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Topic: 1
Efaté Kava Exporters: SAP Build Export Operations Rollout
Business Context
Efaté Kava Exporters processes and ships dried kava root from a plant in Port Vila, Vanuatu, sending graded lots to buyers across the South Pacific and beyond. The company runs its grading, inventory, and shipping records on an SAP system, and a low-code developer has been asked to put simpler tools in front of the export desk and the dock floor using SAP Build. The intent is to let clerks and supervisors work from purpose-built screens instead of opening the full system for every small task each day.
System Landscape
The developer is working across three pieces of SAP Build at once. There is an app that lists the day's kava lots for the dock team, a process that handles each outbound consignment, and the company site where staff open their daily tools. Each piece reaches the same SAP system underneath, and the developer has been building and testing them one at a time ahead of a firm go-live date that the export manager has already shared with buyers.
Export Process Flow
The export clerks currently book freight slots by telephone and note the reference by hand on the consignment sheet. The developer is extending the consignment process so it books a slot directly with the freight partner and records the returned confirmation against the consignment. While wiring this up, the developer opens the step meant to place the booking and finds nothing there to choose, even though the freight partner's service is the whole reason the step exists.
Intake Readings

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Out in the drying shed, the overnight moisture readings are still kept in an older desktop application that has no modern interface, and a clerk copies them across by hand every morning. The developer has built an automation to lift those figures and write them straight to the SAP records instead. The automation runs through its logic cleanly on the developer's own machine, yet on the shed operator's workstation nothing is captured when the morning run should happen. A colleague has offered a single shared operations login to move things along quickly.

Site Access

The developer added the kava-lot app to the company site's content, and it opens cleanly from the developer's own screen. The dock supervisors, though, report that they cannot find it anywhere when they sign in to the site. There is a broad access grant already in use by the office team that would open the app for the supervisors, but the same grant also opens the monitoring and administration views the office relies on, which the dock floor has never needed.

Rollout Pressure

With the go-live date close and the dock team waiting on the new screens, the developer is working through each piece in turn — the booking call, the morning readings, and the site access — and is trying to get all three live without handing any group more of the system than its work actually requires. The export manager has asked only that each screen be shown to work end to end before the dock team is told to rely on it.

Your Assignment

You are the low-code developer at Efaté Kava Exporters, working in SAP Build on SAP BTP against the company's SAP system. Three deliverables must each be shown to work end to end before the dock team is told to rely on them: a freight-booking call inside the consignment process, a desktop automation that lifts the overnight moisture readings, and the kava-lot app made reachable to the dock supervisors on the company site. Work within the standard SAP Build design-time tools; do not widen any group's access beyond its stated need

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Building the Freight-Booking Call into the Consignment Process

• Ensure an Action encapsulating the freight partner's booking API exists before wiring the booking step, so the process step has a service to reference.
• Reference that Action from the booking step in the consignment process.
• Carry the process through release and then deployment so the booking call executes for live consignments.
• Keep the booking reference recorded against the consignment as the process runs.

CHECKPOINTS

• Submit a test consignment and confirm a booking is created in the freight partner's system.
• Confirm the running instance records the returned booking reference against the consignment.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Lifting the Overnight Moisture Readings with a Desktop Automation

• Prepare the desktop agent on the shed operator's workstation, since that machine runs the automation against the desktop drying-log application.
• Provide the automation a sign-in that reaches the drying-log application and the SAP records, scoped to only what the automation must do.
• Confirm the automation lifts the overnight readings and writes them to the SAP records on that workstation.

CHECKPOINTS

• Trigger the automation on the operator's workstation and confirm the overnight readings appear in the SAP records.
• Confirm the sign-in used reaches no further than the drying-log application and those records.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Putting the Kava-Lot App in Front of the Dock Team

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• Place the kava-lot app on a workpage on the company site so it appears to the dock supervisors, not only in the content catalog.
• Assign the role collection that grants the app to the supervisors so they can open it.
• Choose the role collection that grants the app without also granting the office monitoring and administration views.

CHECKPOINTS

• Have a dock supervisor sign in and confirm they can both find and open the app.
• Confirm the supervisors have gained access to the app only, not the office views.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Building the Freight-Booking Call into the Consignment Process
While wiring the consignment process, the developer opens the step that should place the freight booking, but no service appears there to call.
What is the most likely reason the booking step has nothing to select?

A. No Action encapsulating the freight partner's booking API exists yet, so the process step has nothing to reference.
B. The process has been released but not yet deployed, so its steps stay unavailable in the design editor until deployment finishes.
C. The booking step was added before any Action existed, so the step must be deleted and re-added once the Action is built.
D. The connection to the freight partner's system has not been set up, so the booking step has no service to list.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A process step can only reference a service once an Action encapsulating that API exists, so an empty selection means the Action has not been built yet. Creating the Action gives the booking step something to call. This is a build-order gap, not a lifecycle or access one.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Building the Freight-Booking Call into the Consignment Process
The Action encapsulating the freight partner's booking API is now in place, and the developer must make the booking call run for live consignments.
Which ordered sequence correctly puts the call into live operation?

A. Deploy the process, reference the Action in the booking step, then release it so live consignments book through the call.
B. Reference the Action in the booking step, release the process, then deploy it so consignments book through the call.
C. Release the process, deploy it, then reference the Action in the booking step so live consignments book through the call.

D. Reference the Action in the booking step, deploy the process, then release it so live consignments book through the call.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The step must reference the Action before the process is finalized, and a released version must be deployed before instances run — so reference, then release, then deploy is the only order that satisfies every dependency. Each stage depends on the one before it. This carries the booking call from build to live operation.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Building the Freight-Booking Call into the Consignment Process
The Action is referenced and the process has been released and deployed. Before the clerks rely on it, the developer wants to confirm bookings really reach the freight partner.
Which action best confirms this?

A. Open the process in the design editor and confirm the booking step is present on the canvas as it was built.
B. Check that the process shows a released version and take that released state as proof that bookings are being sent.
C. Submit a test consignment through the process and confirm a booking appears in the freight partner's system.
D. Ask the dock supervisors to open the app and tell the developer whether the booking looks correct to them.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Only running a real consignment through the deployed process and seeing the booking arrive in the partner's system proves the call executes end to end. It exercises the Action, the process, and the partner together. That is the observable completion evidence the checkpoint calls for.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Lifting the Overnight Moisture Readings with a Desktop Automation
The moisture-reading automation runs through its steps on the developer's machine, but on the shed operator's workstation it captures nothing each morning.
What is the most likely reason?

A. The desktop agent has not been prepared on the operator's workstation, so the automation has nothing to drive there.
B. The process has not been released, so the automation cannot start on the operator's workstation until release completes.

C. The operator's role collection is missing, so the automation is withheld from that workstation until access is granted.
D. The automation has no sign-in configured for the drying-log application, so it opens nothing to read on that workstation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An automation that drives a desktop application is executed by a desktop agent that must be prepared on the machine that runs it, so a workstation without the agent captures nothing. The developer's machine had it and the operator's does not. Preparing the agent there lets the automation drive the drying-log app.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Lifting the Overnight Moisture Readings with a Desktop Automation
The automation needs a sign-in to open the desktop application and write to the SAP records. A colleague offers a single shared operations login so it is quick to set up.
Which approach best fits the task?

A. Run the automation under one shared operations login, since it is fast to set up and several staff can maintain it together.
B. Set up the automation to sign in as the developer's own account, since the developer built it and can already reach both systems.
C. Configure the automation with a credential scoped to just the drying-log application and the records it must write.
D. Grant the shed operator's own account wide access across the SAP records so the automation can sign in as that operator.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A credential scoped to only the drying-log application and the specific records the automation writes gives it exactly what it needs and nothing more. Access stays tied to the automation's actual work, which keeps it clear who did what. This fits the instruction to scope the sign-in to only what the automation must do.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Lifting the Overnight Moisture Readings with a Desktop Automation
The desktop agent is prepared on the operator's workstation and the credential is scoped. Before the night shift relies on it, the developer wants to confirm the automation lifts the overnight readings there.
Which action best confirms this?

A. Open the automation in the design editor on the developer's machine and confirm its steps are laid out correctly.

B. Trigger the automation on the operator's workstation and confirm the overnight readings appear in the SAP records.
C. Confirm the desktop agent is installed on the workstation and take its presence as proof the readings are captured.
D. Check that the operator can open the drying-log application by hand and treat that as confirmation the automation runs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Running the automation on the operator's own workstation and seeing the overnight readings land in the SAP records is the direct evidence that it works where it will be used. It exercises the agent, the sign-in, and the write together. That is the checkpoint's observable outcome.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 3 — Putting the Kava-Lot App in Front of the Dock Team
The kava-lot app opens cleanly from the developer's own screen and has been added to the site's content, but the dock supervisors cannot find it anywhere when they sign in to the site.
What is the most likely reason?

A. The app's connection to the SAP system is missing, so it stays hidden from the supervisors until data can load.
B. The process behind the app has not been deployed, so the app is withheld from the supervisors until deployment.
C. The desktop agent is not prepared for the supervisors, so the app cannot appear on their view of the site.
D. The app has not been placed on a workpage, so it stays in the content catalog without appearing to them.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Adding an app to the site's content catalog is not the same as surfacing it; it must be placed on a workpage before end users see it on the site. Until then it appears only to the developer working in the catalog. Placing it on a workpage makes it visible to the supervisors.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 3 — Putting the Kava-Lot App in Front of the Dock Team
The developer places the app on a workpage, and now the supervisors can see it on the site. Selecting it, though, does not open it for them, while it still opens for the developer.
What is the most likely reason?

A. The app was removed from the content catalog when it was placed on the workpage, so it no longer opens for them.

B. The supervisors have not been assigned the role collection that grants the app, so it shows but will not open for them.
C. The app's connection was scoped to the developer's screen only, so it opens for the developer but not for the supervisors.
D. The company site must be redeployed after the workpage change before the app will open for anyone but the developer.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Once an app is on a workpage it becomes visible, but a user still needs the role collection that grants it before it will open for them. The developer already holds that access, which is why it opens for the developer and not the supervisors. Assigning the role collection lets the supervisors open it.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 3 — Putting the Kava-Lot App in Front of the Dock Team
Two role collections could open the app for the supervisors: a broad one that also grants the office monitoring and administration views, and a narrow one that grants only the kava-lot app.
Which choice best fits, and why?

A. Assign the broad role so the supervisors are never blocked, accepting that they also gain the monitoring and administration views.
B. Assign the broad role now to meet go-live, planning to narrow it back once the dock team has settled on the site.
C. Assign the narrow role so supervisors get only the kava-lot app, keeping monitoring and administration views with the office.
D. Assign both role collections so the supervisors can cover the office monitoring views whenever the office team is short-staffed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The narrow role grants the dock supervisors exactly the app their work needs and leaves the office monitoring and administration views with the office team. Access stays matched to each group's actual need, which is what the instruction asks. It opens the app without widening the dock floor's reach.
Topic: 2
Goychay Pomegranate Works: SAP Build Automation Rollout
Business Context
Goychay Pomegranate Works presses pomegranate juice and boils down pomegranate molasses at a plant in Goychay, Azerbaijan, shipping to grocery chains and specialty importers. Each night the grading bench records a firmness and colour reading for every incoming fruit lot, and until now those readings have been keyed by hand into the company's records the next morning. The plant manager has asked a low-code developer to save that re-keying by lifting the overnight readings automatically, and to make sure that unusually high readings get a second look before a lot is released.
System Landscape

The company keeps its lot and release records in an SAP system, and its low-code work is done in SAP Build on SAP Business Technology Platform. The night grading is still captured in an older desktop grading application that the plant intends to keep using for now. The developer plans three things: an automation that lifts the overnight readings from that desktop application into the SAP records, a batch-release process that routes any lot above a set reading to an extra sign-off, and a site that gives the day-shift line supervisors a simple readings app to open.

Automation Progress

The developer builds the automation and runs it from their own workstation, where it opens the desktop grading application and lifts the overnight readings without trouble. Handed to the night-shift operator to run at the bench, though, the same automation does not run at all on the operator's workstation. The readings sit in the desktop application overnight and are still there, unlifted, when the day shift arrives, so the morning re-keying the plant wanted to retire is still being done by hand.

Process Flow Context

Alongside the automation, the developer models the batch-release process so that a lot whose grading reading sits above the agreed threshold is routed to a second sign-off, while ordinary lots pass straight through. In trials the ordinary lots complete as expected, yet lots carrying a high reading also complete without ever stopping at the extra sign-off. The developer checks the extra sign-off step on its own and finds it works whenever a lot actually reaches it, which leaves the routing itself as the part not behaving as intended.

Site Rollout Context

The readings app opens cleanly on the developer's own screen and has been added to the company site's content. When the day-shift line supervisors sign in to the site, however, they cannot find the app anywhere on it. The plant manager wants the supervisors to reach only the readings app, not the monitoring and administration views the office team uses, and wants to be sure a supervisor can actually open it in their own account before the grading bench starts to depend on it.

Your Assignment

You are the low-code developer at Goychay Pomegranate Works working in SAP Build on SAP Business Technology Platform. You are delivering an automation that lifts the overnight grading readings into the SAP records, a batch-release process that routes high-reading lots to an extra sign-off, and access for the day-shift line supervisors to a readings app through the company site. Work through the tasks under each challenge and confirm the stated completion evidence. Do not assume a step is complete until its checkpoint is observable

1. CHALLENGE 1 — Running the Overnight Readings Automation at the Grading Bench

• Ensure the automation lifts the overnight readings on the operator's own workstation, not only where it was built.

• Where the automation runs for the developer but not for the operator, treat the executing machine's prerequisite as the item to prepare before revisiting the automation steps.

• Choose how the automation signs in to do the lift, keeping its access attributable and scoped to the records the lift needs.

CHECKPOINTS

• Run the automation on the operator's workstation and confirm the overnight readings reach the SAP records.

• Confirm the automation's sign-in identity is scoped to the lift and not a shared or over-wide account.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Routing High-Reading Lots to the Extra Sign-Off

• Ensure the intake form captures the grading reading the routing condition depends on before relying on that condition.

• Point the routing condition at the captured reading so high-reading lots are sent to the extra sign-off and ordinary lots pass through.

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• Move the corrected process through its lifecycle in order so the routing acts on live lots, not only in the editor.

CHECKPOINTS

• Confirm a lot with a high reading routes to the extra sign-off while an ordinary lot does not.
• Confirm the corrected routing is the version acting on live lots.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Surfacing the Readings App to the Line Supervisors

• Place the readings app on a workpage of the site so supervisors have somewhere to find it, not only in the site's content.
• Assign the supervisors the access that opens the readings app without the office team's monitoring and administration views.
• Confirm access from a supervisor's own account, not from the developer's.

CHECKPOINTS

• Confirm a line supervisor can find and open the readings app after signing in.
• Confirm the access granted to supervisors does not include the administration or monitoring views.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 1 — Running the Overnight Readings Automation at the Grading Bench

At Goychay Pomegranate Works, a pomegranate juice and molasses producer in Goychay, Azerbaijan, a developer built an automation in SAP Build Process Automation to lift the overnight grading readings from an older desktop grading application into the company's SAP records. The automation lifts the overnight readings without trouble when the developer runs it from their own workstation, but on the night-shift operator's workstation the same automation does not run at all.

What is the most likely reason the automation does not run on the operator's workstation?

A. The batch-release process has not been deployed, so the automation cannot start on the operator's workstation until that deployment is completed.
B. The desktop agent has not been prepared on the operator's workstation, so the automation has nothing to execute it at the grading bench.
C. The operator has not been assigned the readings app's role collection, so the automation is withheld from their workstation until access is granted.
D. The overnight readings were archived in the SAP records, so the automation runs but finds no readings left to lift on that machine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An automation that drives the desktop grading application is executed by a desktop agent that must be prepared on the machine where it runs; the developer's workstation has it prepared and the operator's does not, so the same automation does nothing there. Preparing the desktop agent on the operator's workstation is the missing environment prerequisite. The automation itself is sound, as its success on the developer's machine shows.

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