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1. Unified Scenario Simulation
2. Micro Skill Drill Exam

Topic: 1
Unified Scenario Simulation
Hollandsworth Industrial Procurement Extensibility Build
Business Context
Hollandsworth Machine Works is a global manufacturer of heavy compaction and material-handling equipment, with assembly sites across three continents and a centralized procurement organization serving all plants. The company is midway through its adoption of SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition for sourcing and procurement, having already completed fit-to-standard workshops and locked most of its business configuration. The procurement leadership sponsored the program on the promise that the new platform would stay current with continuous delivery and would not accumulate the modification debt that made their legacy environment expensive to upgrade.
System Landscape
The program runs across a multi-system cloud landscape: a development and configuration tier where business configuration and extensions are built, a quality tier used for integration testing and user acceptance, and the production tier that will go live at the next release window. Business configuration is authored centrally and moved forward through the tiers rather than changed directly downstream. The extensibility workstream has just begun, and the team is expected to deliver a set of procurement enhancements before the quality tier is frozen for user acceptance testing.
Requirements Intake
The procurement process owners have raised several enhancement requests during requisition and purchase order handling. Buyers want a field on the purchase order that records an internal equipment-programme code so spend can be traced back to a specific machine build. A category manager asked for a validation that blocks a requisition from being ordered when a supplier-provided compliance attribute is missing. A separate group in engineering wants a nightly reconciliation that pushes purchase order data into a supplier collaboration application the company already runs on SAP Business Technology Platform, and enriches it with data from a non-SAP logistics system.
Build Approach
An external partner joined the extensibility workstream and, eager to show progress, proposed handling all three requests the same way — as custom developments built against the digital core. The functional lead pushed back, noting that the programme code and the requisition validation appear to be things a business user could model without developer involvement, and that only the cross-application reconciliation clearly belongs somewhere else. The partner also suggested making one of the changes directly in the quality tier so the UAT group could see it immediately, since the change window in the development tier was tight.
Transport Observation
The team completed the custom field for the equipment-programme code in the development and configuration tier and confirmed it appeared on the purchase order there. When the UAT group opened the same purchase order app in the quality tier, the field was not present. A junior consultant assumed the field would replicate automatically because standard configuration had behaved that way earlier in the project, and had not collected the key-user extension into a transportable change before expecting it downstream.
Governance Context

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The program office has a standing rule that nothing reaches production except by moving forward through the landscape with a recorded change, and that the digital core stays standard so the twice-yearly upgrades remain low-effort. The procurement director, under pressure to show buyers a working programme-code field before the next steering review, asked whether the team could simply keep the field maintained separately in each tier to save time. The clean-core commitment and the transport discipline are now in direct tension with the pressure to demonstrate quick wins.

Integration Dependency

The nightly reconciliation raises its own dependency. The supplier collaboration application on BTP needs purchase order changes as they happen, and the logistics enrichment comes from a system outside the SAP estate. The team debated whether this should be attempted as logic inside the procurement solution or as a separate application that consumes released procurement data through public interfaces. Whichever path is chosen has to survive the continuous-delivery upgrades without manual rework at each release.

Validation Expectation

Before any of these enhancements can move to user acceptance testing, the program office wants evidence that each was built at the correct extensibility tier, that the digital core was not modified, and that every change is captured in a transportable form and demonstrably present in the quality tier. The extensibility build phase is expected to close with a clean set of changes queued for the production release window, not a collection of tier-local edits that cannot be traced or promoted.

Decision Pressure

With the quality-tier freeze approaching, the team must decide how each request is realized, how the completed extensions travel through the landscape, and how to keep the reconciliation from becoming a core dependency that breaks at the next upgrade. Each decision carries a different exposure: the wrong tier choice erodes upgrade stability, and a mishandled transport leaves an enhancement stranded in one system while the program office believes it is ready to promote.

Your assignment

You are working as an implementation consultant on the Hollandsworth Machine Works extensibility workstream in SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition. You are operating in a multi-system cloud landscape consisting of a development and configuration tier, a quality tier for integration testing and user acceptance, and a production tier. Business configuration is authored centrally and moved forward through the tiers. Your working context is the extensibility build phase, ahead of the quality-tier freeze for user acceptance testing. The digital core must remain standard so the platform stays upgrade-stable under continuous delivery

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

• For the request to add an internal equipment-programme code field to the purchase order, determine the lowest sufficient extensibility tier that a business user can model without developer involvement.

• For the request to block a requisition from being ordered when a supplier compliance attribute is missing, determine whether custom business logic can be added through the same business-user extensibility capability.

• For each request, confirm whether standard configuration alone would satisfy it before selecting any extension.

• Distinguish the one request that genuinely requires an application outside the digital core from those that do not.

Checkpoints

• The equipment-programme field and the requisition validation are each realized at the lowest tier that meets the requirement, keeping the digital core standard.

• No request is escalated to developer-level or side-by-side extensibility when key-user in-app extensibility is sufficient.

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• Any request satisfied by standard configuration is not built as an extension.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Transporting Key-User Extensions Through the System Landscape

• After building the equipment-programme field in the development and configuration tier, collect the key-user extension into a transportable change.
• Move the change forward to the quality tier through the landscape rather than re-creating the field there.
• Verify the field is present and behaves identically in the quality tier before user acceptance testing begins.

Checkpoints

• The custom field appears in the quality tier as a result of a recorded promotion, not manual re-entry.
• The extension is confirmed present and functioning downstream, evidencing a completed transport.
• No extension intended for production remains stranded in the development and configuration tier.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Positioning the Cross-Application Reconciliation Without a Core Dependency

• Determine where the nightly purchase order reconciliation with the BTP supplier collaboration application and the non-SAP logistics enrichment should run.
• Ensure the chosen approach consumes released procurement data through public interfaces rather than modifying the digital core.
• Confirm the approach will not require manual rework at each continuous-delivery upgrade.

Checkpoints

• The reconciliation runs as a decoupled application on the platform, not as logic embedded in the digital core.
• Integration uses released extension points and public interfaces set up through the appropriate communication configuration.
• The design is upgrade-stable and introduces no core modification.

4. CHALLENGE 4 — Keeping Configuration and Extension Changes Landscape-Governed

• Ensure every configuration and extension change originates in the configuration or development tier.
• Reject any approach that maintains a field or setting separately in each tier or edits the quality or production tier directly.
• Promote each change forward through the landscape as a single recorded change.

Checkpoints

• No tier-local edits exist that diverge from the promoted change set.
• Each change is traceable and demonstrably promoted rather than duplicated.
• The completed change set is queued for the production release window.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

Buyers want an internal equipment-programme code recorded on the purchase order so spend traces to a specific machine build. A business user should be able to model this without developer involvement, and the digital core must stay standard.
Which approach realizes this request at the lowest sufficient extensibility tier?

A. Commission a side-by-side application on the platform that stores the programme code and surfaces it on each purchase order.
B. Add the equipment-programme code as a custom field through key-user in-app extensibility, keeping the core standard.

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C. Have the partner add the programme-code field through a developer in-app change built against the digital core objects.
D. Raise a modification request to extend the standard purchase order structure directly in the digital core objects.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A custom field a business user can model on a standard app is exactly what key-user in-app extensibility provides, and it keeps the digital core standard so upgrades stay low-effort. It is the lowest tier that satisfies a simple field-capture requirement, which is what the request describes.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

A category manager wants a requisition blocked from being ordered when a supplier-provided compliance attribute is missing. The team wants to add this rule without developer involvement and without touching the core.
Which approach best fits this request?

A. Ask the partner to code the check as a developer in-app enhancement against the requisition object inside the core.
B. Build a side-by-side application on the platform that intercepts requisitions and applies the compliance rule before ordering.
C. Add custom business logic through key-user in-app extensibility so a business user enforces the check without core changes.
D. Configure the standard requisition process so the ordering block is achieved without any extension at all being built.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Key-user in-app extensibility includes custom business logic that a business user can add to a released extension point, which is the right fit for a validation rule that must not modify the core. It keeps the check inside the solution and upgrade-stable.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

The partner proposed building all three enhancement requests the same way, as custom developments against the digital core. The functional lead wants each request routed to its correct tier instead.
What is the strongest reason to reject the partner's uniform approach?

A. A uniform approach is acceptable if the partner documents each development so the changes can be re-applied after upgrades.
B. Core developments build more slowly than side-by-side applications, so the requests should instead all move to the platform.
C. Custom developments cannot record a purchase order field, so the programme-code request would fail on technical grounds.
D. Most requests are satisfiable at a lower tier, so uniform core development over-scopes them and erodes upgrade stability.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requests differ in what they need, and treating them uniformly as core developments both over-scopes the simple ones and modifies the core where released extensibility would keep it standard. Routing each to its lowest sufficient tier is what preserves upgrade stability.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

Of the three enhancement requests, the team must identify which one genuinely requires an application outside the digital core and which belong to business-user extensibility.
Which classification is correct?

A. All three requests belong outside the core as side-by-side applications, since each of them touches procurement data.
B. The field and the validation are key-user in-app extensions; only the reconciliation is a side-by-side application.
C. The programme-code field is standard configuration, and the other two are developer in-app extensions inside the core.
D. The validation and the reconciliation are key-user in-app extensions, and only the programme-code field is side-by-side.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The field and the validation are point extensions a business user can model with key-user in-app extensibility, while the cross-application reconciliation spans a BTP application and a non-SAP system and belongs in a decoupled side-by-side application. This routes each request to its lowest sufficient tier and keeps the core standard.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Correct Extensibility Tier for Each Procurement Request

An external partner joined the extensibility workstream and wants to move quickly. The functional lead insists each of the three requests is routed to the lowest sufficient tier before any build begins.
Which sequence reflects the correct decision order for classifying a request?

A. Check standard configuration first, then key-user in-app, then developer in-app, and only then a side-by-side application.
B. Default every request to a side-by-side application first, then step down to key-user or configuration only if needed.
C. Begin with developer in-app extensions because they are the most flexible, then simplify to key-user only where possible.
D. Route each request to whichever tier the partner can build fastest, then adjust the tier after the freeze if problems arise.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Classifying by the lowest sufficient tier means testing standard configuration first, then key-user in-app extensibility, then developer in-app, and only then side-by-side. This ordering keeps the core standard and avoids over-engineering, which is what preserves upgrade stability.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Transporting Key-User Extensions Through the System Landscape

The equipment-programme field was built and confirmed on the purchase order in the development and configuration tier, but it does not appear in the quality tier. A junior consultant assumed it would replicate automatically.
What is the correct next action?

A. Collect the key-user extension into a transportable change, move it forward to the quality tier, and confirm it there.
B. Re-create the same custom field manually in the quality tier so user acceptance testing can start without any delay.
C. Rebuild the field as a side-by-side application so it becomes visible across every tier without needing a transport.
D. Wait for the next continuous-delivery upgrade, which will carry the field into the quality tier automatically for you.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Key-user extensions do not replicate on their own; they must be collected into a transportable change and promoted through the landscape. Doing so, then verifying presence in the quality tier, is what actually moves the field forward and evidences a completed transport.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 2 — Transporting Key-User Extensions Through the System Landscape

The program office wants evidence that the equipment-programme field is ready to promote toward production. The team performed a transport of the key-user extension to the quality tier.
Which observation confirms the transport was successful?

A. The custom field still displays correctly in the development and configuration tier where it was originally built and confirmed.
B. The custom field is present on the purchase order in the quality tier from the recorded promotion and behaves as upstream.
C. A consultant re-entered the field definition in the quality tier by hand and it now matches the upstream tier exactly.
D. The next upgrade window has been scheduled, after which the field is expected to appear in the downstream tier by itself.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A completed transport is evidenced by the extension being present and functioning in the target tier as a result of the recorded promotion. Confirming the field on the purchase order in the quality tier, matching upstream behavior, is the observable completion evidence the program office needs.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 2 — Transporting Key-User Extensions Through the System Landscape

Two enhancements are complete in the development and configuration tier: the equipment-programme field and the requisition compliance logic. The quality-tier freeze for user acceptance testing is approaching.
What must happen before these extensions can enter user acceptance testing?

A. The extensions can be tested in the development and configuration tier itself, since that is where they were built and confirmed.
B. The extensions are left in the development tier and promoted straight to production once user acceptance testing signs off.
C. Each completed extension is collected and promoted forward so it is verifiably present in the quality tier before the freeze.
D. Only the field needs promoting; the requisition logic can be added directly in the quality tier during the testing window.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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User acceptance testing runs in the quality tier, so every completed extension must be promoted forward and confirmed present there before the freeze. Promoting each as a recorded change is what makes them available and traceable for testing.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 2 — Transporting Key-User Extensions Through the System Landscape

A completed key-user extension in the development and configuration tier must reach the quality tier before the freeze. A consultant is deciding how to make it available downstream.
Which action correctly moves the extension and preserves traceability?

A. Export the extension definition and hand it to the quality-tier administrator to rebuild it identically by hand downstream.
B. Collect the extension into a recorded transportable change, promote it forward, and verify it functions in the quality tier.
C. Grant the user acceptance testing group access to the development and configuration tier so no move through the landscape is needed.
D. Leave the extension in place and note it for direct manual entry in production at the coming release window instead.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Collecting the extension into a recorded transportable change and promoting it forward is the governed path that both moves the extension and keeps it traceable. Verifying it functions downstream confirms the promotion completed.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 3 — Positioning the Cross-Application Reconciliation Without a Core Dependency

The nightly reconciliation must push purchase order changes into a supplier collaboration application already running on SAP Business Technology Platform and enrich them with data from a non-SAP logistics system.
Where should this reconciliation be positioned to stay upgrade-stable?

A. As custom business logic added inside the procurement solution through key-user in-app extensibility so it runs near the data.
B. As a developer in-app extension embedded in the digital core so the reconciliation reads the purchase orders directly there.
C. As a modification to the standard purchase order process so the reconciliation is triggered automatically on each change.
D. As a decoupled side-by-side application on the platform that consumes released procurement data and adds the non-SAP source.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A cross-application reconciliation that spans a BTP application and a non-SAP system belongs in a decoupled side-by-side application consuming released procurement data through public interfaces. That keeps the digital core standard and survives continuous-delivery upgrades without rework.

Question: 11

CHALLENGE 3 — Positioning the Cross-Application Reconciliation Without a Core Dependency

The side-by-side reconciliation application needs purchase order data from the procurement solution. The team must decide how it obtains that data without creating a core dependency.
Which approach is consistent with clean core?

A. Consume purchase order data through released procurement interfaces set up via the appropriate communication configuration.
B. Read directly from the underlying database tables of the procurement solution to obtain the freshest purchase order data.
C. Add a developer in-app extension that exports purchase order data into a file the side-by-side application then reads in.
D. Modify the standard purchase order save behavior so it writes a copy the external application can then pick up each run.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Released procurement interfaces, set up through communication configuration, are the sanctioned way for an external application to consume procurement data while keeping the core standard. This is what preserves upgrade stability for the integration.

Question: 12

CHALLENGE 3 — Positioning the Cross-Application Reconciliation Without a Core Dependency

Engineering wants the reconciliation live quickly. The partner suggests embedding it in the core now and refactoring it to a side-by-side application after go-live to save time before the freeze.
How should the team respond?

A. Accept the embed-now approach provided the refactor to side-by-side is scheduled within the first upgrade cycle after go-live.
B. Embed it in the core now but restrict it to read-only access so the upgrade impact on the integration is avoided entirely.
C. Decline the embed-now approach and build the reconciliation side-by-side from the start to avoid new modification debt.

D. Build it as key-user in-app logic now, treating that as equivalent to side-by-side while still avoiding the digital core.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A core-embedded integration is upgrade-fragile the moment it exists, so building it side-by-side from the start avoids introducing the very modification debt the program set out to eliminate. The temporary shortcut carries the exact risk clean core is designed to prevent.

Question: 13

CHALLENGE 3 — Positioning the Cross-Application Reconciliation Without a Core Dependency

The reconciliation must integrate a non-SAP logistics system alongside the BTP supplier collaboration application. The team wants the external connection to remain upgrade-stable.
Which approach keeps the non-SAP integration clean-core compliant?

A. Add the non-SAP connection as custom logic inside the procurement solution so it sits right next to the purchase order data.
B. Modify the standard procurement process to call the non-SAP logistics system directly during the purchase order save step.
C. Read purchase order data from the internal tables and pass it to the non-SAP system to avoid interface setup effort.
D. Have the side-by-side application integrate the non-SAP source and exchange data through released procurement interfaces.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Keeping the non-SAP integration inside the side-by-side application and exchanging procurement data through released interfaces configured via communication management keeps the digital core standard and the connection upgrade-stable. The external system is integrated at the platform layer, not the core.

Question: 14

CHALLENGE 4 — Keeping Configuration and Extension Changes Landscape-Governed

Under pressure to show buyers a working programme-code field before the steering review, the procurement director asks whether the field could simply be maintained separately in each tier to save time.
What is the correct position?

A. Allow separate per-tier maintenance temporarily, then consolidate the tiers into one promoted change after the steering review.

B. Reject separate per-tier maintenance and promote a single recorded change forward so the field stays traceable to production.
C. Maintain the field separately only in the quality tier for the demo, leaving the development and production tiers untouched.
D. Make the field directly in production so buyers see it immediately, then backfill the lower tiers of the landscape afterward.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Every change must originate upstream and move forward as a single recorded promotion so it remains traceable and promotable to production. Rejecting per-tier maintenance is what keeps the change governed and avoids divergent tier-local edits.

Question: 15

CHALLENGE 4 — Keeping Configuration and Extension Changes Landscape-Governed

The partner made one enhancement directly in the quality tier so the user acceptance testing group could see it immediately, because the development-tier change window was tight.
What problem does this create?

A. The change is fine provided it is later copied back into the development tier purely for documentation and audit purposes.
B. The change is acceptable because the quality tier is where user acceptance testing happens, so building it there is efficient.
C. The change only becomes a real problem if the next continuous-delivery upgrade happens to overwrite it in the quality tier.
D. The change is a tier-local edit outside the promoted change set, so it is untraceable and cannot be promoted to production.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A change made directly in the quality tier bypasses the origin-then-promote rule, so it is not part of the traceable change set and cannot be promoted to production. That is the core governance failure the program office prohibits.

Question: 16

CHALLENGE 4 — Keeping Configuration and Extension Changes Landscape-Governed

The extensibility build phase is expected to close with a clean set of changes queued for the production release window. The team is reviewing the state of its changes before the freeze.
Which state satisfies the program office's expectation?

A. Every change originated upstream and is promoted forward as a recorded change, with no divergent tier-local edits left.
B. Each tier holds an independently maintained copy of every change, so all three tiers currently show the same visible result.
C. The most urgent changes were applied directly in the quality tier and the rest remain in development pending promotion.
D. All changes are complete in the development tier and will be entered manually in production during the release window.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A clean, promotable change set means every change originated upstream and was promoted forward with no divergent tier-local edits. That is exactly the traceable, production-ready state the program office expects at the close of the build phase.

Question: 17

CHALLENGE 4 — Keeping Configuration and Extension Changes Landscape-Governed

The team must weigh the procurement director's request for a fast visible programme-code field against the program office's transport discipline before the steering review.
Which decision best balances the delivery pressure with governance?

A. Show the field from the development and configuration tier at the steering review and defer any promotion until after go-live.
B. Maintain the field directly in whichever tier the steering review is demonstrated from, to guarantee it is visible on the day.
C. Complete the field upstream and promote it forward on an expedited recorded change so it is demonstrable yet still traceable.
D. Postpone the field entirely until after the steering review, since transport discipline makes any quick demonstration impossible.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The delivery pressure is met by expediting the promotion, not by abandoning it: completing the field upstream and promoting it forward on a recorded change makes it demonstrable in the quality tier while keeping it traceable. This satisfies both the director and the program office.
Topic: 2
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 18

Wolkenrad Automobile, a German luxury electric-vehicle manufacturer, is deploying SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition for its sourcing and procurement operations under a fit-to-standard approach. The

implementation lead schedules the fit-to-standard workshops on the provided starter system and asks the procurement stream to walk through direct-materials purchasing so configuration decisions can be captured. On the workshop morning, the business configuration team reports that the procurement processes cannot be meaningfully confirmed because the customer's configuration responses were never gathered and no baseline scoping has been recorded, so the standard processes have nothing to be reviewed against. The starter system itself is provisioned and reachable, project setup exists in the monitoring tooling, and the procurement subject-matter experts are present. The lead confirms the workshop agenda, attendee list, and process scope are all correct, yet the team cannot validate whether the standard best-practice procurement processes fit the customer's requirements. The lead must identify the missing methodology prerequisite that lets a fit-to-standard workshop actually compare the customer's needs against the standard processes, rather than rescheduling the workshop or provisioning additional systems.
What is the missing prerequisite that would let the fit-to-standard workshop proceed effectively?

A. Provision an additional quality-tier system before the workshop so the standard procurement processes can be demonstrated against a non-starter environment for the attendees
B. Gather the customer's configuration responses through the Business Driven Configuration Questionnaire so standard processes can be reviewed against requirements
C. Complete data migration of supplier and material master records into the starter system so the procurement processes can be walked through with live customer data present
D. Assign the procurement business roles to the workshop attendees first so they can execute the standard procurement processes hands-on during the session

Answer: B

Explanation:
A fit-to-standard workshop works by reviewing the standard best-practice processes against the customer's captured configuration responses. Those responses are gathered through the Business Driven Configuration Questionnaire; without them there is no documented requirement baseline, so the standard processes have nothing to be validated against. Supplying the questionnaire responses restores the comparison the workshop depends on.

Question: 19

Tenkai Shoyu Motors, a Japanese commercial-vehicle manufacturer, is midway through configuring its SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition procurement processes with SAP Central Business Configuration across its multi-system landscape. A configuration specialist adjusts a set of self-service requisitioning and approval settings and confirms them, expecting the changes to be available for the integration-test cycle the test team is about to run. The test team reports that the requisitioning behavior in the environment they are testing still reflects the previous settings, and the new configuration is nowhere to be seen, even though the specialist's change log shows the settings were saved and activated. Master data, business roles, and the communication setup in the test environment are all confirmed correct, and the specialist's own session shows the intended values. Investigation shows the specialist made and activated the configuration, but the deployment of that configuration content to the environment the test team is using was never carried out for this change. The specialist must determine why the tested environment does not reflect the change and the correct step to make the new configuration effective there, without re-entering the settings or altering the test environment's master data.

Why does the tested environment still show the old behavior, and what makes the new configuration effective there?

A. The business roles in the test environment lack the updated requisitioning authorizations; refresh the roles so the activated configuration becomes visible to the testers
B. The master data in the test environment predates the change; reload the requisitioning master data so the environment reflects the new configuration values
C. The communication arrangements were not updated for the change; re-run communication setup so the activated configuration propagates to the test environment
D. The activated configuration content was not deployed to the tested environment; deploy the configuration to that environment so the new settings take effect there

Answer: D

Explanation:
Configuration made and activated in SAP Central Business Configuration becomes effective in a target environment only after the configuration content is deployed to that environment. The change was activated but its deployment to the tested environment was never carried out, which is exactly why the testers still see the previous behavior. Deploying the configuration content to that environment makes the new settings take effect there without re-entering them.

Question: 20

Ironhaul Trucks, a heavy-truck manufacturer headquartered in the United States, has gone live with SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition for procurement across several assembly plants. A newly onboarded buyer is assigned a business role built from the standard purchasing catalogs and can open the requisitioning and purchase-order apps as expected. When the buyer tries to work with requisitions for a second plant that was recently added to their remit, the relevant documents do not appear, although a colleague with a similar role sees them without issue. The administrator confirms the buyer's business role carries the same purchasing catalogs as the colleague's, the launchpad shows the correct apps, and the second plant is fully configured and live for other users. Comparing the two role assignments shows the colleague's role grants access across the plants the buyer needs, while the buyer's role limits the values they may act on to the original plant only. The administrator must identify why the buyer cannot see the second plant's documents and the correct corrective action, without granting broad unrestricted access or duplicating the business role.
Why can the buyer not see the second plant's requisitions, and what is the correct corrective action?

A. The role restriction limits the buyer to the original plant's values; extend it to include the second plant so the buyer can act on its documents
B. The launchpad layout omits the second plant's apps for this specific buyer profile; customize the launchpad to add the missing apps so the second plant's requisitions become visible
C. The buyer's role is missing the purchasing catalogs the colleague has; add the additional catalogs to the role so the second plant's documents appear for the buyer
D. The second plant is not yet released for procurement in the buyer's context; complete the plant's procurement setup so its requisitions can be worked on by the buyer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business roles carry restrictions that limit the organizational values a user may act on, independent of which apps the role exposes. The buyer has the apps but the role's restriction is confined to the original plant, so the second plant's documents fall outside the values they may access. Extending the restriction to include the second plant grants exactly the additional scope required without opening broad unrestricted access.

Question: 21

Astrapada Motors, a fast-growing compact-car manufacturer based in India, is adopting SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition for procurement under a strict clean-core commitment. The procurement team asks for an additional attribute on the purchase requisition — a locally required classification code — that buyers must capture and that should then be visible and reportable within the standard requisitioning app, with the value carried on the standard requisition object. A junior consultant proposes modifying the core requisition to add the field. A second consultant argues for a side-by-side application on the platform that stores the code separately and links back to each requisition. The procurement lead notes the requirement is a straightforward standard-object field extension that buyers enter and report on inside the requisitioning app, with no separate business logic or external process involved. The team must choose the extensibility approach that satisfies the requirement while honoring clean core and keeping the field on the standard object inside the standard app, rather than modifying the core or building a separate application for a simple field.
Which extensibility approach satisfies the requirement while honoring clean core?

A. Modify the standard requisition object in the core to add the classification field so buyers capture and report on it directly within the standard requisitioning app
B. Build a side-by-side application on the platform that stores the classification code separately and links each requisition to its code for buyers to capture and report on
C. Add the classification field through key-user in-app extensibility so it sits on the standard requisition object and is captured within the standard app
D. Route the classification code through an integration scenario so an external system holds the value and returns it to the requisition for buyers to capture and report on

Answer: C

Explanation:
Key-user in-app extensibility adds a custom field to a standard object so it appears, is captured, and is reported on within the standard app, without modifying the core and remaining upgrade-safe. This matches a straightforward standard-object field extension carrying a value on the requisition inside the requisitioning app, satisfying the requirement while honoring clean core.

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