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1. Unified Scenario Simulation
2. Micro Skill Drill Exam

Topic: 2
Unified Scenario Simulation
Aldervik Green Hydrogen Capital Project Structuring in SAP PS
Business Context
Aldervik Green Hydrogen is a mid-sized energy developer building the Fjordholm electrolyzer plant, a capital investment program that will produce green hydrogen for regional industrial customers. The plant is funded as a multi-year, asset-building initiative, and the finance team tracks it as a capital project whose costs will eventually be capitalized. A small program office coordinates the engineering, procurement, and construction partners, while the controlling group monitors spend against the approved investment. The program has just moved from feasibility into detailed setup inside SAP.
System Landscape
The company recently implemented SAP S/4HANA and activated Project System to manage the Fjordholm build. Project structures are maintained through the project builder, and the controlling and asset accounting teams rely on the same system for capitalization. Investment Management is used to link the approved capital program to the operative project. The landscape mixes SAP Fiori apps and the classic interface, and external consultants support the internal team in a mentored capacity during this first project.
Structuring Approach
The program office is outlining the Work Breakdown Structure that will represent the plant. Top-level elements describe the plant sections — electrolyzer hall, balance-of-plant, and grid connection — while lower elements break the work into engineering, civil, and installation packages. Some elements are meant only to gather planned and actual figures, while others are intended to carry postings from purchase orders and confirmations. A colleague copied part of the hierarchy from a completed wind-farm project to save time, and a few of the copied elements do not yet reflect how Fjordholm will collect cost.
Milestones And Documents
Each major plant section carries target dates that the program office wants visible on the structure, so milestones are being added to mark design freeze, foundation completion, and commissioning. Engineering drawings and permit files are attached to the relevant elements as project documents, so partners can find them directly from the structure. The dates entered on some WBS elements were keyed before the milestone dates were agreed, and a couple of them now sit outside the window the milestones imply.
Customizing Setup
Because this is the first PS project, the basic customizing is still settling. The project profile supplies default settings when a new project is created, and the team is deciding which standard WBS template to offer so future capital projects start from a consistent outline. One proposed template carries user fields and control settings from a logistics pilot that do not all match how investment projects should behave. The controlling lead wants the profile and template choices confirmed before more projects are created from them.
Close Preparation
Finance has asked the program office to prepare for period-end so that costs collected on the plant can be moved toward the asset being built. Settlement rules are being drafted on the cost-collecting

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elements, pointing at the asset under construction that represents the plant during the build phase. The team is confirming which elements should carry these rules and how the receiver should be defined, ahead of the first settlement run.

Your assignment

You are supporting Aldervik Green Hydrogen as it structures the Fjordholm electrolyzer plant as a capital investment project in SAP S/4HANA Project System. Working in a mentored capacity, you maintain project structures through the project builder, prepare milestones and documents, confirm basic customizing, and set up settlement toward the asset being built. Complete the tasks below using standard Project System behavior. Where exact system values are not given, apply the standard function rather than a specific technical code

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Outlining the Capital Project Work Breakdown Structure

•Outline the WBS so top-level elements represent the plant sections and lower elements represent the engineering, civil, and installation work packages.

•For each element, set the operative behavior that matches its purpose: cost-gathering elements as planning elements, and elements that will receive purchase order and confirmation postings as account assignment elements.

•Review the elements copied from the earlier wind-farm project and adjust or remove any whose scope does not apply to the electrolyzer plant.

Checkpoints

o Confirm that an element intended to receive postings accepts a test purchase order charge.

o Confirm that the retained hierarchy reflects Fjordholm scope before any planning is entered.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Assigning Milestones and Documents to WBS Elements

• Add milestones to the relevant WBS elements to mark design freeze, foundation completion, and commissioning.

• Attach engineering drawings and permit files as project documents on the elements they relate to, so partners can open them from the structure.

• Reconcile any WBS element dates that were keyed before the milestones were agreed with the agreed milestone dates.

Checkpoints

o Confirm each target point appears on the correct element as a milestone.

o Confirm the structure shows one consistent set of dates for each plant section.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Confirming Project Profile and WBS Customizing Defaults

• Confirm what the project profile supplies as defaults and control parameters when a new project is created.

• Correct the proposed standard template so its control settings and user fields match how investment projects should behave, rather than the logistics pilot they were copied from.

• Confirm the template for reuse only after the mismatched settings are corrected.

Checkpoints

o Confirm the profile settings applied to a newly created test project are appropriate for a capital project.

o Confirm the template no longer carries logistics-only behavior before it is offered for reuse.

4. CHALLENGE 4 — Preparing Settlement Rules for the Asset Under Construction

• Identify the cost-collecting WBS elements that must settle their build cost.

• Create a valid settlement rule on each of these elements, defining the asset under construction as the receiver.

• Confirm no cost-collecting element that should settle is left without a rule before the first settlement run.

Checkpoints

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o Confirm each sender element carries a valid settlement rule pointing at the asset under construction.
o Confirm the chosen receiver reflects capitalization of the plant during the build, not a convenience receiver.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Outlining the Capital Project Work Breakdown Structure
Several lower-level elements in the Fjordholm structure are intended to receive postings from purchase orders and confirmations, but they were copied from a branch where they only gathered planned figures. When the team tries to charge a purchase order to one of these elements, the system does not allow it.
What is the correct way to make these elements able to receive the postings?

A. Mark the elements as planning elements only, and record the purchase order costs on the top plant-section element instead so the charge still lands somewhere on the project.
B. Leave the operative indicators unchanged and post the purchase orders to a network activity elsewhere, then move the values across later.
C. Set the account assignment indicator on each element that will receive postings, so purchase orders and confirmations can be charged to it.
D. Release the whole project first and assume the postings will be permitted once the overall status changes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An element can receive purchase order and confirmation postings only when it is flagged as an account assignment element, so setting that operative indicator on each cost-collecting element is what makes the charge possible. This keeps actual build cost on the elements the program office intends to capitalize later.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Outlining the Capital Project Work Breakdown Structure
A colleague copied part of the work breakdown structure from a completed wind-farm project to save time, but several copied elements describe scope that does not apply to the electrolyzer plant.
How should the program office proceed while keeping the Fjordholm structure correct?

A. Review each copied element against the plant scope, adjust the ones that do not apply, and confirm the hierarchy reflects Fjordholm before planning begins.
B. Keep all copied elements in place so the two projects stay comparable in reporting, and simply ignore the copied elements that do not apply to the electrolyzer plant.
C. Delete the entire copied branch and rebuild every element by hand, discarding the parts of the outline that were actually reusable.
D. Create a standard template from the copied structure first, then use it for Fjordholm without reviewing the elements that do not apply.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Copying speeds up setup, but the operative structure has to match Fjordholm's real scope, so each copied element should be checked and corrected before planning starts. This prevents planned and actual costs from being collected against work that does not exist on the plant.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Outlining the Capital Project Work Breakdown Structure
The controlling lead wants future capital projects to start from a consistent outline, without disturbing the current Fjordholm project.
Which approach correctly uses SAP Project System to achieve this?

A. Copy the Fjordholm operative project each time a new capital project starts, including its actual postings and dates.
B. Create a standard WBS template that holds the reusable outline, and use it as the starting point when new capital projects are created.
C. Point every new project at the Fjordholm project number so all capital projects share the same operative structure.
D. Rely on the project profile alone to rebuild the full plant hierarchy automatically whenever a new capital project is created from the standard settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A standard WBS template stores a reusable outline separate from any live project, so new capital projects can start from it without touching Fjordholm's operative data. This gives the consistent starting point the controlling lead wants.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Assigning Milestones and Documents to WBS Elements
The program office wants the design-freeze, foundation-completion, and commissioning dates visible on the structure so partners can track progress against them.
What is the correct way to represent these fixed target points in the project?

A. Enter the target dates only in an external spreadsheet and reference that spreadsheet from the project documents.
B. Record the target dates as basic start dates on unrelated top-level elements so they each appear once on the project.
C. Create a separate project for each target date so that every date can be tracked entirely on its own.
D. Add milestones to the relevant WBS elements to mark each target point on the structure.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Milestones attach fixed target points to the WBS elements they belong to, so design freeze, foundation completion, and commissioning stay visible on the structure for partners to track. This keeps the target dates inside the project rather than outside it.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Assigning Milestones and Documents to WBS Elements
Engineering drawings and permit files need to be reachable from the structure so construction partners can open them from the relevant plant sections.
How should these files be made available in Project System?

A. Attach the drawings and permit files as project documents on the relevant WBS elements, so they can be opened directly from the structure.
B. Store the files only on the program office shared drive and paste each file path into a long text field on the project.
C. Convert each file into a milestone description so that the document content travels together with the target dates.
D. Load the drawings and permit files as material components on the plant-section elements of the project so they travel with the structure like parts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Project documents attach files to the WBS elements they relate to, so partners can open the drawings and permits straight from the structure. This keeps the documentation linked to the correct plant sections.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Assigning Milestones and Documents to WBS Elements
Some dates were keyed directly on WBS elements before the milestone dates were agreed, and a few now sit outside the window the milestones imply. A team member proposes leaving both sets of dates as they are.
What is the most appropriate response?

A. Keep both sets of dates, since milestone dates and WBS element dates are independent and never need to agree.
B. Remove all of the milestones so that only the originally keyed WBS element dates remain on the structure.
C. Reconcile the WBS element dates with the agreed milestone dates so the structure shows one consistent schedule.
D. Move the affected work into a new project where the two sets of dates will no longer appear to conflict.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The milestones represent the agreed target points, so the element dates that fall outside them should be reconciled to remove the inconsistency and show one schedule. This keeps the structure trustworthy for partners tracking progress.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 3 — Confirming Project Profile and WBS Customizing Defaults
The team is deciding what the project profile should contain before more capital projects are created from it.
Which statement correctly describes what the project profile does in this setup?

A. The project profile stores the actual costs collected on each project so that they can be compared with one another later.
B. The project profile supplies default settings and control parameters that are applied when a new project is created.
C. The project profile replaces the need for a work breakdown structure on smaller capital projects.
D. The project profile is maintained individually on each purchase order that charges the project.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The project profile is a customizing object that provides default settings and control parameters to every project created from it, which is why the team wants it confirmed before more projects are built. It shapes how new projects behave, not the figures they collect.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 3 — Confirming Project Profile and WBS Customizing Defaults
One proposed standard template carries user fields and control settings copied from a logistics pilot, some of which do not match how investment projects should behave. The controlling lead wants the template confirmed before it is reused.
What is the appropriate action?

A. Approve the template as it is, because reusing the logistics settings is faster and keeps the two areas aligned.
B. Discard the idea of a standard template entirely and have each project team build all of the settings by hand every single time a project starts.
C. Keep the logistics control settings unchanged but hide the user fields so that they are no longer visible.
D. Adjust the template so its control settings and user fields match how investment projects behave, then confirm it for reuse.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A reusable template has to reflect how investment projects should behave, so the mismatched control settings and user fields should be corrected before it is confirmed. This gives future capital projects a correct and consistent starting point.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 4 — Preparing Settlement Rules for the Asset Under Construction
Finance has asked the program office to prepare for period-end so that costs collected on the plant can move toward the asset being built.
What must be in place on the cost-collecting WBS elements before the first settlement run?

A. A valid settlement rule on each cost-collecting element, defining the asset under construction as the receiver.
B. A billing plan on each cost-collecting element so that the collected costs can be invoiced to a customer.
C. A resource-related billing rule so the collected costs are billed as the resources that were consumed.
D. A capacity leveling run to remove any resource overloads before the settlement can be carried out.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Settlement moves collected costs to a receiver only when each sender element carries a valid settlement rule, and for this capital build the receiver is the asset under construction. Having that rule in place is what lets the first settlement run move the costs correctly.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 4 — Preparing Settlement Rules for the Asset Under Construction
A team member suggests pointing the settlement rules at a cost center during the build to keep things simple, rather than at the asset under construction.
Why is the asset under construction the correct receiver here?

A. Because a cost center can never be selected as a settlement receiver for any type of project, regardless of how that project collects its cost.
B. Because settling to a cost center would automatically create the milestones the project still needs.
C. Because the collected build costs are meant to be capitalized on the asset being constructed, which the asset under construction represents.
D. Because using the asset under construction removes the need to maintain a settlement rule at all.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Fjordholm costs are being gathered to build an asset, so they should be capitalized on the asset under construction that represents the plant during construction, That is why the settlement receiver is the asset under construction rather than a cost center.

Topic: 2

Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 11

Meridian Aerostructures is constructing a new automated composite fuselage-panel line as a capital investment project. Working in the project builder, a team member has created the operative work breakdown structure for the build: a top element for the line, with lower elements for civil works, equipment, and commissioning. Finance wants the commissioning costs to be planned directly on a specific element and, later, to receive the actual cost postings raised against that work. The team member has flagged the commissioning element as a planning element and as an account assignment element. During a design review, they are asked to confirm that the element is correctly prepared so that cost planning values can be entered on it and actual costs can be posted to it, and to state whether any further operative setting is needed before planning begins. Nothing else has been changed on the element.

Which condition must be satisfied on the commissioning WBS element so that cost planning values can be entered directly on it and actual costs can be posted to it?

A. Set the billing element indicator on the element, since direct cost planning and actual cost postings are only permitted on WBS elements that are flagged as billing elements for the project.

B. Keep the planning element and account assignment element indicators, since planning permits direct cost planning and account assignment lets the element receive actual postings.

C. Remove the account assignment element indicator, since a WBS element used for direct cost planning must remain a planning element only and cannot also receive actual cost postings.

D. Assign a network activity to the element first, since cost planning values and actual costs can be recorded on a WBS element only once an activity has been linked to it and released.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The planning element indicator is what allows cost planning values to be entered directly on a WBS element, and the account assignment element indicator is what allows the element to receive actual cost postings. Because the commissioning element already carries both, it is correctly prepared, and no further operative indicator is required before planning begins.

Question: 12

Meridian Aerostructures is rolling out two identical automated composite-panel lines, one at its northern plant and one at its coastal plant, each set up as its own capital investment project. The first plant's operative work breakdown structure is already built and approved, with the same breakdown of civil works, equipment, and commissioning that the second plant will use. A team member is asked to stand up the second plant's operative project quickly and consistently, reproducing the identical breakdown without re-keying it element by element, while keeping the two builds financially separate

so each can be planned, budgeted, and settled on its own. The team member needs to choose the mechanism that reproduces the structure reliably and preserves that separation, rather than one that merges the two builds or copies transactional data between them.
Which approach correctly reproduces the build structure for the second plant while keeping the two investment projects separate?

A. Create a standard WBS that mirrors the build breakdown and use it as the template from which the operative project for the second plant is generated.
B. Post actual costs to the first plant's operative WBS and copy those postings across to the second plant so that its structure is reproduced from them.
C. Convert the first plant's operative WBS into the second plant's operative project directly, so that both plants end up sharing one single operative structure.
D. Rebuild the second plant's structure by entering each WBS element by hand again, since standard structures cannot be reused for a capital investment project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A standard WBS is a template structure maintained precisely so that a recurring project breakdown can be reused. The operative project for the second plant can be generated from it, reproducing the hierarchy consistently while keeping the two plants as separate operative projects that can each be planned, budgeted, and settled independently.

Question: 13

Meridian Aerostructures is modeling the equipment phase of its composite-panel line build in a network. The physical installation and commissioning of the line will be carried out by an external engineering vendor under a purchase order, not by Meridian's own staff. A team member is entering the activity that represents this installation-and-commissioning work and must choose the activity category so that the work is procured from the vendor: a purchase requisition should be raised and converted into a purchase order, and the vendor's cost should flow onto the network. Meridian's internal work centers are reserved for later fit-out tasks and must not be loaded with the vendor's installation effort. The team member reviews the available activity categories before deciding how to model the externally performed work.
Which network activity category should be used for the vendor-performed installation and commissioning so that external procurement is triggered?

A. Use an internally processed activity assigned to a work center, so that the vendor's installation work generates capacity requirements on Meridian's own internal resources.
B. Use a general costs activity, so that the vendor's installation is recorded as a planned lump-sum cost without any procurement document being generated for it.
C. Add a milestone to the activity, so that the vendor's installation is represented as a scheduled date event that by itself triggers the external purchase order.
D. Use an externally processed activity, so that the vendor's installation and commissioning generates a purchase requisition that is then converted into a purchase order.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An externally processed activity is designed to procure work performed outside the company: it generates a purchase requisition that is converted into a purchase order, so the vendor's installation and commissioning is procured formally and its cost flows onto the network. This matches the requirement to trigger external procurement.

Question: 14

Meridian Aerostructures is scheduling the equipment phase of its composite-panel line build. The installation work is modeled as activities in a network, linked by relationships that reflect the order in which the equipment must be installed and commissioned. A planner has also typed basic start and finish dates directly onto the work breakdown structure element for the equipment phase; those manual dates are earlier than the dates the network calculates from its activity durations and relationships. When the schedule is reviewed, the WBS element dates and the network-derived dates disagree, and the team is unsure which dates to trust for the phase. A team member is asked to establish reliable dates for the equipment phase that remain consistent with how the installation work must actually proceed on site.
How should the team obtain reliable dates for the equipment phase given the disagreement between the manual WBS dates and the network schedule?

A. Keep the manually entered WBS dates and ignore the network schedule, since dates entered directly on a WBS element always take precedence over calculated network dates.
B. Delete the network relationships so that the activities no longer constrain one another, letting every activity simply adopt the earlier manually entered WBS dates.
C. Let the network derive the dates from its activities and their relationships through scheduling, and then align the WBS element dates to the scheduled network result.
D. Shorten each activity's duration repeatedly until the network's calculated dates happen to match the manually entered WBS dates for the equipment phase.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a network, dates are calculated from the activities and the relationships between them, so scheduling the network produces reliable, constraint-consistent dates for the equipment phase. Aligning the WBS element dates to that scheduled result keeps the structural date view consistent with the operational schedule.

Question: 15

Meridian Aerostructures has loaded detailed cost planning onto the work breakdown structure elements of its composite-panel line build, and Finance has assigned an approved capital budget to the project through the budgeting function. Finance expected the system to stop any purchase requisition that would push the committed and actual spend beyond the approved budget. However, a buyer recently saved a requisition that clearly exceeds the remaining budget, and no warning or error

appeared. A team member confirms that budget values are present on the project and that cost planning is complete, but the over-budget requisition still posted its commitment without objection. They are asked to explain why the expected budget check did not fire and to state what must be in place for it to react to future overruns.
Why did no budget check block the over-budget requisition, and what must be in place for the check to react?

A. Activate availability control for the project, since the budget check that reacts to tolerance overruns only takes effect once availability control is active.
B. Increase the cost planning values to match the budget, since availability control compares the assigned value against the planned costs rather than against the budget.
C. Post the requisition as an actual cost first, since availability control only checks documents once they have become actual postings rather than open commitments.
D. Set a billing element indicator on the WBS elements, since availability control only monitors those elements that are flagged to carry project revenue.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Availability control is the active budget check, and it is distinct from merely having budget values loaded. Until it is activated on the project, the system does not compare the assigned value — commitments plus actuals — against the budget, so an over-budget requisition can be saved without any warning. Activating it is what enables the tolerance-based reaction.

Question: 16

Meridian Aerostructures is running period-end processing for its composite-panel line, which is still under construction. The capital costs of the build have been collected on the project's work breakdown structure elements, and Finance needs those costs capitalized onto the asset being built while construction continues, rather than expensed. A team member starts the settlement run, but it does not settle the collected costs and reports that the elements cannot be settled. Checking the sender elements, the team member finds that the cost-collecting WBS elements have no settlement rule defined. Finance confirms the intended treatment: during the build, the accumulated costs should be held as the value of the asset under construction. The team member must set up settlement so the in-progress capital costs are capitalized correctly.
What must be set up so that period-end settlement capitalizes the in-progress build costs correctly while the line is still under construction?

A. Create a settlement rule with a cost center as the receiver, so that the accumulated capital build costs are absorbed by the responsible department during construction.
B. Create a settlement rule on the WBS elements with an asset under construction as receiver, so the accumulated costs are capitalized while the build continues.
C. Leave the WBS elements without a settlement rule and simply rerun the settlement, since the system derives the asset receiver automatically for investment projects.
D. Create a settlement rule with a profitability segment as the receiver, so that the in-progress build costs are settled into margin analysis during construction.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Settlement requires a valid settlement rule that identifies the receiver, and for an investment project the costs accumulated during the build are capitalized to an asset under construction. Creating the rule with the asset under construction as receiver lets settlement move the collected costs onto the in-progress asset, which is the correct capitalization treatment while the line is still being built.

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