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SAP P_S4FIN_1709

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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QUESTION NO: 1

In SAP S/4HANA, which master-data object is used for both primary and secondary cost elements?

A. G/L account

B. Cost center category

C. Activity type

D. Profitability segment

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **G/L account** is used for both primary and secondary cost elements in SAP S/4HANA. Cost element categories are maintained in the G/L account master record, so separate primary and secondary cost element master-data objects are no longer required.

This harmonization is part of the simplified Finance data model. A primary cost account can be posted from Financial Accounting and Controlling, while a secondary cost account is used for internal Controlling allocations such as assessments, distributions, and activity allocations. SAP documents the Universal Journal and integrated accounting architecture in the SAP Learning content for the Universal Journal.

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to select the Apply Account Assignments Statistically in Fixed Asset Account/Material Account checkbox in a G/L account master record for an assert G/L account, but thise field is currently, NOT available.

What could be the reasons for this behavior?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Response:

A. The G/L account is NOT a reconciliation account type for assets.

B. The G/L account is NOT maintained in the account determination of fixed asset accounting.

C. The G/L account is NOT maintained in the account determination for materials management.

D. The G/L account is NOT maintained in the account determination for real-time integration with CO.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The correct reasons are that the G/L account is not maintained in the account determination of fixed asset accounting and that the G/L account is not maintained in the account determination for materials management. The "Apply Account Assignments Statistically in Fixed Asset Account/Material Account" indicator is intended for reconciliation accounts that SAP recognizes as being used by Asset Accounting or Materials Management. SAP determines this relevance through the respective automatic-account-determination customizing: Asset Accounting account determination assigns G/L accounts to asset posting functions, while Materials Management automatic account determination assigns G/L accounts to material-related transaction keys. If the account has not been included in the applicable determination, the system cannot identify it as a relevant fixed-asset or material account for this purpose and does not make the statistical account-assignment setting available. Maintaining the account in the relevant determination establishes the required integration context; the indicator can then be maintained where the other master-data prerequisites are fulfilled. SAP's documentation on Asset Accounting and Materials Management describes these integrated account-determination areas.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following roles are delivered as business partner roles?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

Response:

A. Bank accounts

B. Banks

C. Suppliers

D. Employees

E. Distribution channels

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, the Business Partner approach provides a central master-data object that can represent different business relationships through assigned business partner roles. **Banks** are maintained as business partners so that bank-related master data and relationships can be handled within the Business Partner framework. **Suppliers** are represented through supplier business partner roles; these roles hold the general business-partner data as well as supplier-specific purchasing and financial-accounting data. **Employees** can also be represented by a business partner role, allowing employee-related master data to participate in relevant financial and business processes. This role-based model is important because one real-world party may take several roles, while shared data such as name, address, and communication details is maintained centrally. SAP's Business Partner documentation describes the Business Partner as the leading object for customer and supplier integration and explains the use of roles to extend partner-specific data. SAP documentation on bank account management also uses business partners to represent banks in the corresponding banking relationships. See SAP Help: Business Partner and SAP Help: Bank Account Management.

QUESTION NO: 4

The customers and vendors balances of the previous year are carried forward to the new year, but you did NOT perform the SAPF010 program (Carry Forward Receivables/Payables) manually in accounts receivable or accounts payable.

Why do you NOT need to execute this program?

Please choose the correct answer.

Response:

A. Because balance carryforward was carried out by the Reconcile Universal Journal Entry transaction since the reconciliation displayed NO error

B. Because balance carryforward was performed automatically due to postings to the subledgers in the new year

C. Because balance carryforward was performed for the leading ledger in general ledger

D. Because balance carryforward was performed automatically when closing the previous year

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Because balance carryforward was performed automatically due to postings to the subledgers in the new year is correct. In SAP S/4HANA, customer and vendor balances are carried forward dynamically: when a business transaction is posted to a customer or vendor subledger account in the new fiscal year, the system automatically makes the prior-year balance available as the opening balance for that account. Consequently, it is generally unnecessary to run report SAPF010 manually merely to establish receivables and payables opening balances. This behavior supports a flexible closing process, because postings may continue in the prior fiscal year even after postings have begun in the new fiscal year. If a late posting changes a customer or vendor balance in the old year, the balance available in the new year remains current through the system's carryforward logic. SAPF010 is the traditional receivables/payables balance-carryforward program, but the automatic carryforward mechanism removes the operational need to schedule it as a separate manual prerequisite for ordinary new-year subledger postings. SAP's documentation for financial closing and the Universal Journal provides the relevant S/4HANA context: SAP S/4HANA On-Premise Documentation and SAP Learning: Exploring Financial Accounting in SAP S/4HANA.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which actions will dose a dispute case created for a short payment?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Response:

A. Running the automatic write-off program.

B. Posting a credit memo for only cash discount amount.

C. Running the auto-confirm dispute case program.

D. Receiving a payment for the open amount.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Running the automatic write-off program closes a short-payment dispute case when the program writes off the eligible remaining payment difference and clears the related customer open item. The dispute case is tied to the disputed receivable; once the receivable difference has been resolved through the configured write-off process, the case no longer has an outstanding financial basis and can be closed accordingly. This is particularly relevant where tolerance limits and write-off reasons have been configured for small residual amounts.

Receiving a payment for the open amount also resolves the short payment directly. The incoming payment clears the remaining open amount on the customer account, settling the disputed item that caused the case. Clearing is the essential accounting event because it removes the outstanding receivable associated with the dispute. In SAP Dispute Management, the connection between disputed items and the case enables the system to recognize that the payment difference has been settled. SAP documentation on Financial Supply Chain Management and dispute processing is available in the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation; SAP's finance learning resources are available at SAP Learning.

QUESTION NO: 6

You define an additional extension ledger. What type of ledger can you assign as underlying ledger?

Response:

A. Material ledger

B. Reconciliation ledger

C. Special ledger

D. Standard ledger

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Standard ledger is correct because an extension ledger is designed as a delta ledger that stores only adjustment or extension postings, while the complete accounting data is obtained by combining it with its assigned underlying standard ledger at reporting time. The underlying ledger supplies the base set of postings, balances, currencies, fiscal-year settings, and accounting principles on which the extension ledger is built. This design avoids duplicating all operational postings in a separate ledger and supports management, tax, or simulation adjustments without affecting the underlying ledger's original postings.

In SAP S/4HANA, the relationship between an extension ledger and its underlying ledger is defined in ledger customizing. When users display balances or line items for the extension ledger, SAP evaluates the data from both the standard ledger and the extension ledger's own delta postings. Consequently, assigning a standard ledger provides the required complete accounting basis and ensures that extension-ledger reporting is consistent with the central Universal Journal architecture. SAP describes extension ledgers and their dependency on an underlying ledger in its documentation for Extension Ledgers and in the SAP S/4HANA Financial Accounting learning journey.

QUESTION NO: 7

You perform an SAP S/4HANA migration. Some of the company codes were NOT used for years and the data posted to these company codes is no longer legally equied.

How do you handle these company codes?

Response:

A. Migrate all company codes of the client.

B. Migrate all company codes you selected in customizing.

C. Archive all data from unused company codes.

D. Migrate all company codes flagged as productive.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Migrate all company codes of the client. is correct because an SAP S/4HANA system conversion (the migration of an existing SAP ERP system to SAP S/4HANA) is performed at client level. The conversion and its Finance-related migration activities process the relevant data for the entire client; they are not designed to selectively exclude individual company codes merely because they are inactive or their historical postings are no longer subject to a statutory retention requirement. Company-code-specific data is integrated with client-wide configuration, master data, document numbering, balances, and cross-company business processes. Keeping the client scope complete preserves technical and financial consistency during conversion and reconciliation. If historical data should be reduced, this must be addressed through an appropriate data-retention, archiving, or system-landscape strategy before the conversion, while ensuring that all legal, audit, and business requirements are fulfilled. It does not change the fundamental conversion scope: all company codes in the converted client are included. SAP's system-conversion guidance describes conversion as the transition of an existing SAP ERP system to SAP S/4HANA, and SAP provides planning resources for evaluating the system and required preparation activities through SAP System Conversion and the SAP Readiness Check.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer is currently running SAP ERP and wants to transition to a new implementation of SAP S/4HANA 1709. Yea are required to provide them with a solution that enable them transition to SAP S/4 HANA Customer specific enhancements.

Which of the following tools will help leverage the transition process?

Response:

A. Software Update Manager

B. SAP Transformation navigator

C. SAP S/4HANA migration cockpit

D. SAP Readiness check for sap S/4 HANA

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

SAP S/4HANA migration cockpit is the appropriate tool for a new, or greenfield, implementation of SAP S/4HANA. It supports the controlled migration of business data from the existing SAP ERP system into the newly implemented SAP S/4HANA system. The cockpit provides migration projects, predefined migration objects, mapping activities, simulation capabilities, validation, and monitoring of migration results. This makes it the practical execution tool for moving master data and transactional/open-item data while implementing the target SAP S/4HANA solution.

For customer-specific requirements, the migration approach can be adapted through migration-object modeling and field mapping so that relevant customer-specific data and enhancements are represented appropriately in the target implementation. This is especially important where the customer's ERP landscape contains additional fields, customer-defined structures, or business data associated with custom developments. The migration cockpit therefore supports a repeatable, auditable transition process rather than merely providing an assessment or a high-level transformation plan. SAP documents the migration cockpit as the central framework for migrating data to an SAP S/4HANA system; see the SAP S/4HANA on-premise documentation and SAP's overview of SAP S/4HANA transition paths.

QUESTION NO: 9

Where do you assign the customer and vendor account groups when preparing for integration with the business partner (BP)?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

Response:

A. BP grouping

B. BP role

C. BP category

D. BP role group

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Customer/vendor integration (CVI) uses Business Partner customizing to connect the BP master-data model with the customer and supplier account-group model. The assignment is maintained through the BP grouping and the BP role. A BP grouping represents a BP classification and is closely connected to number assignment; during CVI configuration, customer or vendor account groups are mapped to the appropriate BP grouping so that records are created and synchronized with the intended grouping and number-range behavior. BP roles provide the business context in which a BP is extended to customer or supplier data. The customer roles, such as Financial Accounting customer and Sales customer, and the supplier roles are used in CVI role mappings to determine which customer or vendor account-group data is relevant when the corresponding BP role is used. Together, these assignments ensure that BP creation and maintenance can correctly create, link, and synchronize the related customer and supplier master records. SAP describes the BP as the leading master-data object in SAP S/4HANA and documents the role-based extension of BP data in its Business Partner learning journey. Additional SAP product documentation for SAP S/4HANA is available in the SAP Help Portal.