods receipt referencing a purchase order for stock material. What organizational levels in SAP ERP are required to successfully post the goods receipt?
There are three (3) correct answers. **[3 Marks]**
 - a. Plant
 - b. Business area
 - c. Controlling area
 - d. Storage location
 - e. Company code

3. You are explaining how the procurement cycle in SAP ERP integrates with SAP Financial Accounting to a colleague. Which procurement cycle business transaction in SAP ERP creates a financial accounting document?
There are three (3) correct answers. **[3 Marks]**
 - a. Create a vendor master record.
 - b. Post a goods receipt with change in material valuation.
 - c. Create vendor payment
 - d. Create a purchase requisition.
 - e. Enter an invoice receipt.

4. The following organizational data are required when creating a sales order, **EXCEPT FOR?**
There is one (1) correct answer. **[1 Mark]**
 - a. Division
 - b. Sales organization
 - c. Distribution channel
 - d. Customer number
 - e. Company code

5. Which one of the following is not part of condition master data?
There is one (1) correct answer. **[1 Mark]**
 - a. Prices
 - b. Discounts
 - c. Freights
 - d. Terms of payment
 - e. Taxes

6. A sales area is an important organizational unit in SAP ERP and especially in the SAP SD application. Which of the following statements are true regarding sales areas? **There are two (2) correct answers.** [2 Marks]
- A sales area is a unique combination of sales organization, distribution channel and division.
 - A sales area is a unique combination of sales organization, distribution channel and shipping point.
 - A sales area is a unique combination of shipping point, distribution channel and division.
 - A sales area is assigned to exactly one company code.
 - A sales area is assigned to exactly one plant.
7. For a sales order process as implemented in SAP ERP, when a billing document is created what integration points occur? **There are three (3) correct answers.** [3 Marks]
- The customer's credit account is updated
 - On-hand inventory is decreased
 - Actual demand is reduced
 - An open item is posted on the customer's account
 - Revenue is increased
8. _____ is an activity of the design phase during ERP implementations **There is one (1) correct answer.** [1 Mark]
- Coming up with a business case
 - Customizing the system to reflect the organizational data, reports and master data etc.
 - Defining business processes
 - Going live
 - None of the above
9. Which one of the following are part of condition master data? **There are three (3) correct answers.** [3 Marks]
- Prices
 - Discounts
 - Freights
 - Terms of payment
 - Last purchase order
10. _____ is NOT a category of ERP implementation costs **There is one (1) correct answer.** [1 Mark]
- Server costs
 - Hardware costs
 - Broader organisational costs
 - Implementation service costs
 - None of the above

SECTION B**[40 MARKS]****QUESTION 1****[12 MARKS]**

Based on the Zambikes case study that was introduced to you in this course. Answer the questions that follows:

- i. Assume that the management of Zambikes decided to implement an ERP system. The implementation will first be executed at its headquarters in Lusaka then later in Mungwi. Which implementation strategy is adopted by Zambikes' management? **[1 Mark]**
- ii. Can you identify any two (2) risks that are associated with the implementation strategy adopted by Zambikes' management? **[2 Marks]**
- iii. Using example(s), discuss the following implementation strategies that can be adopted when implementing ERP systems in organizations. **[9 marks]**

QUESTION 2**[10 MARKS]**

An organization adopted SAP R/3 system. The users in this organization access SAP R/3 through SAP GUI (Front-End), Application server, then the Database server. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Which enterprise system architecture is represented in the scenario above? **[1 Mark]**
- (b) Explain any three (3) advantages of this enterprise system architecture. Please note that only one architecture type is represented in the scenario above. **[3 Marks]**
- (c) Briefly explain how ERP adopters and ERP Vendors influence new ERP functionalities. **[2 Marks]**
- (d) Which four ERP data types are critical to any ERP system? **[4 Marks]**

QUESTION 3**[10 MARKS]**

(a) In SAP ERP, stock type determines whether inventory can be sold or counted. Explain the following stock types as used in SAP ERP system.

- i. Unrestricted-use stock **[2 marks]**
- ii. Quality inspection stock **[2 marks]**
- iii. Blocked stock **[2 marks]**

(b) SAP ERP inventory module uses two (2) stock valuation methods/ techniques.

- i. Identify any one method you are familiar with. **[1 mark]**
- ii. Using an example, explain how the method/ technique in i. above works. **[3 marks]**

QUESTION 4

[8 MARKS]

Figure 1 shows different goods movements. Carefully study the figure and answer the questions that follows.

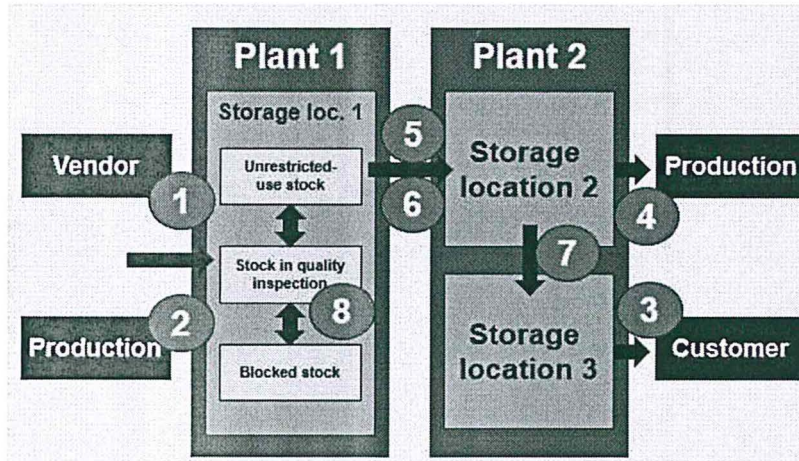


Figure 1: Goods movements in SAP ERP

The following is an explanation of the Goods movements as illustrated in Figure 1.

1. Goods receipt from vendor
2. Goods receipt from production
3. Goods issue to customer
4. Goods issue to production
5. Company code to company code movement
6. Plant to plant movement (within a company code)
7. Storage location to storage location movement (within a plant)
8. Stock to stock movement (to change stock type, for example unrestricted-use to blocked stock)

Based on Figure 1, Discuss how the following Goods movements (1,3,5 and 8) affect the books of accounts or material documents? [8 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

