

# SAP C\_HCMP\_2601

**SAP Certified - SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA**

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# Latest Version: 4.0

1. Micro Skill Drill Exam
2. Unified Scenario Exam

**Topic: 1**  
**Micro Skill Drill Exam**

## Question: 1

A regional field inspection company is validating SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA for employees who recorded approved emergency leave during a payroll period. Payroll simulation reads the emergency leave records, but the result reduces salary even though the leave category should be paid.

Payroll operations confirms that the leave records are accurate and should remain available for attendance review. The business constraint is to correct the payroll calculation without deleting leave records, changing salary records, or adding manual restoration wage types.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and functionally configuration-driven.

What should the consultant recommend?

Response:

- A. Delete the emergency leave records so payroll no longer reduces salary during calculation.
- B. Validate the absence valuation and factoring treatment for the paid emergency leave category.
- C. Increase the affected employees' recurring salary records to offset the emergency leave reduction.
- D. Add a manual positive wage type during each payroll review to restore the expected salary amount.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the calculation layer where absence categories affect salary factoring. Correct treatment allows paid emergency leave to preserve salary while retaining valid leave data for payroll and attendance review.

## Question: 2

A regional commercial cleaning company is testing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA after adding a one-time uniform recovery deduction for employees who returned damaged uniforms. Payroll simulation selects the deduction wage type, but the calculated amount does not match the approved recovery value.

HR confirms that the damage records are valid for the current payroll period and should remain available for audit review. Payroll operations wants the amount calculated consistently without editing employee records individually. The business constraint is to correct the value centrally while preserving valid recovery history.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and focused on functional payroll configuration validation.

Which recommendation best resolves the deduction value issue?

Response:

- A. Re-enter each uniform damage record so payroll selects the deduction wage type again.
- B. Validate the deduction wage type valuation configuration that determines the recovery amount during payroll calculation.
- C. Add a manual deduction adjustment for each affected employee during payroll result review.
- D. Move affected employees to a separate payroll area so the recovery amount can be recalculated independently.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the payroll calculation layer where the selected wage type receives its value. Correct valuation configuration allows payroll to calculate the approved recovery amount centrally while preserving valid recovery records.

### Question: 3

A distribution company has introduced a shift premium in SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA for employees working approved evening hours. The time data is present for the test employees, and payroll simulation shows that the hours are read during processing.

The payroll result does not generate the expected premium wage type. The payroll analyst confirms that the employee group is eligible and that the issue occurs only for the new evening shift category. The business needs the premium calculated automatically, without manual wage type entry by payroll administrators each period.

The environment uses functional payroll configuration in a release-based landscape with mixed user interaction.

Which action best resolves the missing premium wage type?

Response:

- A. Validate the time wage type selection logic so the evening shift hours generate the correct premium wage type.
- B. Enter the premium wage type manually for each affected employee after the payroll simulation identifies the missing amount.
- C. Move the affected employees into a new payroll area so the shift premium can be calculated separately.
- D. Add the premium to payroll reporting so payroll reviewers can see the expected shift category during result analysis.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This acts at the rule layer where time information is converted into payroll wage types. Correct selection logic allows the evening shift category to produce the intended premium automatically during payroll processing.

### Question: 4

A home healthcare provider is testing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA after introducing a payroll deduction for a new voluntary benefit plan. Payroll simulation selects the deduction wage type for employees who enrolled before the current period.

During result review, the deduction amount is calculated at the wrong fixed value for the enrolled group. HR confirms that enrollment eligibility is correct and that employees should not be edited individually. The business constraint is to correct the amount calculation centrally while preserving valid participation records.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and focused on functional payroll configuration validation. Which recommendation best resolves the deduction amount issue?

Response:

- A. Re-enter each employee's participation record so payroll reselects the deduction wage type.
- B. Move enrolled employees to a separate payroll area so the deduction can be calculated independently.
- C. Validate the deduction wage type valuation configuration that determines the fixed amount during payroll calculation.
- D. Add a manual adjustment during result review to correct the deduction amount for each enrolled employee.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the payroll calculation layer where the selected deduction receives its amount. Correct valuation configuration allows payroll to calculate the fixed deduction centrally while preserving valid employee participation records.

### Question: 5

A regional engineering contractor is reviewing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA after correcting prior-period department assignments for employees who moved between design teams. Payroll simulation calculates employee net pay correctly and includes the retroactive cost impact.

Before release, payroll reporting shows the retroactive amount in the current payroll total, but the posting review does not show the expected design-team classification for the corrected prior period.

Finance requires traceable team-level reconciliation before posting. The business constraint is to preserve the corrected payroll result while resolving the classification gap.

The environment is mixed and focused on payroll reporting and financial posting readiness.

Which recommendation best addresses the posting review issue?

Response:

- A. Release payroll because employee net pay is correct and let finance reclassify design-team costs after posting.
- B. Validate how the retroactive payroll result is represented in reporting and posting-relevant design-team allocation output.
- C. Add current-period manual design-team split entries so the posting review displays the expected classification.
- D. Reverse the prior-period department corrections and reprocess them after finance completes reconciliation.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the dependency between retroactive payroll calculation, reporting visibility, and posting allocation. Validating the design-team representation preserves the corrected payroll result while supporting finance reconciliation before posting.

### Question: 6

A nonprofit organization is reviewing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA results after correcting prior-period pay rates for employees funded by multiple cost centers. Payroll simulation calculates the retroactive differences, and employee net pay appears correct.

Before release, the payroll report used for cost center reconciliation shows the retroactive amounts in the current payroll total but does not provide the expected allocation visibility for the affected funding sources. Finance requires the payroll result to remain traceable before posting, without changing the employees' corrected pay rates.

The environment is mixed and focused on payroll reporting and posting readiness.

What should the consultant recommend?

Response:

- A. Remove the prior-period corrections and reapply them after posting so current payroll totals are easier to reconcile.
- B. Validate the reporting and posting-relevant allocation treatment of the retroactive payroll results before release.
- C. Release payroll because employee net pay is correct and let finance reclassify the funding differences later.
- D. Add manual cost center adjustment entries to payroll results so the reconciliation report shows the expected split.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the dependency between retroactive payroll results, reporting visibility, and posting readiness. Validating the allocation treatment ensures that corrected pay results remain traceable to the appropriate funding sources before release.

## Question: 7

A publishing company is testing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA after several employees changed from full-time to part-time work schedules. Payroll simulation includes the employees, but the payroll result still reflects a full-time salary basis for the current period.

HR confirms that the part-time work schedule is effective from the current period and that the employees' prior full-time history must remain available for earlier payroll review. The business constraint is to correct current and future payroll treatment without overwriting valid historical work schedule data.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and focused on functional master data configuration and payroll validation.

Which action best addresses the payroll basis issue?

Response:

- A. Delete the previous full-time work schedule records so payroll can only evaluate the current part-time schedule.
- B. Process a manual salary reduction for the affected employees during the current payroll result review.
- C. Validate the effective-dated work schedule and payroll-relevant defaulting relationship used to determine salary basis.
- D. Move the affected employees into a separate payroll area until all prior full-time results are no longer reviewed.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the master data and configuration layer that determines payroll basis from work schedule information. Correct effective-dated defaulting allows payroll to preserve history while applying part-time treatment from the appropriate period.

## Question: 8

A regional building maintenance company is testing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA after introducing a fixed cleaning-supply deduction for employees who receive company-issued materials. Payroll simulation selects the deduction wage type for enrolled employees, but the calculated amount is lower than the approved value.

HR confirms that enrollment records are valid for the current payroll period. Payroll operations wants the deduction calculated consistently without changing employee records individually. The business constraint is to correct the value centrally while preserving valid enrollment history.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and focused on functional payroll configuration validation.

Which recommendation best resolves the deduction value issue?

Response:

- A. Validate the deduction wage type valuation configuration that determines the fixed amount during payroll calculation.

- B. Re-enter each employee enrollment record so payroll selects the deduction wage type again.
- C. Move enrolled employees to a separate payroll area so the deduction amount can be recalculated independently.
- D. Add a manual adjustment for each enrolled employee during payroll result review to match the approved amount.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the payroll calculation layer where the selected wage type receives its fixed value. Correct valuation configuration allows payroll to calculate the approved deduction centrally while preserving valid enrollment records.

### Question: 9

A construction firm is reviewing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA results after correcting prior-period overtime rates for employees assigned to different project cost objects. Payroll simulation calculates the retroactive overtime difference, and employee net pay is correct.

Before payroll release, the posting review shows the retroactive overtime amount grouped into the current project total without the expected visibility of the prior-period project assignment. Finance needs the payroll output to remain traceable for project cost review before posting. The business constraint is to preserve the corrected overtime calculation while resolving the posting interpretation issue.

The environment is mixed and focused on payroll reporting and financial posting readiness.

Which recommendation best addresses the posting review concern?

Response:

- A. Reverse the prior-period overtime correction and re-enter it after finance completes the current project close.
- B. Release payroll because net pay is correct and let finance adjust project cost reporting after posting.
- C. Validate how the retroactive overtime result is represented in reporting and posting-relevant project allocation output.
- D. Add a current-period manual adjustment so the posting review shows the expected project amount split.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the dependency between retroactive payroll calculation, reporting visibility, and posting allocation. Validating the posting-relevant representation preserves the corrected overtime result while ensuring finance can trace the project cost impact.

### Question: 10

A managed services provider is testing SAP HCM Payroll for SAP S/4HANA for employees who took partially paid leave during a payroll period. Payroll simulation reads the leave records, but the resulting salary reduction treats the partially paid leave the same as unpaid absence.

Payroll operations confirms that the leave records are valid and that only a defined portion of salary should be reduced for this leave category. The business constraint is to correct the payroll calculation without modifying valid leave records or changing recurring salary data.

The environment is mixed, release-based, and functionally configuration-driven.

Which recommendation best resolves the calculation issue?

Response:

- A. Change the affected employees' recurring salary records so the final amount reflects the partially paid leave.
- B. Delete and recreate the leave records as unpaid absence so payroll treatment is consistent across absence categories.
- C. Validate the absence valuation and factoring treatment for the partially paid leave category.
- D. Add a current-period manual adjustment to offset the portion of salary that should not have been reduced.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This targets the calculation layer where absence categories affect salary factoring. Correct valuation treatment allows partially paid leave to reduce only the intended portion of salary while preserving valid leave and salary records.

**Topic: 2**

**Unified Scenario Exam**

## Question: 11

### **CHALLENGE 1 — Hourly Payroll Valuation During Pilot Simulation**

During pilot payroll simulation, hourly employees with recent absence entries show inconsistent gross pay compared with the legacy parallel run. Salaried employees do not show the same difference, and the employee master data load did not report missing personnel numbers.

What should the support consultant validate first?

Response:

- A. Whether finance posting configuration has been finalized for all pilot cost centers
- B. Whether planned working time, absence records, and wage type valuation are interacting correctly for the affected hourly group
- C. Whether all salaried employees should be excluded from the payroll simulation comparison
- D. Whether payroll results should be manually adjusted for the affected employees before UAT continues

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

The observed pattern is limited to hourly employees and appears where absence and time-dependent valuation are involved. Validating planned working time, absence records, and wage type valuation addresses the likely dependency chain behind the calculation difference.

## Question: 12

### CHALLENGE 1 — Hourly Payroll Valuation During Pilot Simulation

The payroll lead wants to keep the first cycle on schedule and suggests correcting the affected hourly employees manually after simulation. The central payroll manager asks for evidence that the configuration can handle the case without recurring manual changes.

Which response best balances schedule pressure with payroll reliability?

Response:

- A. Apply manual corrections now and defer all configuration review until after go-live
- B. Validate the calculation path for the affected group, then use manual correction only if a documented interim control is needed
- C. Block all payroll testing until every employee group has identical gross-to-net results across both systems
- D. Remove absence valuation from the pilot scope to keep payroll simulation stable

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

This option preserves schedule flexibility while still validating the configuration path that caused the payroll difference. It allows an interim control only after the dependency has been examined and documented.

## Question: 13

### CHALLENGE 2 — Retroactive Accounting Readiness for Converted Records

After master data updates are loaded, selected employees show retroactive differences in the payroll simulation. The project team needs to determine whether the differences are expected or caused by incomplete converted history.

What is the most appropriate validation step?

Response:

- A. Compare effective-dated payroll-relevant master data changes with the retroactive calculation triggers
- B. Clear all retroactive differences and rerun payroll using only current-period records
- C. Ask finance to accept the retroactive totals because payroll simulation completed successfully
- D. Disable retroactive accounting for the pilot group until after the first live payroll

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Feedback:

Retroactive differences must be traced to payroll-relevant effective-dated changes before they can be accepted. This separates valid retroactive calculation from results caused by incomplete historical data.

## Question: 14

### **CHALLENGE 2 — Retroactive Accounting Readiness for Converted Records**

A converted employee has a basic pay change dated before the pilot period and an absence record entered after conversion. Payroll simulation generates a retroactive amount that was not expected by the local HR tester.

Which interpretation should guide the next action?

Response:

- A. The retroactive amount should be rejected because the tester did not expect it
- B. The retroactive amount may be valid if the effective-dated change affects payroll-relevant history
- C. The absence record should be deleted because it was entered after conversion
- D. The employee should be excluded from payroll comparison because retroactivity is active

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Feedback:

A retroactive amount can be valid when effective-dated payroll-relevant history changes the calculation basis. The next action should confirm the date logic and record completeness rather than reject the result immediately.

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