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Topic: 1
Unified Scenario Simulation
Zarafshan Brewing Begins Its SAP Cloud ALM Transformation
Business Context
Zarafshan Brewing Company is a mid-sized brewery and malting business based in Khujand, Tajikistan, supplying bottled and draught beer to distributors across the country and to a handful of neighbouring markets. After years on an ageing on-premise landscape, the company has committed to a RISE with SAP transformation to move onto a modern cloud core. A newly appointed solution transformation consultant has been asked to steer the delivery and to bring the in-house team and an external implementation partner onto a shared way of working.
System Landscape
The brewery still runs its long-standing legacy landscape, which it observes through an established SAP Solution Manager instance carried over from the earlier deployment. In parallel, the programme has adopted the Integrated Toolchain associated with RISE with SAP, and an SAP Cloud ALM tenant has been provisioned for the new work. SAP LeanIX and SAP Signavio have both been made available to the teams. For now, the legacy system continues to serve daily brewing and distribution operations while the new build gets under way.
Implementation Progress
The programme is early in its build. Requirements for the future brewery processes currently sit in a scatter of spreadsheets and email threads held by different analysts, and no single person can give a dependable view of the full scope. The implementation partner has begun working somewhat on its own, keen to move quickly, while the brewery's small programme office is trying to keep everyone aligned. Several teams have started capturing what they need in whatever format feels fastest to them.
Process Flow Context
Discovery work is under way across the toolchain, but the placement of activities is uneven. One group has started analysing the application landscape, another is sketching future process flows in slide decks, and a third has begun entering fragments of process design directly into the new project workspace. There is visible uncertainty about where the to-be brewery processes should actually be modelled and how that design should feed the build.
Governance Context
A business sponsor is pushing hard to reinstate a bespoke promotions feature the brewery relied on in the old system, and has floated modifying the standard core to reproduce it ahead of the launch date. The programme has, however, publicly committed to a clean-core approach and is tracking that commitment on the RISE methodology dashboard. The tension between hitting the date and honouring the clean-core pledge is beginning to surface in planning conversations.
Transition Context
Leadership has also started asking what becomes of the existing Solution Manager instance and the content held within it. One team member has suggested switching it off soon to save cost, even though it still provides the monitoring that watches the legacy landscape the brewery depends on until the new system is live. Others are unsure whether the old content can simply be copied into the new tool or whether a more deliberate approach is needed.
Close Preparation

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The consultant has been asked to bring these threads together into a coherent, sequenced plan that the sponsor, the programme office and the partner can all follow. The immediate need is clear guidance on which capability to use for which purpose, where design belongs, how distributed teams should share one source of scope, and how the move off the old platform should be handled without losing operational cover.

Your assignment

You are acting as the solution transformation consultant advising Zarafshan Brewing Company at the start of its RISE with SAP transformation. The brewery runs a legacy landscape observed through an existing SAP Solution Manager instance, has provisioned an SAP Cloud ALM tenant, and has the Integrated Toolchain (SAP LeanIX, SAP Signavio, SAP Cloud ALM) available. Delivery is shared between an in-house team and an implementation partner. Leadership expects advisory recommendations that position each tool and capability correctly, keep the design upgrade-safe, unify how distributed teams work, and sequence the move off the old platform. Reason from the situation to the best SAP-aligned recommendation for each challenge

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Right Cloud ALM Capability for Each Phase

• Advise which SAP Cloud ALM capability area the team should work in during the current build and which will apply once the brewery reaches its run phase.

• Respond to stakeholder requests that would use run-phase monitoring capabilities to manage build-phase project work, and position each capability against the lifecycle stage it serves.

Checkpoints

• The recommendation matches Cloud ALM for Implementation to build-phase project work and reserves Cloud ALM for Operations for run-phase monitoring.

• The recommendation avoids using a service or monitoring capability for work it is not designed to carry.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Placing Process Discovery Across the Integrated Toolchain

• Advise where landscape analysis, to-be process design, and implementation delivery should each sit across SAP LeanIX, SAP Signavio, and SAP Cloud ALM.

• Respond to a proposal to accelerate delivery by skipping process design and modifying the standard core, and position the response against the clean-core commitment.

Checkpoints

• The recommendation places each discovery and design activity with the toolchain component built for it.

• The recommendation preserves clean core through approved extensibility and keeps clean-core adoption visible on the RISE methodology dashboard.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Right Cloud ALM Capability for Each Phase

The programme is in its build phase, and a project manager asks which SAP Cloud ALM capability the team should work in now and which will matter once the brewery goes live.
Which advisory positioning best fits the brewery's current stage and its later run phase?

A. Adopt Cloud ALM for Service now to record the build work, then reuse that same service capability for production monitoring after the brewery goes live.
B. Use Cloud ALM for Implementation for the build project now, and plan Cloud ALM for Operations for monitoring once the brewery reaches its run phase.

C. Run the whole transformation in Cloud ALM for Operations from the outset so build tasks and production monitoring share one continuous workspace here.
D. Keep every activity in Cloud ALM for Implementation permanently and skip Cloud ALM for Operations, since the brewery already watches its legacy landscape elsewhere.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud ALM for Implementation is built to run the project — requirements, tasks, testing and deployment — during the build, while Cloud ALM for Operations is designed for run-phase monitoring of the live landscape. Matching each capability area to the lifecycle stage keeps the right tool in use at the right time.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Choosing the Right Cloud ALM Capability for Each Phase

A sponsor has seen the operations monitoring dashboards in a demo and asks the team to track the build project's open requirements and tasks inside those monitoring apps.
How should the consultant respond to the sponsor's request?

A. Agree, because the operations monitoring dashboards give the team the widest visibility and could just as easily display the project's own open requirements and build tasks.
B. Agree partially, moving only the high-priority requirements into the monitoring dashboards while the lower-priority tasks stay inside the implementation project.
C. Advise keeping project requirements and tasks in Cloud ALM for Implementation, and reserve the operations monitoring capabilities for observing the live landscape at run.
D. Advise mirroring the project's requirements and tasks into the operations monitoring dashboards on a regular sync, so the sponsor gets a live view without moving where they are managed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Requirements and project tasks belong to the implementation build and are managed in Cloud ALM for Implementation; the operations monitoring capabilities are intended to observe the running landscape once live. Keeping each in its own capability area prevents a mismatch between the tool and the lifecycle stage.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 2 — Placing Process Discovery Across the Integrated Toolchain

During discovery the team is analysing its application landscape and designing to-be brewery processes, and needs to know where each activity belongs across the Integrated Toolchain.
Which placement of the discovery activities across the toolchain is most appropriate?

A. Analyse the application and architecture landscape in SAP LeanIX, design the to-be processes in SAP Signavio, and run the implementation project in SAP Cloud ALM.
B. Analyse the landscape in SAP Signavio, design the processes in SAP Cloud ALM, and keep SAP LeanIX only for storing the final go-live documents afterwards.
C. Perform all landscape analysis and process design directly in SAP Cloud ALM, using SAP LeanIX and SAP Signavio only after go-live for reporting purposes.
D. Design the to-be processes in SAP LeanIX, analyse the application landscape in SAP Signavio, and use SAP Cloud ALM only to store the finished process diagrams afterwards.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Integrated Toolchain, SAP LeanIX analyses the application and architecture landscape, SAP Signavio designs the business processes, and SAP Cloud ALM runs the implementation itself. Using each tool for its intended job keeps discovery, design and delivery aligned across the transformation phases.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Placing Process Discovery Across the Integrated Toolchain

To hit the launch date, the implementation partner proposes skipping process modelling in SAP Signavio and instead modifying the standard core to reproduce a legacy promotions feature the brewery used before.
What is the best advisory response to the partner's proposal?

A. Accept the proposal, since modifying the standard core to match the old promotions feature is the fastest route and the process modelling can always be reconstructed later.
B. Accept the core modification but ask the partner to document it thoroughly afterwards, so the launch date still holds and the change is at least recorded for a later audit.
C. Split the difference by modifying part of the standard core now and modelling only the remaining brewery processes in SAP Signavio if time allows before launch.
D. Advise modelling the to-be processes in SAP Signavio and meeting the promotions need through approved extensibility, keeping the core clean while tracking adoption.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Clean core favours standard processes and approved extensibility over core modifications, so the promotions need is met through extensibility while the to-be design stays in Signavio, and clean-core adoption is visible on the RISE methodology dashboard. This protects upgrade stability without losing the launch objective.
Topic: 2
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 5

Sahelcom Telecom, a mobile-network operator in Senegal, is running a RISE with SAP transformation. The business has asked for several enhancements to its order-to-cash processes and wants them delivered quickly. To hit the date, a technical lead has proposed modifying the standard core directly, reasoning that changing the delivered code is the shortest path to the requested behaviour. The transformation sponsor is uneasy: the company has committed to keeping the core clean so that future upgrades stay low-risk, and the sponsor wants measurable evidence that clean-core principles are actually being followed as the enhancements are built. A consultant has been asked how SAP Cloud ALM should be used both to deliver the enhancements in a way that protects the clean core and to show the sponsor how clean-core adoption is progressing. The team wants an approach that satisfies the delivery request without undermining the upgrade stability the RISE transformation is meant to preserve.
How should the consultant use SAP Cloud ALM to protect the clean core while delivering the enhancements?

A. Favor approved extensibility over core modifications and use Cloud ALM to track and measure clean-core adoption, for instance through the RISE with SAP methodology dashboard.
B. Modify the standard core to deliver the enhancements quickly, and note the changes in Cloud ALM so the team keeps a record of what was altered for reference at the next upgrade.
C. Track clean-core adoption manually in a separate spreadsheet, since keeping the measure outside Cloud ALM gives the team more flexibility over how it reports progress to the sponsor.
D. Defer any clean-core consideration until the run phase and use Cloud ALM only to monitor the live system once all the requested enhancements are already built into the core.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Clean core favors approved extensibility over changes to the delivered core, keeping the system upgrade-stable, and SAP Cloud ALM supports tracking and measuring how well clean-core principles are being followed — for example through the RISE with SAP methodology dashboard. This meets the delivery request while giving the sponsor the measurable evidence requested.

Question: 6

Tellus Mining Group, a metals producer in South Africa, has just had its SAP Cloud ALM tenant provisioned. The consultants can log in, but the operations analysts report that every dashboard is empty: no systems appear, and no monitoring data is shown anywhere in the tenant. Nothing has been configured since the tenant was made available — users were simply told the tool was ready. The analysts assumed the tenant would show their landscape and its data straight away, and some now suspect it was delivered faulty because it looks blank. A consultant has been asked to explain why the systems and monitoring data are not visible and to recommend the correct next step so the analysts can see their landscape and begin working. The team wants to know whether this is a genuine defect in the delivered tenant or a setup step that has simply not been completed yet before any data can appear.
What should the consultant recommend to make the systems and monitoring data visible to the users?

A. Raise a request to SAP support for a replacement tenant, since an empty landscape view means the provisioned tenant was delivered without the systems and data it should contain.
B. Complete the landscape management setup and assign the appropriate Cloud ALM roles, since the tenant shows no systems or data until those setup prerequisites are in place.

C. Grant every user administrator authorization across the tenant, since giving broad access is the quickest way to ensure that no analyst is blocked from seeing the systems and data.
D. Wait for the first monitoring cycle to populate the dashboards, since a newly provisioned tenant discovers its landscape and fills in the monitoring data automatically over time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A newly provisioned SAP Cloud ALM tenant shows no systems or monitoring data until it is set up: landscape management defines the systems the tenant knows about, and role assignment gives users the access to see them. Completing these onboarding and administration steps is what makes the analysts' landscape and data appear, which addresses the actual gap.

Question: 7

Cascadia Beverage Works, a craft-drinks manufacturer in the United States, currently runs its application lifecycle management on SAP Solution Manager. That platform is approaching the end of its planned maintenance horizon, and leadership has decided to move ALM to the cloud with SAP Cloud ALM. Under time pressure, one team member has proposed exporting the existing Solution Manager configuration and importing it into Cloud ALM unchanged, arguing this would carry the current setup across quickly and avoid rethinking anything. Others are uneasy, noting that Cloud ALM is a different, cloud-native tool rather than a newer version of Solution Manager, and that not every Solution Manager function has a like-for-like equivalent. A consultant has been asked to recommend a sound transition approach for moving the company's ALM to SAP Cloud ALM. The team wants an approach that reaches the cloud tool reliably rather than one that merely appears fastest on paper but risks carrying over things that do not fit.
What transition approach should the consultant recommend for moving the company's ALM to SAP Cloud ALM?

A. Keep SAP Solution Manager running indefinitely alongside Cloud ALM, since operating both tools avoids the transition effort entirely while still adding the cloud capabilities on top.
B. Plan the move by comparing Solution Manager and Cloud ALM functionality and following the transition recommendations, adopting the capabilities in a staged, deliberate way.
C. Rebuild every ALM process in Cloud ALM at once in a single big-bang cutover, since switching everything on one date removes any need to compare the two tools beforehand.
D. Export the existing Solution Manager configuration and import it into Cloud ALM unchanged, since reusing the current setup directly is the fastest way to reach the cloud tool.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A sound transition compares the functionality of Solution Manager and SAP Cloud ALM, follows the transition recommendations, and adopts the Cloud ALM capabilities in a staged way. This reaches the cloud tool reliably, accounts for functions that differ between the two, and avoids carrying over setup that has no fitting equivalent.

Question: 8

Amberline Pharmaceuticals, a contract drug manufacturer in Canada, operates under strict validation requirements. A batch of configuration and development changes is ready to move from the quality system toward production. Today the team records its test results in spreadsheets and moves the changes between systems by hand, emailing approvals as it goes. During an internal audit, reviewers could not reconstruct which tests had been run for a given change, who executed them, or in what order the changes reached production. The compliance lead now insists that, before the next release, testing must be planned and executed with traceable evidence, and the movement of changes must be controlled and recorded rather than performed ad hoc. A consultant has been asked how SAP Cloud ALM should be used so the same platform gives the manufacturer both traceable test execution and a governed path for moving the changes into production. The team wants one consistent approach it can show to an auditor.
How should the consultant use SAP Cloud ALM to give the changes traceable testing and controlled deployment?

A. Use Cloud ALM's test management to plan and execute the tests and its deployment management to govern the movement of the changes, producing traceable evidence for the audit.
B. Manage only the requirements in Cloud ALM and leave testing and transport handling to each developer, since covering the requirements already demonstrates that the changes were validated.
C. Deploy the changes into production first and run the tests there, so the testing reflects real data and any issue is captured directly in the live environment's records.
D. Keep recording test results in spreadsheets and moving the changes by hand, but add a final sign-off email per release so an auditor can see who approved each change set.

Answer: A

Explanation:
SAP Cloud ALM provides test management to plan and execute tests with recorded results and deployment management to control and document how changes move toward production. Using both together gives the manufacturer traceable test execution and a governed deployment path on one platform, which is exactly the evidence the auditor needs.

Question: 9

Meridian Dairy Co-operative, a farmer-owned milk processor in New Zealand, is midway through an SAP S/4HANA implementation. The project team currently records its requirements in one spreadsheet, its open tasks in another, and its design decisions in a shared document, and information is frequently lost between them. The executive sponsor has two concerns. First, the build needs a single place to manage requirements, project tasks, and the process design so distributed team members stop working from inconsistent copies. Second, once the co-operative goes live, the same sponsor wants to watch how the core business processes actually run in production, without standing up a second, unrelated toolset. A consultant has been asked to position SAP Cloud ALM so that it addresses both the current implementation need and the later operational need. The team is unsure whether one platform can reasonably serve a project that is still being built and a landscape that will later be running live.

How should the consultant position SAP Cloud ALM to meet both the current project need and the post-go-live need?

A. Use SAP Cloud ALM for Implementation for the build and Cloud ALM for Operations after go-live, since one platform serves both stages with the fitting capability.
B. Introduce SAP Cloud ALM for Service as the single platform for both stages, since service delivery already spans the project build and the later operational running.
C. Keep the current scattered project tools for the build and consider an ALM platform only after go-live, since ALM value applies mainly to the run phase of a solution.
D. Adopt SAP Cloud ALM for Operations now to run the build, since its monitoring apps can double as the project's task and requirement tracker during the implementation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
SAP Cloud ALM provides distinct capability areas for the lifecycle: Cloud ALM for Implementation manages the requirements, project tasks, and process design during the build, and Cloud ALM for Operations monitors the business processes once the co-operative is live. Positioning both on the one platform gives the sponsor a single toolset that fits each stage with the right capability.

Question: 10

Vallnord Rail Operators, a regional passenger-rail company in Spain, went live on SAP S/4HANA several months ago. An interface connects S/4HANA to a cloud logistics application that schedules maintenance parts. Since a recent change, the interface intermittently fails: some part-request messages never reach the logistics application, so a number of maintenance orders are missing their parts, and depot staff only notice when a job cannot start. The messages that do arrive are correct, batch jobs finish on time, and the underlying systems report normal resource usage, so the operations team believes the problem lies specifically in the messages moving between the two systems. A consultant has been asked which SAP Cloud ALM for Operations capability the team should use to observe the interface, identify the failing messages, and analyse the exceptions being raised between the connected systems. The team wants to confirm the right monitoring capability before it starts the investigation.
Which SAP Cloud ALM for Operations capability best fits investigating the failing interface messages?

A. Health Monitoring, since the missing messages point to a technical resource shortage that a system-health view would identify as the underlying cause of the interface failures.
B. Real User Monitoring, since it captures how end users experience the transaction and would therefore reveal why the messages are being dropped between the two connected systems.
C. Integration & Exception Monitoring, since it observes interface messages and the exceptions raised between connected systems and surfaces the ones that are failing.
D. Job & Automation Monitoring, since the dropped messages indicate a background job schedule that is not releasing the interface postings to the logistics application on time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integration & Exception Monitoring is the operations capability intended to observe the flow of messages across interfaces between connected systems and to expose the exceptions raised when messages fail. Because the correct messages arrive intact while others never reach the logistics application, this is the capability that lets the team find and analyse the failing ones.

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