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QUESTION NO: 1

What data is migrated during system conversion? Please choose the correct answer.

A. All company codes for the years you specify

B. Only company codes flagged as productive with all years

C. All company codes with all data of all years.

D. Only company codes and years selected in the customizing for migration

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

All company codes with all data of all years is correct because a system conversion is the transition of an existing SAP ERP system to SAP S/4HANA while retaining the productive system's business data, organizational structures, configuration, and historical records. It is not a selective migration in which individual company codes or fiscal years are chosen as the data scope. The technical conversion and the required functional conversion steps transform the existing system and its persisted data into an SAP S/4HANA-compatible state. Consequently, company-code data and its complete history remain available after conversion, subject to required data-model adaptations and conversion activities, such as those for Finance. This preservation of the existing system landscape and its data is a core distinction between a system conversion and a new implementation, where data can instead be selectively migrated into a newly deployed target system. SAP describes system conversion as a transition from an existing SAP ERP system to SAP S/4HANA and provides the applicable conversion documentation and tools through its SAP S/4HANA help portal. See the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation and SAP's SAP S/4HANA maintenance and conversion information.

QUESTION NO: 2

What can you do when you use Account Basis for cost of goods sold (COGS) split in SAP S/4HANA 1809?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Enable COGS split on the basis of the main cost component structure and auxiliary cost component structure.

B. Enable COGS split for postings made on the source account through internal processes in Financials and Controlling.

C. Enable COGS split for stock transfers and point-of-sale transactions.

D. Enable COGS split for sales processes posted to internal orders and projects.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Account-based COGS split in SAP S/4HANA enables the system to transfer a detailed cost-component view of inventory consumption into Financial Accounting and account-based profitability analysis. It can use both the main cost component structure and an auxiliary cost component structure. This lets an organization derive the applicable cost components from the material cost estimate and post the COGS amount to separate G/L accounts for those components, rather than retaining only a single aggregated COGS posting. The resulting journal entries provide a more granular view of the cost composition associated with sold goods.

The functionality can also be enabled for postings made to the source account by internal Finance and Controlling processes. This is important when costs are reposted, allocated, or otherwise generated internally and the posting must preserve the component-based COGS representation. SAP supports this behavior through the account-based COGS split configuration, including the definition of relevant source accounts and the assignment of cost components to target G/L accounts. SAP's product documentation for SAP S/4HANA Finance is available at SAP Help Portal: SAP S/4HANA On-Premise; related SAP Finance learning content is available at SAP Learning: Exploring SAP S/4HANA Finance.

QUESTION NO: 3

You convert a system from SAP ERP with classic G/L to SAP S/4HANA. Which activities must you perform in the productive SAP S/4HANA system before the software is installed? There are 2 correct answers to this

question.

A. Activate new Asset Accounting.

B. Perform G/L customizing for migration.

C. Start the RAPERB2000 asset report.

D. Run balance sheet and G/L account balances reporting.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Before the SAP S/4HANA software installation and the subsequent conversion activities, the productive SAP ERP system must be documented and checked so that its financial and asset-accounting data can be validated after conversion. Starting the RAPERB2000 asset report is required as part of the Asset Accounting preparation. It provides the relevant pre-conversion asset-accounting status and supports comparison and reconciliation of results after the technical conversion and migration to the SAP S/4HANA data model.

Running balance sheet and G/L account balances reporting is also required before installation because these reports establish a reliable baseline for the existing classic G/L balances. The resulting output must be retained and compared with the corresponding post-conversion balances. This is an essential control: a successful conversion is not only a technical completion, but also requires confirmation that financial statement and general-ledger balances remain complete and consistent.

These preparatory reports are therefore executed against the productive source system before the software installation changes the system landscape. SAP's conversion guidance describes the importance of planning conversion preparation and validation activities; see the SAP S/4HANA On-Premise documentation and SAP's SAP S/4HANA maintenance and conversion information.

QUESTION NO: 4

During SAP S/4HANA conversion, why is it necessary to migrate balances for FI and CO?

A. Because a delta between all line items and the balance of every account will be updated in the universal journal

B. Because all balances from the past years are stored in the universal journal

C. Because the system posts FI/CO documents for all missing line items by comparing them to the balance of the account

D. Because the system displays an error if the sum of aggregated line items differs from the balance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Because a delta between all line items and the balance of every account will be updated in the universal journal is correct. In an SAP S/4HANA conversion, the Universal Journal (table ACDOCA) becomes the central persistence for actual financial and management-accounting postings. The conversion therefore has to ensure that the balances represented in the former FI and CO totals structures are fully represented in ACDOCA. Historical line items that are available and relevant are migrated, but a balance may include amounts for which no corresponding individual line items are transferred into the Universal Journal. The migration process calculates this difference—the delta between the migrated line-item total and the source balance for each account and relevant accounting assignment—and writes it to ACDOCA as balance migration data. This preserves the correct opening and historical balances after conversion, so that financial reporting, management reporting, reconciliation, and subsequent postings operate on a complete and consistent Universal Journal. SAP describes the Universal Journal as the single source of truth that combines financial and management accounting data, which makes this balance completeness essential. See SAP's Universal Journal overview and the SAP S/4HANA documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

For which Cases Can you Use SAP Product Lifecycle Costing? There are 2 correct answer to this question.

A. Preliminary cost estimates

B. Quotation costing

C. Sales order cost estimates

D. Standard price cost estimates

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

SAP Product Lifecycle Costing is intended for calculating and simulating product costs at an early stage of the product lifecycle, including when detailed production master data may not yet be complete. **Preliminary cost estimates** are a core use case because they enable organizations to model expected costs for ideas, concepts, or products under development and to compare planning alternatives before operational costing is performed. **Quotation costing** is also a key use case: it supports the preparation of commercially sound quotations by calculating expected costs and margins for a customer-specific offer, including scenarios that may be based on preliminary engineering or supplier information.

These capabilities make Product Lifecycle Costing valuable for cost transparency and decision-making during product development and bid preparation, well before a product reaches routine manufacturing and accounting processes. SAP describes Product Lifecycle Costing as a solution for calculating costs and revenues throughout a product's lifecycle and for supporting early cost planning and simulation. See SAP's Product Lifecycle Costing documentation and the SAP Product Lifecycle Costing product page.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following are phases in SAP Activate? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Deploy

B. Test

C. Explore

D. Blueprint

E. Realize

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

SAP Activate structures an implementation through a standardized lifecycle that combines SAP Best Practices, guided configuration, and agile project delivery. **Explore** is the phase in which the project team validates the proposed solution by running fit-to-standard workshops, reviewing business processes, identifying required configuration, and documenting approved extensions or gaps. **Realize** is where the solution is configured, developed where necessary, integrated, and iteratively validated through testing as project increments are completed. **Deploy** prepares the productive transition and includes final cutover activities, end-user readiness, migration execution, production release, and handover to the organization responsible for ongoing operations.

These phases belong to the SAP Activate roadmap sequence, which also includes Discover, Prepare, and Run. SAP Activate is designed to give implementation teams clear deliverables and accelerators for each phase while retaining an agile, fit-to-standard approach. SAP provides implementation-roadmap content and methodology guidance through the SAP Activate Roadmap Viewer and its SAP Activate learning journey.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which sources can be used in profitability characteristic derivation? Note: There are 4 correct answers to this question.

A. Customer master

B. Material master

C. Sales order

D. User exit

E. Financial statement version

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Profitability characteristic derivation can use fields from the **customer master**, the **material master**, and the **sales order**. These sources provide master-data and transaction-data attributes that can be transferred to the profitability segment, such as customer group, product hierarchy, or sales-related organizational information.

You can also use a **user exit** in characteristic derivation. This allows customer-specific logic to determine or change characteristic values where the standard derivation steps are insufficient.

A financial statement version is used to structure balance sheet and profit-and-loss reporting. It is not a source for profitability-characteristic derivation. SAP describes profitability analysis and characteristic derivation in the SAP S/4HANA On-Premise Help Portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

Where can you view the cost of goods sold (COGS) postings per cost component in CO-PA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Actual COGS (based on actual costing) in account-based CO-PA

B. Standard COGS in account-based CO-PA

C. Moving average COGS in account-based CO-PA

D. Standard COGS in cost-based CO-PA

E. Actual COGS (based on material ledger) in cost-based CO-PA

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

“Standard COGS in account-based CO-PA” is correct because SAP S/4HANA Margin Analysis can derive and report the cost-component split of standard cost of goods sold. This makes the individual cost components, such as material, labor, and overhead, available for profitability reporting in the account-based approach.

“Standard COGS in cost-based CO-PA” is also correct. In costing-based profitability analysis, the standard cost estimate can be transferred through the configured PA transfer structure to value fields representing the relevant cost components. Consequently, the standard COGS amount can be analyzed at cost-component level in profitability reports.

“Actual COGS (based on material ledger) in cost-based CO-PA” is correct when Material Ledger Actual Costing is used and the corresponding actual-costing transfer and valuation settings are configured. Actual costing determines actual material costs and can provide the actual cost-component split for COGS; cost-based CO-PA can then receive those component values for reporting. This supports an analysis of profitability based on actual rather than only standard costs. SAP describes Margin Analysis and costing-based profitability analysis as the two CO-PA approaches in its SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation; see also the SAP Help Portal’s Financial Accounting and Controlling documentation for Material Ledger and Actual Costing configuration and processing details.

QUESTION NO: 9

What can you assign in a depreciation area in SAP S/4HANA Finance asset accounting? Please choose the correct answer.

A. An accounting principle

B. A Clearing account

C. A Ledger group

D. A Parallel ledger

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An accounting principle can be assigned to a depreciation area. In SAP S/4HANA Asset Accounting, depreciation areas represent separate valuation views for an asset, such as a local statutory valuation view or a group valuation view. Assigning an accounting principle establishes which accounting rules govern the valuation and posting behavior represented by that depreciation area. This assignment is central to parallel accounting because it enables asset values, depreciation, and related postings to be differentiated according to the applicable reporting requirements while remaining integrated with the general ledger.

The accounting-principle assignment also provides the semantic link between Asset Accounting configuration and the accounting principle used in financial reporting. SAP S/4HANA uses this relationship to ensure that asset transactions and periodic depreciation are processed for the appropriate valuation view. In a setup with multiple accounting principles, the depreciation areas can therefore support distinct valuation approaches without requiring separate asset master records for each reporting basis. SAP describes depreciation areas as the mechanism used to manage parallel asset valuation and explains their role within the integrated Asset Accounting architecture. See the SAP Help documentation for depreciation areas and SAP's Asset Accounting learning journey.

QUESTION NO: 10

Where do you define the retained earnings account for a chart of accounts? Please choose the correct answer.

A. Company code

B. Controlling area

C. Chart of accounts

D. Financial statement version

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The retained earnings account is defined at chart of accounts level. During the balance carryforward, SAP S/4HANA transfers the balances of profit and loss accounts to the retained earnings account assigned for the relevant account type in the chart of accounts. Because this setting applies to all company codes that use the chart of accounts, it is maintained centrally rather than in an individual company code.

The company-code segment of a G/L account contains local settings such as tax category or open item management, but it does not determine the retained earnings account used for carryforward. See the SAP S/4HANA On-Premise documentation for G/L accounting configuration information.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which transactions generate a prima nota entry in the system in addition to the universal journal entry? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Post FI supplier invoice (FB60)

B. Assessment cycle of cost centers (KSU5)

C. Settlement of internal order (KO88)

D. Post time sheet data to Controlling (CAT7)

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

“Post FI supplier invoice (FB60)” is correct because an FI supplier invoice is an original Financial Accounting business transaction. SAP S/4HANA records its accounting impact in the universal journal while retaining the entry-view accounting document, commonly described as the prima nota. This preserves the original posting information, such as the supplier, document type, posting date, currency, and entered line items, while the universal journal provides the harmonized line-item representation used for reporting and reconciliation.

“Post time sheet data to Controlling (CAT7)” is also correct. CAT7 transfers approved Cross-Application Time Sheet data to Controlling and creates the relevant actual CO posting. In SAP S/4HANA, this original operational posting is retained as a prima-nota-level document in addition to its universal-journal representation. The combined approach lets users trace reported employee time back to the originating time-entry posting while using the universal journal as the common line-item foundation across Finance and Controlling.

This design supports SAP S/4HANA’s Universal Journal principle: a single, integrated line-item repository for financial and managerial accounting, with entry-level source-document information retained for document display, auditability, and drilldown. See SAP’s overview of the Universal Journal and SAP Help documentation for Cross-Application Time Sheet.

QUESTION NO: 12

You are performing a system conversion for a customer that uses classic general ledger with the accounts approach. What must you configure in SAP S/4HANA for local and international accounting standards in order to migrate the account values? There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Standard ledgers

B. Valuation areas (FI)

C. Ledger groups

D. Accounting principles

E. Document types

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

For a conversion from classic General Ledger using the accounts approach, SAP S/4HANA must establish the parallel-accounting organizational assignments that enable balances held in separate local and international accounts to be migrated into the target parallel-accounting structure. **Valuation areas (FI)** are required as the Financial Accounting representation of the relevant accounting views used in the migration setup. **Accounting principles** identify the accounting standards, such as local GAAP and IFRS, that those views represent. **Ledger groups** provide the posting and reporting grouping that links the accounting-principle-specific view to the relevant ledger processing. Together, these settings allow the migration program to identify which account values belong to each accounting standard and transfer them consistently into SAP S/4HANA parallel accounting.

This configuration is particularly important where the source system used distinct G/L accounts rather than separate ledgers to maintain values for different accounting principles. The conversion therefore needs an explicit mapping from the source accounts approach to the S/4HANA accounting-principle and ledger-group framework. SAP’s product documentation for SAP S/4HANA is available at SAP S/4HANA On-Premise Help Portal, and SAP’s conversion guidance is published through the SAP Upgrade and Conversion resources.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which date determines the period from which depreciation is calculated for an asset transaction? Please choose the correct answer.

A. Document date

B. Posting date

C. Asset value date

D. Baseline date for payment

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Asset value date is correct. The asset value date identifies when an asset transaction becomes relevant for asset valuation and depreciation. SAP Asset Accounting uses this date together with the period control method in the depreciation key to determine the period from which depreciation is calculated.

The posting date determines the Financial Accounting posting period, but it does not by itself determine the depreciation start for the acquired asset. This distinction allows an asset transaction to be posted in one accounting period while reflecting an economically relevant asset value date for depreciation purposes. SAP provides Asset Accounting documentation through the SAP S/4HANA On-Premise Help Portal.

QUESTION NO: 14

What open period is checked by the third interval of the Open Posting Periods variant in financial accounting?

A. Postings to FI Subledgers

B. Postings with a special authorization group

C. Postings to special periods

D. Postings from CO to FI

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Postings from CO to FI**. In the Financial Accounting posting-period control configuration, the third posting-period interval is specifically evaluated for postings transferred from Controlling to Financial Accounting. This separate interval lets an organization control the period in which CO-originated financial postings can update the general ledger independently of the periods used for ordinary FI document entry. This is important during period-end activities, because FI may be closed for manual operational postings while authorized controlling processes still need to create or transfer relevant accounting entries for the appropriate period. The control is part of the posting period variant assigned to the company code and is maintained in the Open Posting Periods configuration. SAP's documentation describes posting-period control as a mechanism that determines whether posting is permitted for a company code, account type, account range, and posting period. The additional interval for CO-to-FI integration supports coordinated closing procedures across both components while retaining controlled access to financial periods. See the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation and SAP's SAP Learning site for Financial Accounting and Controlling configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which technology supports adoption of the SAP HANA architecture?

A. High-speed, long-range wireless network protocols.

B. Fast and reliable solid-state disks

C. Multi-core, multi-thread central processing units.

D. Smartphone devices

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Multi-core, multi-thread central processing units support the SAP HANA architecture because SAP HANA is designed to execute database operations in parallel across many processor cores and threads. Its in-memory, column-oriented processing model benefits substantially when calculations, scans, aggregations, and query execution can be divided into smaller tasks and processed concurrently. This parallelism is a foundational capability for delivering the rapid analytical and transactional processing associated with SAP HANA, particularly for large data volumes and many simultaneous users. SAP HANA also uses multiple processing services and execution engines that leverage available hardware resources efficiently, making modern multi-core processor architectures essential to scalable performance. SAP documentation describes SAP HANA as an in-memory database platform and provides guidance on its architecture and system components, including the use of parallel processing capabilities. See the SAP HANA Platform documentation and the SAP Learning overview of SAP HANA.

QUESTION NO: 16

What do you configure to enable the automatic creation of a vendor when you create a business partner? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. The business partner grouping key

B. The partner functions for vendors

C. The incoterms for vendors

D. The customer/vendor integration interface

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Automatic vendor creation from a business partner is enabled through Customer/Vendor Integration (CVI), which provides the synchronization framework between the business-partner object and the supplier (vendor) master record. The customer/vendor integration interface must be configured so that the system knows that a supplier role is to be synchronized and can create or update the corresponding vendor master data when the business partner is saved. This configuration includes the relevant BP-to-vendor mapping and synchronization settings.

The business partner grouping key is also required because it controls business-partner number assignment and is mapped to the applicable vendor account group in CVI customizing. This grouping-to-account-group assignment determines the vendor master-data grouping and its number-range behavior for the vendor created from the business partner. Together, the CVI interface and the business-partner grouping configuration provide the framework for consistent, automatic supplier creation during business-partner maintenance. SAP's S/4HANA documentation describes business partners as the leading master-data object and CVI as the integration mechanism for supplier records. See the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation and SAP's SAP S/4HANA Finance learning journey.

QUESTION NO: 17

Your customer has created a custom ABAP report in an SAP ERP system based on totals table GLT0. How is this totals table treated in SAP S/4HANA to safeguard custom ABAP reporting programs? Please choose the correct answer.

A. The balances of the table are posted as additional line items in the universal journal.

B. The table is treated as a transient provider using BW query functionality.

C. The entries of the table are converted into column store

D. The content of the table is deleted, and a compatibility view is generated.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The content of the table is deleted, and a compatibility view is generated. In SAP S/4HANA Finance, financial accounting is based on the Universal Journal, whose line items are stored in ACDOCA. Traditional aggregate and index tables, including classic General Ledger totals tables such as GLT0, are no longer persisted and updated as separate physical totals data. During conversion, the obsolete persisted content is removed from the former totals table. SAP provides a compatibility view with the legacy table name so that existing custom ABAP programs can continue to access GLT0 using their established Open SQL table reference. The compatibility view derives the expected totals-style result from the new S/4HANA data model at runtime, preserving functional compatibility for many legacy reports while avoiding redundant aggregate storage. This approach is a key part of the simplified Finance data model: operational line-item detail is the authoritative source, and totals are calculated as required rather than maintained in separate totals tables. Customers should still assess custom code for performance and semantic suitability and, where appropriate, adapt reporting to the S/4HANA data model. SAP documents these Finance data-model changes in SAP Note 2270407 and provides S/4HANA documentation at SAP Help Portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

Your customer wants to maintain the current customer and supplier account numbers even after migration to business partners. The customer also wants to ensure the account numbers continue to be aligned after the conversion. What settings must be made to ensure this? Please choose the correct answer.

A. Use external number ranges in the customer and supplier account groups for the conversion and switch to internal afterward.

B. Use internal number ranges in the BP groupings for the conversion and switch to external afterward.

C. Use external number ranges in the BP groupings for the conversion and switch to internal afterward.

D. Use internal number ranges in the customer and supplier account groups for the conversion and switch to external afterward.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Use external number ranges in the BP groupings for the conversion and switch to internal afterward. During the conversion to SAP S/4HANA, existing customer and supplier master records are synchronized with Business Partners through Customer/Vendor Integration (CVI). To retain the established customer or supplier account number as the Business Partner number, the relevant Business Partner grouping must permit external number assignment. This allows the conversion process to create the Business Partner using the already-existing customer or supplier number rather than generating a different number.

After the initial conversion is complete, the Business Partner grouping can be changed to internal number assignment for newly created Business Partners. CVI synchronization can then ensure that the linked customer or supplier role receives the corresponding Business Partner number, preserving the required one-to-one number alignment for future master-data creation. This setup supports the common SAP S/4HANA target approach of using the Business Partner as the leading object while retaining number consistency across Business Partner, customer, and supplier records. SAP describes Business Partner as the leading master-data object for customer and supplier integration in SAP S/4HANA. See SAP S/4HANA On-Premise documentation and SAP Learning resources.