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Subjects

1. Micro Skill Drill Exam
2. Unified Scenario Exam

Topic: 1
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 1

A regional insurance operations team is building a SAP Build app to collect policy exception requests. The app has a multi-step form with a calculated priority value that determines whether a process automation starts a standard review or an urgent review. During testing, the review page displays the correct priority, but the process instance always starts in the standard review path.
The developer observes that the calculated priority updates after all form sections are completed, while the process-start payload still contains the initial default priority. The team must preserve the responsive form design and avoid asking users to select a routing path manually because routing must remain controlled by request data.
Which action best resolves the incorrect review path?
Response:

A. Add a manual routing dropdown to the final form step so submitters can choose standard or urgent review before submission.
B. Move the priority display earlier in the form so users can see the calculated value before completing the final section.
C. Ensure the calculated priority is committed to the variable or data object used by the process-start payload before submission.
D. Configure the process to start all requests in standard review and let reviewers escalate urgent cases after task creation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This resolves the state-to-execution dependency at the correct layer. The app already calculates the priority, so the process-start payload must read the committed calculated value before the automation instance is created.

Question: 2

A regional banking operations team is configuring a SAP Build Work Zone workspace for internal account-maintenance requests. The workspace includes a request app tile and a reviewer task entry

point. During pilot testing, reviewers can see the task entry point, but submitters see both the request tile and the reviewer entry point even though they should only create requests.
The administrator confirms that the workspace page was copied from the reviewer pilot area to speed up rollout. The submitter audience is correct for the page, but the copied task entry point retained its original visibility settings. The team must protect role separation because reviewer tasks may reveal restricted request details.
Which action best resolves the role-separation issue?
Response:

A. Remove the reviewer task entry point from the submitter-facing page or retarget it so only the reviewer audience can see it.
B. Keep both entry points visible and rely on task authorization to prevent submitters from opening reviewer work items.
C. Create a general workspace audience containing submitters and reviewers so both groups receive the same page layout.
D. Rename the reviewer entry point so submitters understand that it is intended only for review activity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:
This corrects the workspace targeting issue at the visibility layer. Submitters should receive the request-entry experience, while reviewer task navigation must remain assigned only to the reviewer audience.

Question: 3

A manufacturing quality team is preparing a SAP Build app and related automation for a controlled pilot. The developer validates the app successfully in the build environment, but pilot users receive an unavailable-artifact message when opening the workspace tile that should launch the app. The workspace tile was published after the latest app changes.
The technical lead confirms that the tile target still references an earlier app version from the previous deployment cycle. The team must open the pilot this week, but lifecycle governance requires the workspace, app, and automation artifacts to remain traceable across the platform-based environment.
Which action best resolves the launch failure before pilot release?
Response:

A. Give pilot users the direct development app link so they can validate functionality while the workspace tile is corrected later.
B. Create a new workspace tile with the same label and hide the old tile after users report which one works.
C. Update the workspace tile target to the deployed app artifact version intended for the pilot and validate the linked automation reference.
D. Revert the app to the earlier version because the workspace tile already references that artifact successfully.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This resolves the lifecycle-reference mismatch. The tile must point to the deployed app artifact intended for the pilot, and the related automation reference must also be validated before release.

Question: 4

A regional food distribution company is configuring a SAP Build Work Zone workspace for warehouse coordinators. The workspace includes a request app tile and an information card explaining the new exception-handling process. After a content update, coordinators see the app tile but the information card still shows the previous process steps from the legacy email-based workflow.
The administrator confirms that the revised information card was edited and published in a different workspace section used by a project team. The pilot must guide warehouse coordinators through the modernized process without giving them access to project-only content or exposing draft workspace areas.
Which action best resolves the outdated guidance shown to coordinators?
Response:

A. Give warehouse coordinators access to the project team section where the revised information card was published.
B. Remove the information card from the workspace and rely on the app tile label to communicate the new process.
C. Update and publish the information card in the coordinator-facing section assigned to the warehouse coordinator audience.
D. Copy the project team workspace URL into the coordinator page so users can open the revised guidance when needed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This resolves the content-targeting mismatch. Coordinators need the revised guidance published in the section assigned to their audience, so the visible workspace content matches the process they are expected to follow.

Question: 5

A regional equipment distributor is replacing a spreadsheet-based approval tracker with a SAP Build Apps application on SAP BTP. The app uses a visual data model for request details and displays approver comments in a responsive UI. During user validation, newly created requests appear in the request list, but the detail page opens with blank fields after navigation from the list item.
The developer observes that the list component shows the expected request ID, while the detail page variable remains empty. The app was recently adjusted to improve the mobile layout, and the team must avoid redesigning the data model because the process automation already consumes the same

request structure. The environment includes SAP Build Apps, platform-based deployment, and clean-core extension discipline.
Which action best resolves the detail-page issue while preserving the existing extension design?
Response:

A. Rebuild the request data model with separate fields for the list page and the detail page so each UI component owns its own data source.
B. Add a default value to each detail-page input field so the page displays placeholder request data when navigation does not pass a value.
C. Correct the navigation parameter binding so the selected request ID from the list item is passed into the detail page variable before data retrieval.
D. Duplicate the request list component on the detail page and filter it locally after the page loads to avoid depending on page parameters.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This resolves the issue at the correct binding layer because the detail page depends on the selected request ID being transferred during navigation. Once the page variable receives the ID, the existing data model can retrieve the correct request without redesigning the extension.

Question: 6

A retail group is preparing a SAP Build pilot in a platform-based SAP BTP environment. A developer can create and test the app in the development space, but the same app fails during deployment validation for pilot users. The validation message indicates that one referenced automation artifact is not available in the target environment.
The team recently separated development and pilot activities to improve lifecycle control. Business stakeholders want the pilot opened quickly, but the technical lead must avoid recreating artifacts manually in the target environment without traceability. The app, automation, and workspace content must remain aligned for controlled rollout.
What is the best corrective action before releasing the pilot?
Response:

A. Give pilot users access to the development space so they can use the working app and automation without waiting for deployment correction.
B. Remove the automation reference from the app until the pilot is complete, then reconnect it after user validation.
C. Confirm that the referenced automation artifact is included and activated in the target environment through the controlled transport or deployment path.
D. Recreate the missing automation artifact directly in the target environment with the same visible name used in development.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This addresses the lifecycle alignment issue indicated by the unavailable referenced artifact. The target environment must contain the required automation artifact in the correct state so app execution and process integration can be validated together.

Question: 7

A professional services firm is building a SAP Build app to submit internal project-change requests. The app calls an API to retrieve project master data before starting a SAP Build Process Automation workflow. During testing, the request form loads correctly, but the project lookup returns empty results for users outside the developer group.
The API connection test succeeds for the developer, and the process can start when project data is entered manually. The rollout team must preserve the integration design because the same API will support additional request types later. The environment uses SAP Build on SAP BTP with platform-based integration and clean-core extension discipline.
Which action best resolves the lookup failure for business users?
Response:

A. Replace the API lookup with a manually maintained project list inside the app so all users can select project values without calling the backend.
B. Validate the API destination or connection access scope for business users and ensure the app uses the intended authorization context during retrieval.
C. Add a default project value to the request form so the workflow can start even when the lookup returns no records.
D. Move the project lookup to the approval workflow step so only approvers need access to the API connection.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This addresses the access-dependent retrieval layer. The API works for the developer and the app form loads, so the likely failure is not UI design or workflow initiation; business users need the correct connection scope and authorization context for project data retrieval.

Question: 8

A life sciences training department is using SAP Build Work Zone to provide a role-based workspace for internal learning requests. The workspace includes a SAP Build app tile, a process task entry point, and guidance content for reviewers. During pilot validation, reviewers can open the workspace but only see the guidance content; the task entry point is missing.
The workspace content was recently reorganized to simplify the user interface before rollout. The administrator confirms that reviewer users have workspace access, and the task entry point exists in the content are

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a. The pilot must preserve role-based access because the task list may expose sensitive employee request details.
Which action best resolves the missing task entry point while preserving governed workspace access?
Response:
A. Verify that the task entry point is included in the reviewer-facing page or section assigned to the reviewer role scope.
B. Add the task entry point to the public workspace home page so all users can validate that the tile appears.
C. Ask reviewers to access approval tasks from the process monitoring view until the workspace layout is finalized.
D. Duplicate the guidance content page and place the task entry point there without checking its role assignment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:
This addresses the content-to-role targeting layer. Reviewers already have workspace access, and the artifact exists, so the missing entry point is most likely caused by page placement or section assignment not aligned with the reviewer role scope.

Question: 9

A specialty retail organization is creating a SAP Build app for store-display change requests. The app stores request headers and related product groups, then starts an approval automation. During validation, the approval task shows the correct request header, but product groups from a previously saved draft appear together with the final product groups.
The developer confirms that the final form view shows only the latest product groups before submission. KPI reporting will measure approved display changes by product group, so the team must preserve structured product-group data and avoid manual cleanup after approval.
Which action best corrects the product-group data sent for approval?
Response:

A. Clear and replace the related product-group records from the final draft state before building the process payload.
B. Move product-group details into a free-text request note so reviewers can interpret the final selection manually.
C. Keep all product groups from every draft version so KPI reporting can show the full request-edit history.
D. Remove product-group data from the approval task and rely only on the request header for the review decision.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:

This resolves the related-data persistence issue before process execution. The final form view is correct, so the submitted related records must be replaced with the final product-group selection instead of retaining obsolete draft values.

Question: 10

A transportation company is replacing an email-based incident intake process with a SAP Build Apps application. The app has a responsive incident form and a submit button that creates an automation instance. During testing, users can save draft incidents, but submitted incidents sometimes start the process with an older draft description instead of the final edited description.
The developer observes that the final review page shows the latest description before submission. The app was optimized so users can move quickly between form sections on tablets. The team must preserve the clean-core extension approach and avoid adding manual correction steps after submission.
Which action best corrects the inconsistent submitted description?
Response:

A. Add a confirmation message after submission asking users to verify whether the process received the correct description.
B. Disable draft saving so users can only submit incidents after completing all form sections in one session.
C. Ensure the submit action reads the current form state or refreshed data object after the final edit is committed.
D. Add a process step that lets approvers overwrite the incident description when they detect stale content.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This resolves the state synchronization issue at the correct execution layer. The final review page shows the updated value, so the submit action must bind to the current form state or refreshed data object before the process instance is created.
Topic: 2
Unified Scenario Exam

Question: 11

CHALLENGE 2 — Communications Closure Card Visibility Scope
A communications duty officer can open the Work Zone response page and see closure cards before passenger communication scope is fully aligned. The governance owner is concerned about visibility outside the officer’s assigned scope.
Which check best isolates the access dependency?
Response:

A. Confirm that regional supervisors can still access all closure cards for their stations.

B. Verify communications persona assignment, closure card access, and record filtering for the same test user.
C. Publish all closure cards to communications officers until the service change is complete.
D. Ask communications officers to avoid opening incident records outside their assigned scope.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The scenario separates page entry from closure card visibility and record filtering. Validating persona assignment, card access, and filtering for the same user isolates the role-scoped access dependency.

Question: 12

CHALLENGE 2 — Communications Closure Card Visibility Scope
The service change lead wants communications officers involved during remediation. The operations governance owner wants closure visibility limited to passenger communication scope.
Which decision best balances these priorities?
Response:

A. Give communications officers full station operations visibility and remove it after the weekend service change.
B. Keep communications officers outside Work Zone and send closure details through email.
C. Enable closure cards for the communications role with filtering limited to assigned passenger communication records.
D. Show summary tiles to all communications officers but hide individual incident cards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This option enables communications participation while preserving assigned-scope visibility. It supports remediation evidence without exposing broader station response records.

Question: 13

CHALLENGE 4 — Service Readiness Metrics for Weekend Operations
Readiness metrics show some shortcut-created incidents grouped under the previous category version, even though the refreshed template uses the active passenger-impact category.
Which validation action best supports reliable KPI grouping?
Response:

A. Validate that monitoring uses the active incident category retained at response start, not only the shortcut's original stored value.
B. Accept the previous category for shortcut-created incidents because the response flow still starts.

C. Ask station coordinators to export shortcut-created incidents and correct categories offline before reporting.
D. Limit the readiness dashboard to total submitted incidents until saved shortcuts are eliminated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feedback:
KPI grouping needs the active category that governs the response path. Validating the value retained at response start prevents outdated shortcut data from distorting readiness metrics.

Question: 14

CHALLENGE 4 — Service Readiness Metrics for Weekend Operations
The team wants useful weekend readiness metrics without depending on manually corrected incident records. Which KPI setup is most appropriate?
Response:

A. Use station comments and supervisor notes as grouping inputs because they exist in most records.
B. Defer KPI monitoring until vehicle and partner maintenance scenarios are added.
C. Use automation milestones with retained station, region, active incident category, and closure stage values.
D. Limit the KPI view to app confirmation speed because that metric improved during remediation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This setup uses system events and retained structured values required for the readiness decision. It provides useful metrics without relying on manual correction or flattening the reporting dimensions.

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