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Topic: 1

Xiangjiang Pyrotechnics Plans Its SAP Cloud ALM Transformation

Business Context

Xiangjiang Pyrotechnics manufactures display fireworks and consumer pyrotechnics at a works outside Liuyang, in Hunan, China, and ships to distributors, festival organisers, and export agents across several seasons of the year. The company has decided to move to SAP S/4HANA through a RISE with SAP engagement and has just been given access to the Integrated Toolchain that supports the transformation. A joint team of company staff and an implementation partner has been assembled, and the programme is at its very earliest stage, before any part of the new solution has been built.

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Leadership is energised and wants to see momentum quickly, having heard that the toolchain can move a project along.

Implementation Progress

The transformation is only beginning, so there is not yet a live SAP solution to run or watch. The joint team has its people and its access in place, and a first planning workshop has been held to sketch the ambitions for order handling, production, and export documentation. Some of those processes still run across a handful of ageing point systems that do not share data cleanly, and no one has yet traced how a single order actually flows between them from receipt to dispatch. Several members are keen to start shaping the new system straight away, feeling that a visible configuration would reassure the board that the money is being put to work. Others want to understand the current processes and applications more fully before anything is built, and the group has not yet agreed on where to begin.

Decision Context

During the first workshops, a few team members began describing the new build project as something they would run inside the operations monitoring area of the toolset, on the reasoning that this is where a system is watched once it is working. A colleague pushed back gently, noting that nothing is live yet and the work at hand is designing and building rather than running. The conversation moved on without a settled answer, and newcomers to the toolset were left unsure which capability area a build project should actually sit in.

Process Context

One of the business sponsors, who oversees the export desk, has asked the team to plan a set of changes to the core so that the new solution reproduces a long-standing bespoke way of producing the fireworks export and hazardous-goods paperwork. The sponsor values the familiarity of the old approach and has suggested that copying it exactly would be the smoothest path for the desk. A developer on the team has offered to design those core changes into the build from the outset, describing it as the most direct way to give the sponsor what is wanted.

Governance Context

Leadership committed, when the programme was approved, to keeping the future solution easy to update as the business grows into new export markets. They are cautious about anything planned now that might make later updates harder to apply, and they want a clear way to see, as the build proceeds, whether that commitment is being honoured. At the same time, they do not want the export desk's genuine need to be dismissed, and they have asked the consultant to find a path that respects both the commitment and the business.

Readiness Context

With the season's planning already under way and the partner's time booked, leadership wants the programme to begin in a considered way rather than a hurried one. They have asked the consultant to advise how the Integrated Toolchain should be used at this early stage, where a build project belongs among the capability areas, and how to meet the export desk's need without undermining the promise to keep the solution easy to maintain. Above all, they want each decision explained plainly so the joint team, including its newest members, can follow the reasoning.

Your Assignment

You are advising the joint programme team at Xiangjiang Pyrotechnics, a fireworks manufacturer in Hunan, China, that is at the very start of a RISE with SAP transformation to SAP S/4HANA and has just been given access to the Integrated Toolchain. Nothing has been built yet. Three early decisions have surfaced: how to use the toolchain before any configuration begins, where a build project should sit among the Cloud ALM capability areas, and how to meet the export desk's request without designing core modifications into the build. Your role is to give clear, SAP-aligned advisory guidance for each decision, grounded in the toolchain's purpose and in leadership's commitment to keep the solution easy to update. Do not propose reproducing any real exam task; reason as a consultant guiding a joint team

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1. CHALLENGE 1 — Discovering and Preparing Before the Build Starts
• Advise what the team should do with the Integrated Toolchain at this earliest stage, before any configuration begins.
• Explain why discovering transformation opportunities and preparing the initiative should come before the build phases.
• Guide the team on how to weigh the wish to show visible progress against the value of analysing current processes and applications first.
CHECKPOINTS
• The recommendation has the team use the toolchain to discover and prepare before starting to build.
• The decision is based on analysing the current processes and applications rather than on a rush to show early configuration.
• Momentum is not treated, on its own, as a reason to skip discovery and preparation.
2. CHALLENGE 2 — Running the Build in the Right Cloud ALM Capability Area
• Advise which Cloud ALM capability area a build project should be set up and run in during the transformation.
• Position Cloud ALM for Implementation against the operations monitoring area for a project that is still being designed and built.
• Explain what role Cloud ALM for Operations should play for this programme, given that nothing is live yet.
CHECKPOINTS
• The build project is placed in the capability area meant for project setup, requirements, tasks, testing, and deployment.
• The operations monitoring area is not chosen to house a project before there is a live solution to run.
• Each capability area is described by its lifecycle purpose, so the choice is not left ambiguous.
3. CHALLENGE 3 — Choosing Standard Processes Over Early Core Modifications
• Advise how to meet the export desk's need while honouring the commitment to keep the solution easy to update.
• Position standard processes and approved extensibility against designing core modifications into the build from the outset.
• Recommend how to keep the maintainability commitment visible to leadership as the build proceeds.
CHECKPOINTS
• The export documentation need is met without early core modifications that would make future updates harder.
• The clean-core commitment is tracked over the programme in a way leadership can see.
• The business need is respected rather than dismissed, and the maintainable path is chosen deliberately.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — Discovering and Preparing Before the Build Starts
The programme is at its very start, and several team members want to begin configuring the new system straight away to show visible progress.
What should the consultant advise the team to do first?

A. Begin configuring the target processes now in the build tooling, since the requirements are broadly understood and an early start would visibly protect the overall programme timeline.

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B. Use the Integrated Toolchain first to discover transformation opportunities by analysing the current processes and applications, so the build is planned on real evidence.
C. Ask the implementation partner to copy the previous system's configuration across, so the team can start from a familiar baseline and adjust it later where it seems needed.
D. Postpone the whole programme until every requirement is fully signed off, so that no discovery or planning work has to begin before the scope is completely fixed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Integrated Toolchain is there to discover transformation opportunities by analysing the current processes and applications and to prepare the initiative before the build begins. Using it first means the later build is planned on evidence rather than on a rushed start, which protects the programme far better than visible early activity.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — Discovering and Preparing Before the Build Starts
A team member asks why the discovery and preparation work is worth doing before any configuration begins.
Which explanation should the consultant give?

A. Because completing the analysis up front lets the team hand the entire build over to the implementation partner, so the main benefit is simply freeing the business from any further involvement in it.
B. Because it is mainly a documentation step expected by governance, so its worth lies in having the paperwork in place rather than in guiding how the build is actually done.
C. Because analysing the processes now lets the team skip the testing phase later on, so the real benefit is a shorter overall path from planning through to go-live.
D. Because analysing the current processes and applications first lets the team plan the transformation on evidence, so the later build follows a considered rather than an assumed design.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Discovering and preparing first means analysing the current processes and applications and planning the transformation before configuration, so the build follows a considered design. Grounding the build in evidence is what prevents assumptions from being baked into the new solution.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — Discovering and Preparing Before the Build Starts
The programme board wants to know what the Integrated Toolchain is meant to help the team do at this early stage.
Which description should the consultant give?

A. It helps the team discover transformation opportunities and prepare the initiative by analysing current processes and applications before the build phases begin.
B. It is mainly a reporting layer that becomes useful after go-live, so it has only a little to contribute while the transformation is still being planned and scoped.
C. It automates the whole build, so once it is switched on the team can move straight to configuring the target processes without spending time on a separate discovery step.
D. Its early value lies mostly in moving master data across, so the analysis of current processes and applications can reasonably wait until the build phases are under way.

Answer: A

Explanation:
At this early stage the Integrated Toolchain helps the team discover transformation opportunities and prepare the initiative by analysing the current processes and applications before the build phases begin. That discovery-and-preparation purpose is exactly what makes it valuable while the transformation is still being planned.

Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Running the Build in the Right Cloud ALM Capability Area
A team member suggests setting up and running the new build project inside Cloud ALM for Operations, describing it as the place where a system is watched.
What should the consultant recommend?

A. Run the build project in Cloud ALM for Operations, since the team will need its monitoring views eventually and starting there avoids having to move the work later on.
B. Run the build project in Cloud ALM for Service, since any transformation is a service to the business and that area will naturally coordinate the whole effort end to end.
C. Run the build project in Cloud ALM for Implementation, since that area is for project and team setup, requirements, tasks, testing, and deployment during the build.
D. Split the build project across all three capability areas at the same time, so that each area holds a part of the work and the team can decide much later where it truly belongs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cloud ALM for Implementation is the capability area for project and team setup, requirements, tasks, testing, and deployment during the build, so a build project belongs there. Placing it correctly keeps the joint team's work organised from the first workshop.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Running the Build in the Right Cloud ALM Capability Area
The team asks why the new build project should not simply live in Cloud ALM for Operations from the start.
Which reason should the consultant give?

A. Because Cloud ALM for Operations is for running and watching a live solution, so it does not fit a project that is still being designed, built, and tested before go-live.
B. Because Cloud ALM for Operations is more expensive to switch on early, so the only real reason to avoid it now is to keep the programme's licensing costs down throughout the build phase.
C. Because Cloud ALM for Operations depends on a live solution to observe, so a build project placed there would have nothing to monitor and would simply sit idle until the moment of go-live.
D. Because Cloud ALM for Operations and Implementation are the same tool under different names, so the choice is only cosmetic and makes no real difference to how the build runs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud ALM for Operations is built for running and watching a live solution, so it does not fit a project that is still being designed, built, and tested before go-live. Matching the build to Implementation reflects the lifecycle stage the programme is actually in.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Running the Build in the Right Cloud ALM Capability Area
The team accepts that the build belongs in Cloud ALM for Implementation and asks what role Cloud ALM for Operations should play for this programme.
What should the consultant advise?

A. Cloud ALM for Operations should take over the requirements and testing work partway through the build, so the two capability areas share the project between them as it proceeds.
B. Cloud ALM for Operations should be set up and left running in the background throughout the build, so that it is already warmed up and populated by the time the solution finally goes live.
C. Cloud ALM for Operations should be used to sign off the build's test results, since watching the live system is the same activity as approving the project's testing.
D. Cloud ALM for Operations should come into its own once the solution is live, providing the monitoring capabilities for running and watching it in the run phase.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud ALM for Operations comes into its own once the solution is live, providing the monitoring capabilities for running and watching it in the run phase. Reserving it for that stage keeps each capability area aligned with the lifecycle work it is meant for.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 3 — Choosing Standard Processes Over Early Core Modifications
A business sponsor wants the team to plan a set of core modifications now so the new solution reproduces a bespoke legacy way of producing export paperwork exactly.
What should the consultant recommend?

A. Plan the core modifications as the sponsor asks, since reproducing the familiar legacy approach exactly is the surest way to keep the export desk comfortable with the change.
B. Favour standard processes and approved extensibility to meet the need, so the solution stays clean and easy to update rather than carrying early core modifications.
C. Freeze the requirement entirely and decline to deliver anything close to it, so that the core is protected even though the export desk's genuine need then goes unmet.
D. Let each team decide case by case whether to modify the core, so the fastest route is taken for every requirement without a shared position on customisation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Favouring standard processes and approved extensibility meets the export desk's need while keeping the solution clean and easy to update, in line with leadership's commitment. It delivers the requirement without designing early core modifications that would burden future updates.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 3 — Choosing Standard Processes Over Early Core Modifications
Leadership wants to see, as the build proceeds, that the commitment to an easy-to-update solution is being honoured.
How should the consultant advise them to do this?

A. Trust each team to keep its own notes on how much of the core was changed, so the picture stays with the people closest to each part of the build work.
B. Wait until the first upgrade after go-live and only measure the difficulty at that point, so effort is spent on the question solely when an actual release finally has to be applied.
C. Track clean-core adoption over the programme using the RISE with SAP Methodology Dashboard, so leadership can see the commitment being kept as the build proceeds.
D. Treat the commitment as met once it is written into the project charter, so no ongoing tracking is needed beyond recording the intention at the start.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Clean-core adoption can be tracked over the programme using the RISE with SAP Methodology Dashboard, giving leadership visible, ongoing assurance that the commitment is being kept. This keeps the promise measurable as the build proceeds rather than assumed.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 3 — Choosing Standard Processes Over Early Core Modifications
The team weighs the speed of reproducing the legacy process against the commitment to keep the future solution easy to update.
Why should the consultant favour standard processes and approved extensibility here?

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A. Because early core modifications can make future updates harder, so standard processes and approved extensibility keep the solution upgrade-stable while still meeting the export desk's need.
B. Because standard configuration is generally quicker to set up than a set of bespoke core changes, so the main reason to prefer it is simply to hit the programme's planned schedule a little sooner.
C. Because core changes generally need extra approvals, so the reason to avoid them is mostly to save the team the administrative effort of getting each one signed off along the way.
D. Because approved extensibility can cover this particular need just as well, so the decision is really only about which of the two routes happens to be more convenient right now.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Early core modifications can make future updates harder, so standard processes and approved extensibility keep the solution upgrade-stable while still meeting the export desk's need. That balance honours the maintainability commitment without turning the business need away.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 1 — Selecting the Monitoring View for Sluggish Intake Screens
The clerks report that the goods-entry screens feel slow during the dawn intake rush, while the technical systems look healthy.
Which SAP Cloud ALM capability should the operations lead use to understand what the clerks are experiencing?

A. intake screens are measured where the clerks feel them.
B. Rely on Health Monitoring, which confirms the technical systems are available, and record the clerk reports as an expected effect of the busy dawn peak.
C. Open Job & Automation Monitoring, which reviews scheduled background jobs, on the assumption that an overnight task is still running and holding the screens.
D. Check Integration & Exception Monitoring, which surfaces message failures, on the assumption that a connected application is delaying each goods-receipt entry.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Real User Monitoring is the capability that observes the experience end users actually have, so it shows the response the clerks meet during the peak window rather than a general availability signal. Measuring the experience where it occurs lets the team act on evidence instead of assuming the system is merely busy.

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