

# SAP

## C\_TS4CO\_2023

**SAP Certified Associate - SAP S/4HANA Cloud Private  
Edition for Management Accounting**

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# Latest Version: 7.1

## Question: 1

For which objects can you enter statistical key figures?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Functional areas
- B. Cost elements
- C. WBS elements
- D. Cost centers
- E. Internal orders

**Answer: B, D, E**

Explanation:

Statistical key figures can be entered for cost elements, cost centers, and internal orders in SAP S/4HANA, which serve as basis quantities in allocation cycles to distribute costs across various dimensions.

## Question: 2

What are some of the characteristics of SAP Core Data Services (CDS) views?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. CDS views duplicate data for reporting efficiencies.
- B. CDS views are considered system modifications.
- C. CDS views support authorizations.
- D. CDS views have ready-to-use content.
- E. CDS views have no latency.

**Answer: C, D, E**

Explanation:

CDS views in SAP S/4HANA offer real-time access to data (no latency) and come with ready-to-use content. They also support authorizations, ensuring data security within reporting frameworks.

## Question: 3

You are running an indirect activity allocation.  
What do you post to the sender and receiver?

- A. You post both quantity and cost to the sender, and cost only to the receiver.
- B. You post quantity and cost to both the sender and receiver.
- C. You post both quantity and cost to the receiver, and cost only to the sender.
- D. You post only cost to both the sender and receiver.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, an indirect activity allocation posts both quantity and cost to both sender and receiver, allowing for accurate tracking and balancing of activity quantities and associated costs.

### Question: 4

How can you configure the transfer price solution in SAP S/4HANA?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use separate segments for each valuation.
- B. Use separate material ledgers for each valuation.
- C. Use separate ledgers for each valuation.
- D. Use separate currency types within the same ledger for each valuation.

**Answer: C, D**

Explanation:

SAP S/4HANA supports transfer pricing configurations using separate ledgers or distinct currency types within the same ledger. This setup allows for multiple valuations within legal, group, and profit center reporting standards.

### Question: 5

Which statement best describes cost center standard hierarchy?

- A. It is a structure to which all the cost centers within a controlling area are assigned.
- B. It is a structure to which all cost centers of a client have to be assigned.
- C. It is a structure where all cost centers with the same currency are defined.
- D. It is a structure where all cost centers within the same operating concern are defined.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The cost center standard hierarchy in SAP S/4HANA is a mandatory structure for each controlling area, encompassing all cost centers, providing a basis for consistent reporting and data aggregation.

### Question: 6

From which tables does SAP S/4HANA select line items in costing-based Profitability Analysis reports?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. CE2XXXX
- B. CE4XXXX\_ACCT
- C. ACDOCA
- D. CE1XXXX

**Answer: A, D**

Explanation:

In costing-based Profitability Analysis, line item tables CE2XXXX and CE1XXXX store relevant profitability data in SAP S/4HANA. These tables are used for reporting detailed cost and revenue allocations.

### Question: 7

You have implemented Product Cost by Sales Order in conjunction with revenue-based results analysis in your organization.

For a particular sales order item, you have the following:

Plan revenue = 3000

Plan costs = 2000

Actual revenue = 1200

Actual costs = 1000

What data does the system calculate during results analysis?

- A. Revenue = 1200; Cost of sales = 800; Reserve = 200
- B. Revenue = 1200; Cost of sales = 1000; Reserve = 200
- C. Revenue = 1200; Cost of sales = 800; WIP = 200
- D. Revenue = 1200; Cost of sales = 1000; WIP = 200

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

For Product Cost by Sales Order, SAP S/4HANA calculates revenue, cost of sales, and WIP based on actual data. Given the actual revenue and cost data, the system computes a WIP value to align with results analysis requirements.

### Question: 8

How does the system derive the requirement type from the material master data?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Strategy group -> planning strategy -> requirements class -> requirements type
- B. MRP group -> requirements class -> planning strategy -> requirements type
- C. MRP group -> strategy group -> planning strategy -> requirements type
- D. Strategy group -> planning strategy -> requirements type

**Answer: C, D**

Explanation:

SAP S/4HANA derives the requirement type based on the MRP or strategy group settings, allowing the system to link planning strategies to requirement types that define demand processing in Material Requirements Planning.

### Question: 9

Where do you define which cost elements are used during internal order settlement?

- A. Derivation rule
- B. Source structure
- C. Settlement rule
- D. Allocation structure

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, the source structure determines which cost elements are utilized during internal order settlement. The source structure maps costs to specific categories for transfer to the assigned receiver.

### Question: 10

How can you define the overhead rate in a costing sheet?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. As equivalence number
- B. As percentage rate
- C. As quantity-based surcharge
- D. As fixed value

**Answer: B, C**

Explanation:

Overhead rates in a costing sheet can be defined as a percentage rate or a quantity-based surcharge. This flexibility allows companies to allocate overhead based on usage quantities or as a percentage of base costs.

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