SAP
C_S4PM
SAP Certified - Managing SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition Projects

Latest Version: 4.0

1. Micro Skill Drill Exam
2. Unified Scenario Exam

Topic: 1
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 1

A ceramics manufacturer's SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition project is finishing one methodology phase, and the team is eager to move into the next. Some deliverables for the current phase are still open, but the team argues that starting the next phase now will save time and the open items can be closed along the way.
The project manager knows the methodology uses a phase-end quality gate — a checkpoint that confirms the phase's deliverables and readiness before the project proceeds. Weighing the team's wish to move faster against passing that gate honestly, she must decide how to handle the transition.
How should the project manager handle the phase transition?
Response:

A. Move into the next phase now and close the open items along the way.
B. Hold the quality gate, confirm deliverables and readiness, then proceed.
C. Skip the quality gate entirely to save the time it takes.
D. Declare the gate passed and revisit anything that turns out to be missing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
Holding the quality gate to confirm the phase's deliverables and readiness before proceeding is what the checkpoint is for, and it protects the next phase from inheriting unfinished work. It honors the wish to progress by progressing on a confirmed base. The transition rests on real readiness.

Question: 2

A convenience-store chain with many regions is planning its Public Edition go-live. Eager to finish fast, leadership wants every region to go live on the same day in one big switchover.
The project manager knows a phased rollout — a pilot region first, then further regions in waves — contains risk and lets each wave learn from the last, whereas an all-at-once go-live concentrates risk across the whole business at the same moment. Weighing the wish to finish quickly against controlling rollout risk, she must decide the rollout approach.
What rollout approach should the project manager recommend?
Response:

A. Go live in every region on the same day in one switchover.

B. Roll out in waves, starting with a pilot region.
C. Let each region pick its own go-live date independently.
D. Go live everywhere but keep paper processes as a backup.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
A phased rollout starting with a pilot region, then further waves, contains risk and lets each wave apply what the last one learned. It trades a little speed for a lot of control. Problems stay local and inform what follows.

Question: 3

An agricultural-equipment manufacturer is about to hold its fit-to-standard workshops. The plan is to gather the team in a room and ask each department to describe, from a blank page, how they want the new system to work.
The project manager knows the workshops are meant to be prepared — capturing inputs through the configuration questionnaire and walking the business through the standard solution — so the sessions confirm fit against the standard rather than designing from scratch. Weighing the ease of an open discussion against structured, prepared workshops, she must decide how to run them.
How should the project manager run the fit-to-standard workshops?
Response:

A. Gather everyone and ask each department to describe how the system should work from scratch.
B. Prepare with the configuration questionnaire and demo the standard solution.
C. Skip the workshops and let the partner configure from its own experience.
D. Collect written wish-lists from the departments and build to those.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
Preparing with the configuration questionnaire and walking the business through the standard solution lets the workshops confirm fit against the standard, which is their purpose. It channels real needs while anchoring on the standard. Sessions become focused and productive.

Question: 4

A regional grocery chain's team wants to configure an elaborate, highly flexible setup to handle business variations the company does not have today and has no concrete plans to introduce. It would add significant complexity now for a someday-maybe need.
The project manager must decide between building for hypothetical future complexity now and configuring to the business as it actually operates, leaving room to extend later if a real need arises. She must decide the configuration approach.
How should the project manager approach the configuration?

Response:

A. Build the full elaborate flexible setup now to be future-proof against anything.
B. Build a partial version of the elaborate setup as a hedge.
C. Let each store request the flexibility it might want.
D. Configure to how the business operates today, extend later if needed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Feedback:
Configuring to how the business actually operates today, with room to extend later if a real need arises, keeps the solution lean and adds complexity only when it is justified. It right-sizes to reality. Future needs are met when they become real, not before.

Question: 5

A stationery supplier is starting an SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition project. The team is keen to begin entering configuration straight away, before looking at how the standard solution already works.
The project manager knows the methodology has the team confirm requirements against the standard in fit-to-standard workshops before configuring anything. She must advise the right first step.
What should the team do first?
Response:

A. Start entering configuration immediately.
B. Confirm requirements against the standard in fit-to-standard workshops.
C. Ask the partner to configure everything without involving the business at all.
D. Wait until after go-live to look at the standard solution.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
Confirming requirements against the standard in fit-to-standard workshops is the methodology's first step before configuring, so the design rests on what the standard actually offers. It validates need against standard up front. The team then configures on solid ground.

Question: 6

A bicycle retailer's project team is tracking its tasks and test cases in scattered spreadsheets, and the project manager struggles to see overall progress.
The project manager knows the implementation has a dedicated application lifecycle tool for managing project tasks and tests together in one place. She must decide where these should be managed.
Where should the team manage project tasks and tests?
Response:

A. In the application lifecycle tool, in one place.
B. In more spreadsheets, with one separate file per team.
C. In personal notes kept by each member.
D. In email threads as the work happens.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:
Managing tasks and tests in the application lifecycle tool brings them together in one place, so progress is visible and consistent. It is the tool meant for this. The fragmentation problem is solved at its source.

Question: 7

A medical-devices firm's Public Edition project needs a custom field and a small piece of business logic that the standard apps do not provide, in order to capture a regulatory attribute on a document.
The edition mandates a clean core so the system stays upgrade-safe, and the project manager must deliver this genuine requirement without compromising that. Weighing the need to capture the attribute against the discipline of keeping the core clean, she must choose how the extension is built.
How should the project manager deliver the requirement?
Response:

A. Modify the standard core objects directly to add the field and the logic.
B. Use key-user in-app extensibility for the field and logic.
C. Capture the regulatory attribute in a separate spreadsheet outside the system.
D. Drop the requirement, since the standard apps do not already include it.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
Key-user in-app extensibility adds the custom field and business logic on top of the standard without touching the core, which keeps the system upgrade-safe. It delivers the regulatory requirement within the clean-core tiers the edition provides. It is the fit-for-purpose route.

Question: 8

A backpack manufacturer's team needs a straightforward view of standard operational figures and is about to commission a custom report to produce it.
The project manager knows the system includes built-in standard analytics that already provide this kind of insight, making a custom build unnecessary for a basic need. She must decide how to meet the need.
How should the team meet the basic reporting need?
Response:

A. Commission a custom report build for it.
B. Export the data and chart it in a spreadsheet.

C. Use the built-in standard analytics.
D. Have each user tally the figures by hand.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
Using the built-in standard analytics meets the basic need directly with the insight the system already provides, without a custom build. It is the fit for a standard requirement. No extra work is needed.

Question: 9

A pottery studio chain is deciding how much data to migrate, and the team wants to bring across every record and the full history going back many years.
The project manager knows migrating what the business needs — master data, open items, and a limited history — keeps the new system clean and the migration manageable. He must decide the migration scope.
How should the team scope the migration?
Response:

A. Bring across every record and the full history.
B. Migrate nothing and keep the old legacy system for lookups.
C. Let each team decide what to bring.
D. Migrate master data, open items, and limited history.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Feedback:
Migrating the master data, open items, and a limited history brings what the business needs to operate while keeping the new system clean and the migration manageable. It scopes the data to need. The system starts lean and usable.

Question: 10

A footwear retailer is about to run fit-to-standard workshops on its SAP S/4HANA Cloud Public Edition project. The team wants somewhere to explore how the standard solution works before any real build begins.
The project manager knows the methodology provides a starter system for exploring the standard during fit-to-standard, keeping the build landscape clean. She must decide where the team should explore.
Where should the team explore the standard solution?
Response:

A. In the production system, once it has been fully set up and loaded.
B. In the starter system provided for fit-to-standard.

C. In a spreadsheet describing the screens.
D. Nowhere — just read the documentation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The starter system is provided for exploring the standard solution during fit-to-standard, so the team can try it out without touching the build landscape. It is the environment meant for this. Exploration happens safely.
Topic: 2
Unified Scenario Exam

Question: 11

CHALLENGE 1 — Integration Scope Baseline For SIT Stabilization
NorthPeak has SAP Cloud ALM integration monitoring entries from an earlier interface catalog. One warehouse status feed is no longer part of the pilot scope, but the integration lead wants to keep it active to show broader monitoring coverage during SIT stabilization.
What should the project manager recommend?
Response:

A. Keep all monitoring entries active because broader monitoring coverage improves readiness confidence.
B. Align monitoring entries with active pilot integrations and exclude obsolete entries from readiness evidence.
C. Remove all integration monitoring until after go-live so obsolete entries do not affect SIT reporting.
D. Keep the obsolete entry active but mark any related defects as low priority during stabilization.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This keeps SAP Cloud ALM evidence aligned with the accepted pilot scope. It avoids presenting obsolete integration coverage as readiness evidence while still preserving monitoring for active go-live touchpoints.

Question: 12

CHALLENGE 1 — Integration Scope Baseline For SIT Stabilization
A SIT defect is linked to the retired warehouse status feed, while active pilot integrations for sales order creation and outbound confirmation still require retesting. The sponsor asks for a simple readiness summary.
Which response best supports a reliable summary?
Response:

A. Include the retired feed in the defect count so the summary shows all historical integration activity.
B. Separate obsolete-scope defects from active pilot integration evidence and report readiness against current scope.
C. Close the retired-feed defect without documentation because it no longer affects the pilot.
D. Delay the readiness summary until every historical interface has been retested.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This distinguishes current readiness evidence from obsolete interface history. It gives the sponsor a usable summary without letting retired-scope defects distort the go-live decision.

Question: 13

CHALLENGE 2 — Discount Approval Variation Under Clean Core Control
Regional managers want a customer-specific discount approval variation included in training before it has been reviewed through fit-to-standard governance. The transformation lead wants to avoid custom side workarounds.
What is the best project manager recommendation?
Response:

A. Include the variation in training now and decide after go-live whether it should remain.
B. Reject all regional feedback because clean core discipline takes priority over user acceptance.
C. Route the variation through governed fit-to-standard review and keep training aligned to the approved process.
D. Ask the integration team to build a temporary approval path outside the configured process.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This preserves clean core discipline while keeping the adoption concern visible through governance. Training remains aligned to the approved process instead of teaching an unapproved variation.

Question: 14

CHALLENGE 2 — Discount Approval Variation Under Clean Core Control
Two governance goals compete: regional leaders want user confidence through familiar approval behavior, while the transformation lead wants release-safe clean core discipline. Which recommendation best balances both goals?
Response:

A. Approve the regional variation temporarily because adoption governance should override clean core governance before go-live.

B. Keep the variation out of final training, document the user adoption concern, and evaluate standard configuration options before any process commitment.
C. Freeze all approval-related training until every regional preference is either accepted or rejected by the steering committee.
D. Allow each region to describe its own approval expectations in local training material.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This handles the governance-vs-governance tension by protecting clean core while still acknowledging adoption impact. It also keeps the decision inside standard configuration and fit-to-standard channels.

Question: 15

CHALLENGE 2 — Discount Approval Variation Under Clean Core Control
A regional manager argues that adding a temporary approval workaround will prevent resistance during go-live. The project manager needs to identify the deeper risk behind this request.
What is the most accurate diagnosis?
Response:

A. The temporary workaround could become part of user expectations before the target process is governed.
B. Regional managers should not participate in process decisions during a public cloud implementation.
C. Discount approval decisions should always be postponed until after the first cloud release.
D. Clean core governance applies only to technical development, not to approval process design.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:
The second-order risk is that adoption material can normalize an unapproved process. Once users are trained on the workaround, it becomes harder to preserve the governed target design.

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