SAP WM Interview Questions

The SAP WM interview questions and answers:

1) On what basis does a Transfer Order get generated?

A Transfer Order is generated based on Transfer Requirements, which, in turn, are created based on movements in the Inventory Management (IM) module or other relevant documents.

2) What is a Transfer Requirement?

A Transfer Requirement is a formal request to move materials from a source storage bin to a destination storage bin within a warehouse complex. It specifies the quantity, timing, and other details for the transfer.

3) Where do you configure the strategies for Put away and Picking?

Putaway and Picking strategies can be configured in SPRO under Logistics Execution -> Warehouse Management -> Strategies -> Define Putaway Strategies and Define Stock Removal Strategies.

4) Is Storage location an IM or WM component?

Storage location is an IM (Inventory Management) component.

5) Can you tell me what all documents get created during GR entry in the WM Process?

During the Goods Receipt (GR) process in WM, the following documents are created: Purchase Order (PO), Inbound Delivery, Transfer Requirement (TR), Shipment, and Transfer Order (TO).

6) What is the difference between Storage Units and Handling Units?

Storage Unit: A container used to store or transport materials within the warehouse.

Handling Unit: A combination of materials and their packaging, used for efficient handling and tracking during goods movement.

7) Name different types of picking and put away strategies and explain their justifications.

Picking Strategies:

– FIFO (First In, First Out) – To sell the oldest material first, ensuring inventory turnover.

– LIFO (Last In, First Out) – To sell the latest material first, suitable for perishable items or specific business requirements.

Putaway Strategies:

– Next Empty Bin – Maximizes warehouse space utilization.

– Addition to Existing Stock – Optimizes space by filling partially empty bins.

– Mixed Storage – Efficiently stores materials with varying attributes in the same bin.

– Fixed Storage – Designated bin for specific materials to improve picking efficiency.

– Open Storage – Allows the system to determine an appropriate bin during putaway.

8) Explain the Warehouse Structure in SAP WM.

The Warehouse Structure in SAP WM consists of a hierarchy, including Warehouse Number, Storage Types, Storage Sections, Storage Bins, and finally, Quants (the smallest unit of storage).

9) What are Interim Storage Types in SAP WM?

Interim Storage Types are temporary storage areas used during goods movements for goods receipt, goods issue, posting changes, and physical inventory differences.

10) What is a Transfer Order?

A Transfer Order is a document generated by the system to instruct warehouse personnel to execute the physical transfer of materials from a source storage bin to a destination storage bin within the same warehouse complex. It includes all the necessary information required for picking and putaway operations.

11) During the SAP WM rollout in XYZ Client, when will stock uploading happen in MM or WM module?

During the SAP WM rollout in XYZ Client, stock uploading will occur first in the Inventory Management (IM) module (MM) and then in the Warehouse Management (WM) module.

12) Why might you need to create a Second Transfer Order in WM?

A Second Transfer Order (TO) is created at the delivery level to move stock from intermediate storage types to the goods issue (delivery) area for loading the stock into a vehicle.

13) Can a single warehouse be configured for more than one company code?

Yes, a single warehouse can be configured to serve multiple company codes in SAP WM.

14) What are the different Movement Types relevant to WM?

Some relevant Movement Types include:

– 101 – Goods Receipt (GR) Receipts

– 102 – GR Postings Reverse

– 601 – Goods Issue (GI) for Delivery

– 602 – Cancel Goods Issue for Delivery

– 651 – Sales Return

– 909 – GR Amendment Excess

15) Is Storage Unit activation mandatory?

Storage Unit activation is not mandatory, but it can be used to optimize

warehouse operations and track materials efficiently.

16) At what level are release strategies defined in SAP WM?

Release strategies are configured at the warehouse level in SAP WM.

17) Will the system create any dynamic storage bins during Goods Receipt (GR)?

Yes, the system can create dynamic storage bins during Goods Receipt (GR), especially when using Purchase Order or other related documents. These dynamic bins are temporary storage locations used to receive goods during the GR process.

18) What is the importance of the Quant number?

The Quant number is essential for uniquely identifying a combination of Material, Batch, and Bin during goods movements. It helps track individual stock quantities and their physical locations within the warehouse.

19) What documents are created during the Goods Receipt (GR) entry in the WM process?

During the Goods Receipt (GR) process in WM, the following documents are created: Purchase Order (PO), Inbound Delivery, Transfer Requirement (TR), Shipment, and Transfer Order (TO).

20) What are different stock types and storage types in WM?

Stock Types: Unrestricted, Blocked, Quality

Storage Types: Rack, Open, Shelf, Damage

21) Can you configure automatic TO creation for all document levels?

Yes, the system allows automatic Transfer Order (TO) creation for various document levels, such as delivery, goods receipt, and more, based on specific configurations.

22) Where is the control to confirm TO for Put away and Picking?

The control to confirm Transfer Orders (TO) for Putaway and Picking can be configured at the Warehouse, Storage Type, and Movement Type levels in SAP

WM.

23) Where do you do the stock comparison between IM and WM?

Stock comparison between IM and WM can be done using transaction code LX23.

24) What is a Transfer Requirement?

A Transfer Requirement is a formal request to move materials from a source storage bin to a destination storage bin within a warehouse complex. It specifies the quantity, timing, and other details for the transfer.