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Topic: 1
Unified Scenario Simulation
Getting Started with the RISE with SAP Methodology
Business context
Company Background
Torvold Casks in Roskilde, Denmark makes wooden barrels for distilleries and has signed for a RISE with SAP cloud transformation. It has never run a structured SAP project and wants to learn the methodology before doing anything in the system.
Team Setup
A small team of an operations lead, a finance lead, and an external consultant has formed. None of the internal staff has worked with the RISE with SAP Methodology before, so the consultant is guiding the early sessions on how the journey is structured.
Current Situation
The team is enthusiastic and keeps proposing to jump straight into configuring the system. The consultant wants them to understand the ordered phases, the clean-core idea, and the fit-to-standard mindset before build work begins.
Current Constraints
Some team members assume a cloud ERP means either no ability to extend the system or a free hand to modify it, and others expect to rebuild their old customized processes exactly. The consultant wants these misconceptions corrected early.
Improvement Goals
The near-term goal is a shared understanding of the methodology's phases, the reasons for keeping the core clean, and the value of adopting standard processes, so later decisions rest on that foundation rather than guesswork.
Your assignment
You are advising the Torvold Casks team in their first weeks with the RISE with SAP Methodology. For each challenge, recommend the approach best aligned with the methodology's phases, clean-core principles, and a fit-to-standard mindset
1. CHALLENGE 1 — Understanding the methodology phases
• Identify what work belongs at the start of the journey before any build.
• Describe what the exploration phase confirms.
• Place build and go-live activities in the correct order.
Checkpoints
• Early planning and scoping precede the build.
• Post-go-live stabilization is recognized as part of the journey.
2. CHALLENGE 2 — Grasping clean core fundamentals
• Choose supported ways to add fields and capability.
• Identify the supported interface for integration.
• Explain the benefit of keeping the core clean.
Checkpoints
• Extensions use supported extensibility, not core modification.
• Integration uses released interfaces.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Understanding the methodology phases

At the very start of the transformation, before any configuration, what work does the methodology place first?

A. Planning, scoping, and readiness work
B. Configuring the finance settings
C. The final cutover to production
D. Collecting new enhancement requests

Answer: A

Explanation:
the methodology begins with planning, scoping, and readiness before any build.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Understanding the methodology phases

What does the exploration phase primarily confirm?

A. The retirement of the old hardware
B. The fit of the standard processes to the business
C. The final go-live date to the day
D. The color scheme of the user screens

Answer: B

Explanation:
exploration confirms how the standard processes fit and captures genuine gaps.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Understanding the methodology phases

When does the team build and configure the solution?

A. Only after go-live has happened
B. Never, because RISE needs no configuration
C. After exploration has confirmed the scope
D. Before any planning takes place

Answer: C

Explanation:
the build follows exploration, working to the confirmed scope.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Grasping clean core fundamentals

What is the best way to add a small extra field to a standard object?

A. A separate spreadsheet outside the system
B. Supported key-user extensibility
C. Altering the delivered database structure
D. A free-text note field never meant for it

Answer: B

Explanation:
key-user extensibility adds the field without changing the core.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Grasping clean core fundamentals

How should the solution exchange data with an external application while staying clean-core?

A. By reading internal tables directly
B. By copying the internal database nightly
C. By granting direct writes to internal tables
D. Through released APIs

Answer: D

Explanation:
released APIs are the supported, stable interface.
Topic: 2
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 6

You are advising the transformation office of Verlvane Industrial Group, an industrial equipment manufacturer headquartered in Multan, Pakistan, on its RISE with SAP transformation. The programme sponsor wants every requirement, configuration decision and test result to be traceable in the integrated toolchain rather than in departmental documents, because an earlier project failed its readiness review when evidence could not be produced on request. The delivery team has already created accounts for the toolchain, agreed a weekly reporting rhythm with the sponsor, and drafted test

scripts for the first process area in a word-processing template. When the test manager tries to link those scripts to the processes they are meant to prove, no linkage is possible: the agreed scope of standard business processes for the first delivery wave has never been set up as the project baseline in the toolchain. The sponsor is unwilling to introduce tools outside the methodology's toolchain.
Which step must be completed before the team can produce the traceable test evidence the sponsor expects?

A. Attach the drafted test scripts to the toolchain as documents and index them in the weekly reporting pack, so evidence can be produced from the reporting view on request.
B. Maintain the script-to-process mapping in a weekly evidence pack agreed with the sponsor, so the linkage is recorded somewhere while the toolchain structure is completed later.
C. Set up the agreed scope of standard business processes for the first wave as the project baseline in the toolchain, then link the scripts to it.
D. Have the test manager build the first wave's process structure in the toolchain from the drafted test scripts, then link each script to the structure it has created.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The baseline scope of standard processes is the upstream anchor that requirements, configuration decisions and test results attach to. Until the first wave's process scope exists as the project baseline in the toolchain, no linkage can be created, and traceable evidence cannot be produced for the readiness review.

Question: 7

Lorngate Foods Cooperative in Boise, United States is midway through the build wave of its RISE with SAP transformation. A member-governance rule requires that requisitions above an agreed value carry an extra approval attribute which the standard process does not capture. The controlling department proposes changing the delivered logic in the digital core directly, arguing that this is the fastest route and that the change itself is small. The transformation sponsor has set two constraints that are not negotiable: the solution must not increase the effort of taking regular cloud updates, and the go-live date cannot move. The clean core lead notes that the requirement is genuine and cannot simply be dropped, because it stems from a member resolution passed last year. The build wave still has capacity for one additional design item, and the design review expects a recommendation today.
Which recommendation best satisfies the member-governance requirement within the sponsor's stated constraints?

A. Meet the requirement through supported extensibility on top of the standard requisition process, leaving the delivered core untouched so that regular cloud updates stay low-effort.
B. Change the delivered logic in the digital core now and add the changed requisition path to the regression scope of every update, so go-live holds and the deviation stays controlled.
C. Enforce the member rule through a manual review outside the system for the first wave and log each approval for audit, releasing the design slot to items that block go-live.
D. Meet the requirement in a side-by-side application that carries the approval attribute and writes its outcome back to the standard requisition, leaving the delivered core untouched.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Supported extensibility satisfies a genuine business requirement while leaving the delivered core intact, which is what keeps regular cloud updates low-effort. It respects both stated constraints at once: the member rule is enforced in the process it governs, and neither the update path nor the go-live date is put at risk.

Question: 8

Verldale Energy Holdings, a utilities group in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, has reached the point in its RISE with SAP transformation where the design of its service-billing process is confirmed. Expert guidance provided through the methodology recommends dropping a heavily tailored billing variant the group has carried for years and adopting the standard process instead, because the tailoring no longer reflects how the business operates. The steering committee is willing to accept the recommendation, but the programme manager has been asked what the decision will actually disturb elsewhere before the committee votes. The tailored variant is referenced today by the process documentation, by the integration mapping to the meter-reading provider, by the test scope of the first wave, and by training material already drafted for billing clerks. The committee has asked for a realistic picture of the consequences rather than reassurance.
Which statement best describes the downstream impact of accepting the recommendation?

A. Process documentation, first-wave test scope and training material need rework, while the provider integration mapping is unaffected because it describes the interface envelope, not billing logic.
B. The drafted artefacts can be carried forward with a note recording the design change, so rework is limited to the point at which each artefact is next revised in its own cycle.
C. The programme's transition approach has to be reconsidered as well, because the artefacts disturbed by the decision span design, integration and training across the whole first wave.
D. Process documentation, the provider integration mapping, first-wave test scope and training material all need rework, while long-term update and maintenance exposure falls.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Accepting the recommendation removes the tailored logic that four downstream artefacts were built on, so each must be revisited before the wave can close. The trade-off is deliberate: bounded short-term rework is exchanged for a standard process that is cheaper to maintain and test through future updates.

Question: 9

Mirthfell Mobility Partners, a vehicle-fleet services company in Da Nang, Vietnam, is three weeks into the build wave of its RISE with SAP transformation. To move faster, the logistics workstream stopped recording requirements and defects in the integrated toolchain two weeks ago and switched to a shared spreadsheet maintained by its own lead. The workstream reports that it is now working more quickly than before. The programme manager, however, cannot reconcile that workstream's status with the

rest of the programme, and defects raised during the last test cycle cannot be traced back to the requirements they relate to. Roughly forty items have been recorded in the spreadsheet so far, and the workstream lead sees no reason to change an arrangement that is working for the team. The go-live date is unchanged, and a readiness review that depends on programme-wide traceability is scheduled shortly before cutover.
What is the most appropriate course of action for the programme manager to take?

A. Let the workstream continue in the spreadsheet until the build wave ends, then reconcile every item into the toolchain in one pass before the readiness review, protecting delivery pace now.
B. Return the workstream to the toolchain now and transfer the forty recorded items back into it, accepting a short loss of delivery pace to restore programme-wide traceability.
C. Keep the spreadsheet as the workstream's working list and have its lead mirror items into the toolchain weekly, so the workstream keeps its pace and the programme record stays complete.
D. Pause new requirement and defect entry in the workstream until its recorded items are back in the toolchain, so that no further untraceable items are created while the transfer runs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reverting now is far cheaper than reverting later: forty items remain a manageable transfer, and every further day widens the gap between the workstream and the programme record. The pace the workstream gives up is a bounded, one-off cost, while the requirement-to-defect traceability the readiness review depends on is restored while the links can still be reconstructed.

Question: 10

At Nylespire Textiles Group in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the warehouse team has raised a requirement for additional labelling information on outbound deliveries during the RISE with SAP transformation. The extensibility board has already received a design for an extension that would add the information, and a developer has been reserved for the next build slot. Reviewing the item, you notice that the requirement was written up directly from the way the legacy system behaves. No workshop has confirmed whether the standard delivery process already covers the labelling information, and the requirement record carries no reference to a standard process it was compared against. The programme's design principle states that extensions are approved only for gaps that remain after the standard capability has been assessed. The board chair wants to know what must happen before the extension can move into the build slot.
Which prerequisite must be satisfied before the extension design can be approved for build?

A. Approve the extension design conditionally so the reserved build slot is used, and complete the assessment against the standard delivery process in parallel before the wave closes.
B. Record the extension in the programme's deviation register and have the board accept its maintenance effort, so the item can enter the build slot with its lifecycle cost visible.
C. Complete the outbound delivery migration mapping and confirm the legacy labelling fields carry across, so the extension is designed against the data that will exist in the target.
D. Confirm the requirement against the standard delivery process in a fit-to-standard workshop, so that only the genuine remaining gap is carried forward as an extension.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The design principle makes assessment of the standard capability the gate that precedes any extension approval. Until the requirement is compared with the standard delivery process, the board cannot know whether it is approving a real gap or rebuilding behaviour the standard already provides.

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