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NEW QUESTION: 1

You, as the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust GmbH, have been trying to formulate the Business Strategy Map. You are currently working on the strategic objective to "Increase supply reliability of Lithium batteries". Arrange the elements of the Business Strategy Map into the right order that shows the dependencies between these elements.

Goal

Value Driver

Business Capability

Initiative

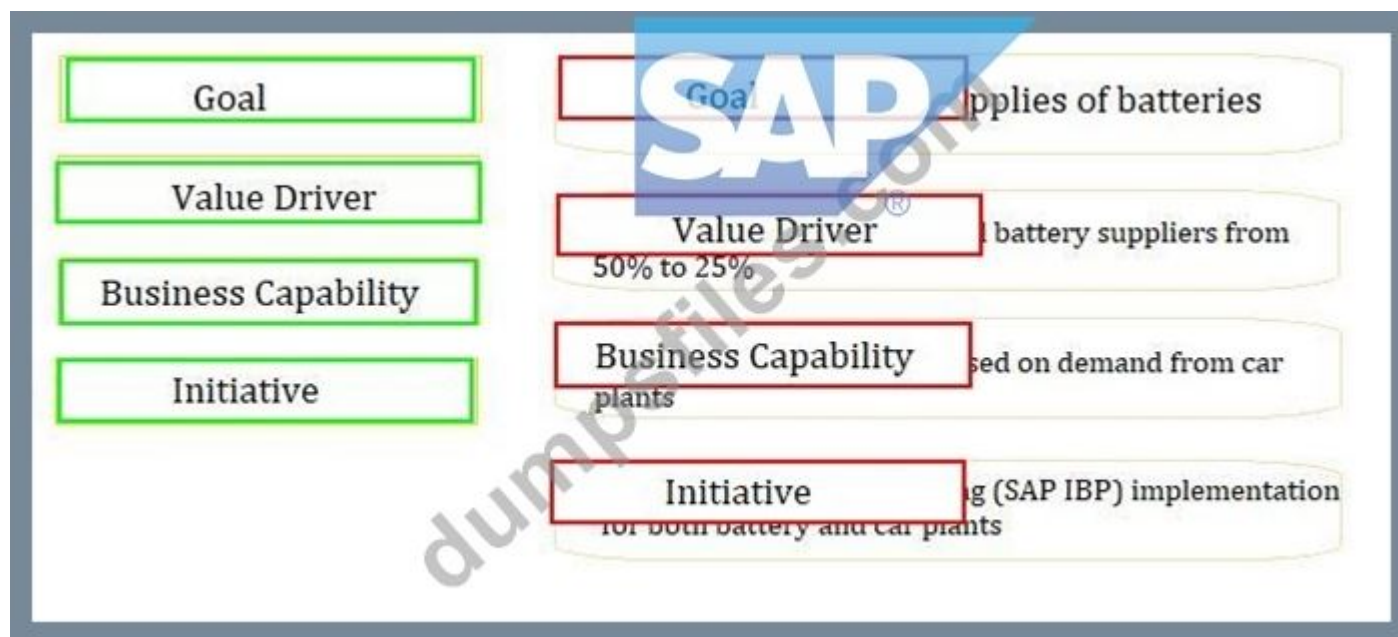
Streamline internal supplies of batteries

Halve dependence on external battery suppliers from 50% to 25%

Plan Battery plant supply based on demand from car plants

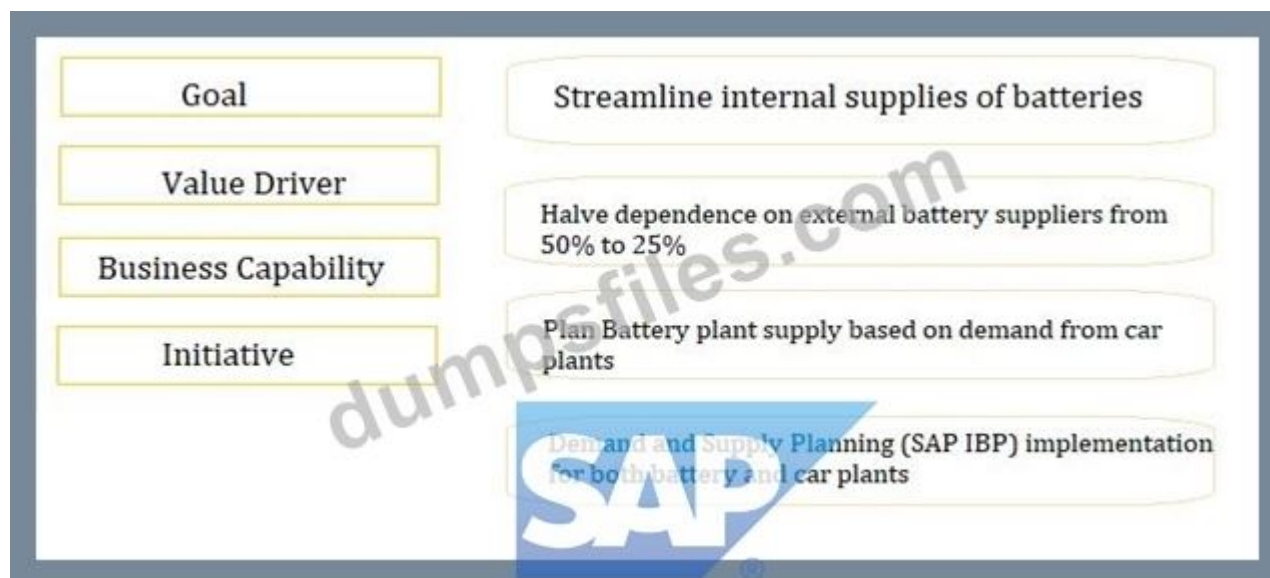
Demand and Supply Planning (SAP IBP) implementation for both battery and car plants

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 2

You, as the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust GmbH, have been trying to formulate the Business Strategy Map. You are currently working on the strategic objective to "Increase supply reliability of Lithium batteries". Arrange the elements of the Business Strategy Map into the right order that shows the dependencies between these elements.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 3

Which artifacts does SAP provide as part of the SAP Reference Business Architecture content?

- A. Business Process Model/Solution Process Model
- B. Business Capability Model/Business Data Model/Business Role Model/Product Map
- C. Business Capability Model/Business Process Model

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

As Chief Enterprise Architect, you want to select an extension option that follows SAP's clean-core strategy. What are your recommendations to implement the clean-core strategy best?

- A. To follow the clean-core strategy, the so-called "Developer Extensibility" of S/4HANA isn't allowed. Extensions must use "Side-by-Side Extensibility" on the SAP Business Technology Platform. These extensions use corresponding public remote APIs of the S/4HANA backend system.
- B. Follow SAP's Tier 1 to Tier 2 extension model, which enables different extension options: Cloud Extensibility Model and Cloud API Enablement. This allows the development of cloud- ready and upgrade-stable applications and extensions.
- C. Use "Key User Extensibility" functions of S/4HANA for simple extensions. "Developer Extensibility must comply with the rules for a Tier-1 or Tier-2 extension.
- D. Use of public local APIs or public remote APIs for "Developer Extensibility.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The clean-core strategy is a SAP initiative to keep the core of SAP S/4HANA as clean as possible by moving customizations and extensions to the side-by-side layer. This allows SAP to more easily deliver new releases of S/4HANA without having to worry about breaking custom code.

There are two main ways to extend SAP S/4HANA:

Developer Extensibility: This allows developers to extend the core of SAP S/4HANA by modifying the source code. This is not allowed under the clean-core strategy.

Side-by-Side Extensibility: This allows developers to extend SAP S/4HANA by creating new applications that run alongside the core system. These applications can communicate with the core system using public APIs.

The following are the benefits of using Side-by-Side Extensibility:

Flexibility: Side-by-Side Extensibility allows developers to extend SAP S/4HANA in any way they see fit.

Scalability: Side-by-Side Extensibility can be scaled to meet the needs of any organization.

Maintainability: Side-by-Side Extensibility is easier to maintain than Developer Extensibility, because custom code is not embedded in the core system.

Therefore, the best way to implement the clean-core strategy is to use Side-by-Side Extensibility. This will allow you to extend SAP S/4HANA in a flexible, scalable, and maintainable way.

NEW QUESTION: 5

As the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust GmbH, you are aware that EA principles should correlate to the Business and IT Strategic Objectives and decisions. In the list given below, the left column has some Wanderlust Business/IT objectives and decisions and the right column has some EA principles. Which objectives and decisions correlate best to which principle?

Minimize water loss during Lithium extraction

Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact
Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build
Maximize business agility and use innovation
Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed
Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

Reluctant to move Core to Cloud but open to consider cloud for collaboration

Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact
Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build
Maximize business agility and use innovation
Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed
Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

Smart Battery, Insta-Charge and Perpetual Warranty initiatives

Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact
Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build
Maximize business agility and use innovation
Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed
Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

Substitute bespoke applications

Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact
Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build
Maximize business agility and use innovation
Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed
Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

Total cost of ownership optimization

Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact
Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build
Maximize business agility and use innovation
Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed
Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

Answer:

Minimize waste risks during Lithium extraction	- Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact - Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build - Maximize business agility and use innovation - Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed - Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only
Reluctant to move Core to Cloud but open to consider cloud for collaboration	- Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact - Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build - Maximize business agility and use innovation - Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed - Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only
Smart Battery, Insta-Charge and Perpetual Warranty initiatives	- Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact - Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build - Maximize business agility and use innovation - Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed - Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only
Substitute bespoke applications	- Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact - Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build - Maximize business agility and use innovation - Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed - Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only
Total cost of ownership optimization	- Ensure legal and regulatory compliance and minimize environmental impact - Minimize technology diversity and complexity and subscribe before buy before build - Maximize business agility and use innovation - Adopt common use applications and balance best practice and with best of breed - Protect business data and cloud first but not cloud only

NEW QUESTION: 6

When creating an application architecture roadmap, the WHAT and WHERE are defined in a rather straightforward way, while the WHOM may differ by context.

Multiple roadmap clusters may apply a variety of WHOM dimensions. For example, procurement vs. asset management. Which of the following definitions are correct?

Note. There are 3 correct answers to this question.



- A. Asset Classes/Vehicles, Production Machines, Office Equipment
- B. Material Groups/Products, raw materials. Spare parts/Direct Materials, indirect materials
- C. Groups of Persons/Permanent Staff, Contracted Staff, Students/Business Expense/Operational expenditure/Capital expenditure
- D. Working model/Home office, head quarter, affiliate

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When creating an application architecture roadmap, the 'WHOM' dimension can vary greatly depending on the context of the roadmap's focus area. The 'WHOM' might refer to different stakeholders, systems, or units within an organization.

Option A is correct as 'Asset Classes' like Vehicles, Production Machines, and Office Equipment represent tangible assets managed by the organization's asset management processes.

Option B is also correct because 'Material Groups' such as Products, Raw Materials, and Spare Parts are categorized under procurement and inventory management, which are key components in defining the application architecture for those business functions.

Option C is incorrect because it combines 'Groups of Persons' with financial expenditure categories, which are not relevant to the 'WHOM' in the context of application architecture.

Option D is correct. The 'Working model' such as Home office, Headquarter, or Affiliate represents different organizational structures or geographical locations that may have distinct technology needs and are considered in the 'WHOM' dimension of an application architecture roadmap.

Reference:

SAP EA Designer documentation or user guides explaining how to define the dimensions of an application architecture roadmap.

Architectural standards and practices that outline the creation of roadmaps and the considerations for 'WHOM' in application architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 7

As part of the mapping of a Business Architecture to the Solution Architecture, an Environment & Location Diagram must be developed in the Technology Architecture phase. In this context, numerous architecture decisions have to be made. Among other things, you must check which SAP BTP services and which SAP SaaS solutions are available as part of the Solution Architecture in which data center of the desired hyperscaler. How do you go about this validation?

- A.** I use the SAP Business Accelerator Hub (api.sap.com) because it provides all the required information regarding SAP BTP service and SAP SaaS solution availability for each hyperscaler, in a central location.
- B.** I use the SAP Discovery Center to check which of the selected SAP BTP services are offered by which hyperscaler. With help from the SAP Trust Center, I check in which data center the involved SAP SaaS solutions are available.
- C.** I use the SAP Discovery Center to check in which data centers the respective SAP BTP services and the SAP SaaS solutions are available.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

According to the SAP Discovery Center 1 and the SAP Trust Center 2, the steps involved in this validation are:

Use the SAP Discovery Center to check which of the selected SAP BTP services are offered by which hyperscaler. The SAP Discovery Center is a platform that provides access to SAP BTP services, events, and related resources, and helps you to implement your use cases on SAP BTP with step-by-step guidance and support from topic experts and SAP Community. In the Service Catalog section of the SAP Discovery Center, you can browse and filter the available SAP BTP services by category, region, or hyperscaler. You can also compare the features and pricing of different services, and learn how to use them in your projects.

Use the SAP Trust Center to check in which data center the involved SAP SaaS solutions are available.

The SAP Trust Center is a platform that provides information on cloud performance, security, privacy, and compliance. In the Certification and Compliance section of the SAP Trust Center, you can find certificates, reports, and attestations that show how SAP meets various industry standards and regulatory requirements. You can also filter the documents by solution, region, or hyperscaler, and download them for your reference.

The other options (A and C) are not correct for how to validate the availability of SAP BTP services and SAP SaaS solutions in the desired hyperscaler's data center, because they either do not exist or do not provide the required information. For example:

Option A is not correct because there is no such platform as SAP Business Accelerator Hub (api.sap.com) that provides all the required information regarding SAP BTP service and SAP SaaS solution availability for each hyperscaler. The correct name of the platform is SAP API Business Hub (api.sap.com), which is a platform that provides access to SAP APIs, events, and related resources, but it does not provide any information on the availability of SAP BTP services or SAP SaaS solutions for each hyperscaler or data center.

Option C is not correct because the SAP Discovery Center does not provide any information on the availability of SAP SaaS solutions for each hyperscaler or data center. The SAP Discovery Center only provides information on the availability of SAP BTP services for each hyperscaler or region, but not for specific data centers. To check the availability of SAP SaaS solutions for each data center, you need to use the SAP Trust Center instead.

NEW QUESTION: 8

As Chief Enterprise Architect, you want to select an extension option that follows SAP's clean-core strategy. What are your recommendations to implement the clean-core strategy best?

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- B.** Follow SAP's Tier 1 to Tier 2 extension model, which enables different extension options: Cloud Extensibility Model and Cloud API Enablement. This allows the development of cloud- ready and upgrade-stable applications and extensions.
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- D.** Use of public local APIs or public remote APIs for "Developer Extensibility.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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Maintainability: Side-by-Side Extensibility is easier to maintain than Developer Extensibility, because custom code is not embedded in the core system.

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NEW QUESTION: 9

Wanderlust's CIO asks you to evaluate the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework. At Wanderlust GmbH a non-SAP EA tool is used, How would you proceed with the request and why? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A.** I tell the CIO that the SAP EA Framework cannot be used because the Wanderlust GmbH uses a non- SAP EA tool. Therefore, further evaluation is not necessary.
- B.** I evaluate both the SAP EA Methodology and TOGAF ADM. I recommend the approach that fits best Wanderlust's requirements.
- C.** I tell the CIO that the SAP EA Framework also encompasses architecture services and practices. Based on a cost-benefit analysis I consider using the services and practices that fit best the project.
- D.** I check whether the SAP Reference Business Architecture and Reference Solution Architecture Content can help to either define the scope of the architecture work or describe a target architecture structure. If they do, I suggest to use the Reference Architecture Content of SAP.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When evaluating the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework for Wanderlust GmbH, you should proceed with the following steps:

I evaluate both the SAP EA Methodology and TOGAF ADM. I recommend the approach that fits best Wanderlust's requirements. This step is necessary because the SAP EA Methodology is based on TOGAF ADM, but extends it with additional elements and guidance specific to SAP solutions and customers⁴. Therefore, you need to compare and contrast the two methodologies and assess which one suits Wanderlust's needs better. For example, you may consider factors such as the complexity, scope, scale, and objectives of Wanderlust's architecture projects, as well as the availability of resources, skills, and tools.

I check whether the SAP Reference Business Architecture and Reference Solution Architecture Content can help to either define the scope of the architecture work or describe a target architecture structure. If they do, I suggest to use the Reference Architecture Content of SAP. This step is beneficial because the SAP Reference Business Architecture and Reference Solution Architecture Content provide a set of pre-defined architectures that cover common business scenarios and solution domains for SAP customers⁵. Therefore, you can use them as a starting point or a reference point for your architecture work, as they can help you to define the scope, requirements, capabilities, components, patterns, and best practices for your architecture solutions.

Verified Reference: 4:

https://help.sap.com/docs/SAP_ENTERPRISE_ARCHITECTURE_FRAMEWORK/60bc20e6e0a24426a817705bcb415220/144c6c88c10a493e985f71bd62f3c905.html?locale=en-US&state=PRODUCTION&version=1.0 | 5:

https://help.sap.com/docs/SAP_ENTERPRISE_ARCHITECTURE_FRAMEWORK/60bc20e6e0a24426a817705bcb415220/01b0590c66854a5a94796ef0b47c8fcc.html

NEW QUESTION: 10

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs Elk feeds the world" One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the new business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. By applying the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, which sequence of steps is best practice?

A. 1. Assess and define the cost structure and revenue streams./2. Define the customer segments and value propositions/3. Detail the customer relationships and channels/4. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners./5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

B. 1. Assess and define the key resources, key activities, and partners./2. Define the customer segments and value propositions/3. Detail the customer relationships and channels 4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure./5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs

C. 1. Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment/2. Detail the customer relationships and channels/3. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners./4.

Define the revenue streams and cost structure./5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

D. 1 Assess and define the eco-social cost and benefits/2. Define the customer segments and value propositions/3. Detail the customer relationships and channels/4 Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners./5. Define revenue streams and cost structure.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, which is a tool that helps entrepreneurs to design and communicate their business models in a sustainable way, the recommended sequence of steps is:

Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment. This step involves defining and describing the products or services that Green Elk & Company offers to its target customers, and how they create value for them. The value propositions should address the needs, problems, or desires of the customers, and highlight the benefits or advantages of Green Elk & Company's solutions over the alternatives.

Detail the customer relationships and channels. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company interacts with its customers, and how it reaches and delivers its products or services to them. The customer relationships should reflect the type and level of engagement that Green Elk & Company wants to establish and maintain with its customers, such as self-service, personal assistance, or community. The channels should reflect the most effective and efficient ways to communicate and distribute Green Elk & Company's value propositions to its customers, such as online platforms, physical stores, or partners.

Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners. This step involves identifying and describing the main activities, resources, and partners that Green Elk & Company needs to perform and leverage to create and deliver its value propositions to its customers. The key activities should reflect the most important tasks or processes that Green Elk & Company undertakes to execute its business model, such as production, marketing, or sales. The key resources should reflect the most essential assets or inputs that Green Elk & Company requires to execute its business model, such as human, physical, financial, or intellectual resources. The key partners should reflect the most strategic relationships or collaborations that Green Elk & Company establishes with other entities to execute its business model, such as suppliers, distributors, or competitors.

Define the revenue streams and cost structure. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company generates income from its customers, and how much it spends to execute its business model. The revenue streams should reflect the sources and mechanisms of income that Green Elk & Company obtains from selling its products or services to its customers, such as sales, subscriptions, or fees. The cost structure should reflect the types and amounts of expenses that Green Elk & Company incurs to execute its business model, such as fixed costs, variable costs, or economies of scale.

Define the eco-social benefits and costs. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company contributes to or affects the environment and society through its business model. The eco-social benefits should reflect the positive impacts or externalities that Green Elk & Company creates for the environment and society through its products or services, such as reducing emissions, improving health, or enhancing education. The eco-social costs should reflect the negative impacts or externalities that Green Elk & Company causes for the environment and society through its products or services, such as increasing waste, depleting resources, or harming biodiversity.

The other options (A, B, D) are not correct for the sequence of steps to apply the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the steps in this tool. For example:

Option A is not correct because it does not include assessing and defining the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment, which is a crucial step to understand and communicate how Green Elk & Company creates value for its customers. It also suggests defining the cost structure and revenue streams before defining the customer segments and value propositions, which is not a logical order since the latter determine the former.

Option B is not correct because it does not include identifying relevant key activities, key resources, and partners, which are important aspects of executing a business model. It also suggests retrieving the documentation for the solutions that need to be integrated instead of assessing and defining the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment, which is not relevant for designing a new business model.

Option D is not correct because it suggests assessing and defining the eco-social costs and benefits before defining the customer segments and value propositions, which is not a logical order since the latter determine the former. It also does not include detailing the customer relationships and channels, which are important aspects of delivering value to customers.

For more information on the Sustainable Business Model Canvas and its steps, you can refer to The Sustainable Business Canvas or Sustainable Business Model Canvas: A Review And Framework Development.

NEW QUESTION: 11

For the next Architecture Board meeting, you need to determine the next steps required after the business, application/data and technology architecture designs have been created. What do you recommend?

A. Reviewing Business Application/Data and Technology Architecture artifacts with stakeholders and signing off on first versions. Using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap. Creating first drafts of the required work packages and the Project/Rollout plan.

B. Finalizing the Business, Application/Data, and Technology Architecture artifacts. Building an Architecture Roadmap. Creating a first draft of the Project/Rollout Project plan.

C. Establishing change management processes for the management of the business application/data and technology artifacts. Handing over the artifacts to the implementation partner and rolling out the project.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to the SAP Enterprise Architect framework, which is based on the TOGAF ADM, the next steps are:

Reviewing Business, Application/Data, and Technology Architecture artifacts with stakeholders and signing off on first versions. This step involves validating and verifying the architecture designs with the relevant stakeholders, such as business owners, users, developers, and vendors. The goal is to ensure that the architecture designs meet the requirements and expectations of the project, and to obtain formal approval for the first versions of the artifacts.

Using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap. This step involves defining and prioritizing the Transition Architectures, which are intermediate states between the Baseline Architecture (the current situation) and the Target Architecture (the desired future state). The Transition Architectures describe how to move from one state to another in a feasible and manageable way, taking into account the constraints and dependencies of the project. The Architecture Roadmap is a document that outlines the sequence and timing of the Transition Architectures, as well as the deliverables, resources, and risks associated with each one.

Creating first drafts of the required work packages and the Project/Rollout plan. This step involves identifying and defining the work packages, which are units of work that can be assigned to a project team or a vendor for implementation. The work packages specify the scope, objectives, dependencies, assumptions, and acceptance criteria of each unit of work. The Project/Rollout plan is a document that describes how to execute and monitor the work packages, as well as how to manage the change management, quality assurance, and governance aspects of the project.

The other options (B and C) are not correct for the next steps required after the architecture designs have been created, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the steps in the SAP Enterprise Architect framework.

For example:

Option B is not correct because it does not include reviewing and signing off on the first versions of the architecture artifacts with stakeholders, which is an important step to ensure alignment and agreement on the architecture designs. It also does not mention using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap, which is a key step to define and prioritize the intermediate states between the Baseline and Target Architectures.

Option C is not correct because it does not follow the SAP Enterprise Architect framework at all. It suggests establishing change management processes for the management of the architecture artifacts, which is something that should be done earlier in the framework, not after creating the architecture designs. It also suggests handing over the artifacts to the implementation partner and rolling out the project, which is a premature and risky move that does not take into account the need for defining Transition Architectures, work packages, and Project/Rollout plan.

For more information on the SAP Enterprise Architect framework and its phases, you can refer to SAP Enterprise Architect | SAP Learning or SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect.

NEW QUESTION: 12

In the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, which of the following artifacts are part of the opportunities & solution phase? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Business Architecture Roadmap
- B. Work Breakdown structure
- C. Implementation Roadmap
- D. Application Architecture Roadmap
- E. Migration plan

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, the opportunities & solution phase includes developing artifacts that help in visualizing the progression from current operations to the future state. The Business Architecture Roadmap outlines how business strategies will evolve, linking business goals with architectural changes. The Implementation Roadmap provides a detailed plan for the deployment of SAP solutions, including time frames and stages of implementation. The Migration Plan offers a comprehensive strategy for moving from legacy systems to modern SAP solutions, detailing the necessary steps for data migration and system transition.

= These artifacts are described within the framework and guidelines for enterprise architecture development provided by SAP, focusing on ensuring that the solutions proposed are feasible, properly planned, and aligned with the business strategies and objectives.

NEW QUESTION: 13

You design a Solution Architecture, based on SAP S/4HANA, for an internationally active customer that has a national subsidiary in China and other countries that have special requirements for data storage. As the responsible Enterprise Architect, your task is to propose a solution that takes these special requirements into account. How do you proceed when your customer's Architecture Guideline calls for following a "cloud-first" approach?

- A. This is independent of the solution components required, because SAP S/4HANA Cloud and all SAP SaaS solutions meet all applicable data protection requirements, Private cloud or on-premises options therefore do not need to be considered. The "cloud-first" approach can be fully implemented.
- B. This depends on the required solution components. None of the selected SAP solutions may support the regulated environment, so alternative solutions or custom developed solutions should be considered.
- C. This depends on the required solution components. Public cloud solutions may not meet the necessary data protection requirements. Therefore, private cloud or on-premise options must be considered when developing the solution landscape.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The customer's architecture guideline calls for following a "cloud-first" approach, but this does not mean that all solutions must be deployed in the cloud. In some cases, private cloud or on-premise options may be necessary to meet the customer's data protection requirements.

For example, if the customer's subsidiary in China requires that data be stored within China, then a private cloud solution in China may be the best option. Similarly, if the customer's other subsidiaries have different data protection requirements, then a hybrid solution that combines cloud and on-premise deployments may be necessary.

The Enterprise Architect must carefully consider the customer's specific requirements and constraints before making a decision about the deployment environment.

Here are some of the factors that the Enterprise Architect should consider:

The customer's data protection requirements: The Enterprise Architect must understand the customer's specific data protection requirements and ensure that any solution meets those requirements.

The availability of cloud-based solutions that meet the customer's requirements: Not all cloud-based solutions meet the same data protection requirements. The Enterprise Architect must ensure that the cloud-based solutions that are being considered meet the customer's requirements.

The cost of different deployment options: The Enterprise Architect must consider the cost of different deployment options, including cloud, private cloud, and on-premise.

The scalability and performance requirements of the solution: The Enterprise Architect must ensure that the solution meets the customer's scalability and performance requirements, regardless of the deployment environment.

By carefully considering all of these factors, the Enterprise Architect can make a decision about the deployment environment that meets the customer's specific requirements and constraints.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which runtime environments does SAP directly support on SAP BTP?

A. SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment/SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment/SAP BTP, Kyma runtime

B. Kubernetes/SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment

C. OpenJDK for Java applications/OpenShift for Kubernetes

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP) is a suite of cloud-based platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offerings from SAP. BTP provides a variety of runtime environments for running applications, including:

SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment: This is a popular runtime environment for running Java, Node.js, and Python applications.

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment: This is a runtime environment for running ABAP applications.

SAP BTP, Kyma runtime: This is a runtime environment for running Kubernetes-based applications.

In addition to these runtime environments, BTP also provides a number of other services, such as:

Database services: BTP provides a variety of database services, including SAP HANA, MySQL, and PostgreSQL.

Messaging services: BTP provides a variety of messaging services, such as SAP Cloud Platform Integration and SAP Cloud Platform Event Mesh.

Storage services: BTP provides a variety of storage services, such as SAP Cloud Platform Object Storage and SAP Cloud Platform File Storage.

BTP is a comprehensive platform that provides a variety of services for running applications and managing data. The different runtime environments available in BTP allow you to choose the right environment for your specific needs.

SAP BTP supports multiple runtime environments for different purposes and skill sets. A runtime environment is any runtime that hosts applications and services. An SAP BTP environment provides integration into the SAP BTP account model, cockpit, and permissions management¹⁰. The following are the runtime environments that SAP directly supports on SAP BTP:

SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment: This environment allows you to create polyglot cloud applications in Cloud Foundry. It supports various programming languages, such as Java, Node.js, Python, Go, and PHP. It also provides a code-to-container packaging and deployment model, platform-managed application security patching and updates, automatic application routing, load balancing, health checks, and multilevel self-healing. It also supports the Cloud Application Programming Model (CAP), which is an opinionated framework for developing business applications.

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment: This environment allows you to create ABAP-based cloud applications within the Cloud Foundry environment. It supports the ABAP programming language and the ABAP RESTful Programming Model (RAP), which is a framework for developing RESTful services and user interfaces. It also provides an integrated development lifecycle and enables you to reuse existing on-premise ABAP assets.

SAP BTP, Kyma runtime: This environment provides a fully managed cloud-native Kubernetes application runtime based on the open-source project "Kyma". It supports various programming languages and models, such as Node.js, Python, Go, Java, CAP, and serverless functions. It also provides a built-in service mesh,

eventing framework, API gateway, service catalog, and service binding capabilities. It enables you to develop highly scalable, microservice-based applications and user-centric process extensions.

Verified Reference: 10: <https://help.sap.com/docs/btp/architecture-and-development-guide-for-industry-cloud-solutions/runtimes-environments-and-programming-models> | : <https://help.sap.com/docs/btp/sap-business-technology-platform/environments>

NEW QUESTION: 15

While trying to identify and map key stakeholders in Wanderlust, you, as the Chief Enterprise Architect, have been evangelizing the strategic business and IT objectives with business and IT departments across regions and taking in their views on the upcoming business transformation, Match the feedback from stakeholders (shown on the left) to the categorization and to some of the actions in the dropdown lists.

Wanderlust Greenbush, Australia Plant Head – discourages consolidation of instances, citing the need for flexibility to accommodate the frequently changing environmental regulations in battery manufacturing plants

Wanderlust Europe Business Head – favours consolidation, because despite being the biggest market for electric cars, Europe is constantly being plagued by the lack of end-to-end visibility of the battery supply chain, due to separate ECC instances for Asia and Europe

Dealer Management Application Owner in IT – prefers continuity despite heavy customization, citing niche business requirements though, presumably, the primary reason is fear of losing position

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Answer:

SCM SPP Application Owner in IT – has already started upskilling in S/4 HANA eSPP

Wanderlust Greenbush, Australia Plant Head – discourages consolidation of instances, citing the need for flexibility to accommodate the frequently changing environmental regulations in battery manufacturing plants

Wanderlust Europe Business Head – favours consolidation, because despite being the biggest market for electric cars, Europe is constantly being plagued by the lack of end-to-end visibility of the battery supply chain, due to separate ECC instances for Asia and Europe

Dealer Management Application Owner in IT – prefers continuity despite heavy customization, citing niche business requirements though, presumably, the primary reason is fear of losing position

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

Opponents

Promoters

Enthusiasts

Resistors

NEW QUESTION: 16

What kind of applications can you develop with SAP Business Application Studio?

A. SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications and ABAP applications

B. ABAP applications

C. SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

SAP Business Application Studio is a modern development environment designed to support the development of various SAP-centric applications. Among the supported application types are:

SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications (C): SAP Business Application Studio provides extensive tools and templates specifically tailored for developing SAPUI5 applications, which are the backbone of the SAP Fiori user experience. This includes support for frontend development with rich user interfaces, integration with SAP services, and adherence to SAP Fiori design principles.

Options A and B are incorrect because SAP Business Application Studio does not support ABAP development directly within its environment. ABAP development traditionally requires a different set of tools and environments provided by SAP, such as the ABAP Development Tools (ADT) in Eclipse or the ABAP environment on SAP Cloud Platform.

:

SAP Business Application Studio documentation.

SAP Fiori development guidelines provided by SAP.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

As the Chief Enterprise Architect of your company you have been asked by the CIO to apply agile principles instead of following the sequential phases of TOGAFS ADM. How do you respond?

A. The TOGAF ADM already embraces agile principles within and across phases and generally follows a cyclic approach. The SAP EA Framework builds on that and is especially suitable for organizations that follow agile principles.

B. It is reasonable to apply an agile methodology for the most urgent tasks and switch to the process as guided by the SAP EA Framework later, as long as the fundamental IT architecture is not affected Collecting "low-hanging fruit, and realizing instant value before using the SAP EA Framework, and ensuring an overall successful transformation is possible.

C. It is essential to fully understand the business needs and to successfully review the business architecture with critical stakeholders before going to the next phase. In the implementation phase, agile approaches can naturally provide quick wins, constant progress, and the benefit of early validation. The phased approach, during architecture definition phases, avoids double work and will lead to overall better results.

D. The SAP EA Framework combines the sequential approach of the TOGAF ADM with agile principles Agile principles are included and can be applied only to Application Architecture. Therefore, the SAP EA Framework is especially suitable for organizations that follow agile principles.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the context of incorporating agile principles into the TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM), Option D is accurate. The TOGAF ADM is inherently iterative and dynamic, which means that it doesn't strictly have to be a linear process. It allows for feedback at any stage of the development cycle and can be adapted to include agile practices. The SAP Enterprise Architecture (EA) Framework is built to be flexible and can incorporate agile principles, supporting rapid iterations and adaptive planning. The agile approach is integrated into the SAP EA Framework to enhance responsiveness and to enable a continuous delivery model that aligns

with the iterative nature of the ADM. Agile principles can be applied within and across the different phases of the ADM, promoting a more flexible and responsive architecture development process that is suited for organizations following agile methodologies.

Reference:

TOGAF documentation outlining the iterative nature of ADM.

SAP EA Framework documentation discussing integration with agile methodologies.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which integration styles does SAP's Integration Advisory Methodology (ISA-M) cover in general?

A. Process Integration/Data Integration/Analytics Integration/User Integration/Thing Integration.

B. UI Integration/Process Integration/Data Integration/Thing Integration.

C. Cloud2Cloud/Cloud2OnPremise/Cloud2Cloud/User2On Premise/User2Cloud/Thing2On Premise/Thing2Cloud

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Integration Advisory Methodology (ISA-M) is a framework that helps organizations to design, build, and manage their integration landscape. ISA-M covers a wide range of integration styles, including:

Process Integration: This style of integration involves the integration of business processes across different systems and applications.

Data Integration: This style of integration involves the integration of data from different sources into a single data repository.

Analytics Integration: This style of integration involves the integration of data from different sources for the purpose of analytics.

User Integration: This style of integration involves the integration of user interfaces from different systems and applications.

Thing Integration: This style of integration involves the integration of things, such as sensors and actuators, with other systems and applications.

ISA-M also includes a number of other integration styles, such as event-driven integration, service-oriented integration, and enterprise application integration.

By covering a wide range of integration styles, ISA-M provides organizations with a flexible framework that can be used to meet their specific integration needs.

SAP's Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M) is a framework that helps enterprise architects to define and execute an integration strategy for their organization. ISA-M covers five integration styles that represent different aspects of integration in a hybrid landscape. These integration styles are3:

Process Integration: This integration style enables end-to-end business processes across different applications and systems, such as SAP S/4HANA, SAP SuccessFactors, or third-party solutions. Process integration typically involves orchestrating or choreographing multiple services or APIs to achieve a business outcome.

Data Integration: This integration style enables data exchange and synchronization between different data sources and targets, such as SAP HANA, SAP Data Warehouse Cloud, or third-party databases. Data integration typically involves extracting, transforming, and loading (ETL) data to support analytical or operational scenarios.

Analytics Integration: This integration style enables data visualization and exploration across different data sources and targets, such as SAP Analytics Cloud, SAP BusinessObjects BI Platform, or third-party tools. Analytics integration typically involves creating dashboards, reports, or stories to provide insights and recommendations for decision making.

User Integration: This integration style enables user interaction and collaboration across different applications and systems, such as SAP Fiori Launchpad, SAP Jam, or third-party portals. User integration typically involves creating consistent and seamless user experiences that integrate multiple UI technologies and frameworks.

Thing Integration: This integration style enables device connectivity and management across different applications and systems, such as SAP IoT, SAP Edge Services, or third-party platforms. Thing integration typically involves connecting physical devices or sensors to the cloud or the edge and enabling data ingestion, processing, and action.

Verified : 3: <https://help.sap.com/docs/btp/architecture-and-development-guide-for-industry-cloud-solutions/runtimes-environments-and-programming-models>

NEW QUESTION: 19

Wanderlust's numbers for order booking have been on a free-fall, ever since a recent economic downturn reduced showroom footfall to near zero. To counter the drop in in-person bookings, the CEO and CIO have been looking to revive their online channel, which was started six years ago. However, this channel was seldom used before the pandemic, which has led to a complete breakdown of Wanderlust's online marketing business ecosystem. Also of major concern, is their existing Non-SAP Marketing application, which lays unused due to poor integration with SAP CRM. As Chief Enterprise Architect, you have been approached by the CEO to document the online marketing business ecosystem first. Which of the following actions would you do to meet your CEO's request? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A.** Identify a suitable online marketing application that is better integrated with SAP CRM and ECC and can replace the existing one.
- B.** Identify the online marketing business capabilities and processes.
- C.** Identify the key organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups that make up the online marketing ecosystem.
- D.** Draw an organization map highlighting the inter relationships and hierarchies amongst the above organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Identifying the online marketing business capabilities and processes will help to understand the current state of the ecosystem and identify the areas where improvement is needed. For example, if the ecosystem does not have the ability to track leads or manage customer relationships, then these will be areas that need to be addressed.

Identifying the key organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups that make up the online marketing ecosystem will help to understand the relationships between the different entities in the ecosystem and identify the dependencies between them. For example, if the marketing team relies on the sales team to provide leads, then this dependency will need to be considered when designing the new ecosystem.

The other two options, Identifying a suitable online marketing application that is better integrated with SAP CRM and ECC and can replace the existing one and Drawing an organization map highlighting the inter relationships and hierarchies amongst the above organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups, are not as critical at this stage. The application can be identified and the organization map can be drawn once the business capabilities and processes have been identified and the key organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups have been identified.

Therefore, the best course of action is to identify the online marketing business capabilities and processes and identify the key organizational units, partners, and stakeholder groups that make up the online marketing ecosystem. This will help to understand the current state of the ecosystem and identify the areas where improvement is needed.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Having identified the appropriate set of Business Activities, as the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust, assisted by the SAP Enterprise Architects, you have been trying to relate to Lead to Cash Business Capabilities in the SAP Reference Business Architecture content repository. In light of the two key goals outlined by the Wanderlust CIO, what are the most appropriate Business Capabilities? Note:

There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A.** Marketing Analytics, Recommendation Management
- B.** Marketing Campaign Management
- C.** Social Media Management
- D.** Marketing Strategy Management, Brand Management
- E.** Account Based Marketing, Lead Management

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following set of artifacts does SAP provide as part of the SAP Reference Solution Architecture content?

- A.** Solution Value Flow Diagram/Solution Process Flow Diagram/Solution Component Diagram/Solution Data Flow Diagram.
- B.** Solution Context Diagram/Solution Component Diagram/Solution Application Use-Case Diagram/Solution Value Flow Diagram.

C. Solution Value Flow Diagram/Solution Process Flow Diagram/Solution Component Diagram.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The answer is A. Solution Value Flow Diagram/Solution Process Flow Diagram/Solution Component Diagram/Solution Data Flow Diagram.

The SAP Reference Solution Architecture (RSA) content provides a set of artifacts that can be used to describe the solution architecture for a SAP solution. These artifacts include:

Solution Value Flow Diagram - This diagram shows the flow of value through the solution, from the customer to the back-end systems.

Solution Process Flow Diagram - This diagram shows the detailed steps involved in a business process, and how the SAP solution supports those steps.

Solution Component Diagram - This diagram shows the different components of the SAP solution, and how they interact with each other.

Solution Data Flow Diagram - This diagram shows the flow of data through the SAP solution, from the source to the destination.

These artifacts can be used to understand the solution architecture for a SAP solution, and to communicate that architecture to others.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Select the most appropriate sequence of critical Business Capabilities for the Business Architecture Roadmap.

Account Based Marketing, Lead Management, Interface Capability with SAP CRM.	
Recommendation Management, Social Media Management (for recommendation).	
Loyalty Management.	
Marketing Campaign Management, Social Media Management	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 23

As a result of solution mapping, business capabilities might require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP. Which SAP components and services, if any, are required to integrate such BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system (hybrid scenario)?

A. SAP HANA Cloud Connection, and the corresponding SAP Data Provisioning Agent, to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service.

B. No other components are required to make an SAP on-premise backend system securely accessible over SAP BTP. SAP BTP automatically establishes secure connections in SAP backend systems.

C. SAP Cloud Connector to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service in combination with Cloud Connector.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

In a hybrid scenario, where business capabilities require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP and an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, the following SAP components and services are required to integrate such BTP partner services with the on-premise system:

SAP Cloud Connector: The SAP Cloud Connector is a software component that allows you to connect your on-premise SAP systems to SAP BTP. The Cloud Connector provides a secure connection between your on-premise system and SAP BTP, and it also makes your on-premise system available to applications and services in SAP BTP.

SAP BTP Destination Service: The SAP BTP Destination Service is a service that provides a single point of entry for accessing on-premise systems from SAP BTP. The Destination Service makes it easy to manage and secure connections to on-premise systems, and it also provides a way to federate data from different on-premise systems.

In order to integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you will need to install the SAP Cloud Connector on your on-premise system and register the Cloud Connector with SAP BTP. You will also need to create a destination in the SAP BTP Destination Service for your on-premise system. Once you have done this, you will be able to access the on-premise system from applications and services in SAP BTP.

It is important to note that you can also use other SAP components to integrate on-premise systems with SAP BTP. However, the SAP Cloud Connector and the SAP BTP Destination Service are the most commonly used components for this purpose.

To integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you need to use the SAP Cloud Connector, which is a reverse proxy that establishes a secure connection between your on-premise system and your SAP BTP subaccount⁵. The Cloud Connector acts as a bridge between your on-premise network and a trusted subaccount on SAP BTP⁶. It allows you to access resources in your on-premise network from applications running on SAP BTP without exposing your internal landscape to the internet⁷.

To simplify the configuration and consumption of the Cloud Connector connection, you can use the SAP BTP Destination Service, which is a service that allows you to define and manage destinations for accessing remote systems from applications running on SAP BTP⁸. A destination is a set of properties that contains information such as the URL, authentication method, proxy type, and additional parameters of a remote system⁹. By using the Destination Service, you can centrally manage and securely store the connection details of your on-premise system and consume them from your BTP partner services.

Verified References: 5:

<https://help.sap.com/viewer/cca91383641e40ffbe03bdc78f00f681/Cloud/en-US/e6c7616abb5710148cfcf3e75d96>

| 6:

<https://help.sap.com/viewer/cca91383641e40ffbe03bdc78f00f681/Cloud/en-US/8d3b28a7c1644a1c9d1ee165ec0>

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<https://help.sap.com/viewer/cca91383641e40ffbe03bdc78f00f681/Cloud/en-US/e54cc8fbbb571014a4d9e7f02f9f>

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| 9:

NEW QUESTION: 24

What kind of applications can you develop with SAP Business Application Studio?

- A. SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications and ABAP applications
- B. ABAP applications
- C. SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

SAP Business Application Studio is a cloud-based development environment that can be used to develop SAPUI5 (SAP Fiori) applications and ABAP applications. It provides a wide range of features and tools that can help developers to create high-quality applications quickly and easily.

SAPUI5 applications are web-based applications that are built using the SAPUI5 framework. They are typically used to provide users with a modern and user-friendly interface to SAP applications.

ABAP applications are traditional SAP applications that are written in the ABAP programming language.

They are typically used to implement business logic and to interact with SAP data.

SAP Business Application Studio also provides support for other types of applications, such as Node.js applications and Python applications. However, it is most commonly used to develop SAPUI5 and ABAP applications.

Here are some of the features and tools that are available in SAP Business Application Studio:

A code editor with syntax highlighting and code completion.

A debugger that allows developers to step through code and debug errors.

A test runner that allows developers to run unit tests and integration tests.

A deployment manager that allows developers to deploy applications to SAP Cloud Platform.

A library of pre-built components that can be used to speed up development.

SAP Business Application Studio is a powerful development environment that can be used to create a wide range of applications. It is a good choice for developers who want to create SAPUI5 and ABAP applications.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Having identified the appropriate set of Business Activities, as the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust, assisted by the SAP Enterprise Architects, you have been trying to relate to Lead to Cash Business Capabilities in the SAP Reference Business Architecture content repository. In light of the two key goals outlined by the Wanderlust CIO, what are the most appropriate Business Capabilities? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Marketing Analytics, Recommendation Management
- B. Account Based Marketing, Lead Management
- C. Marketing Campaign Management
- D. Social Media Management
- E. Marketing Strategy Management, Brand Management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The business capabilities 'Marketing Analytics' and 'Recommendation Management' align with the goal of enhancing the number of leads through targeted campaigns and cross-selling opportunities. 'Marketing Campaign Management' is central to designing and executing effective campaigns. 'Social Media Management' is pivotal for achieving high visibility on platforms where potential customers are most active.

Reference = These capabilities should be part of Wanderlust's business architecture to support the CIO's objectives, and they are likely detailed in the SAP Reference Business Architecture content, which includes capabilities needed to execute comprehensive marketing strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following roles are missing from Wanderlust's current Enterprise Architecture practice structure? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Data Architect
- B. Architecture Board
- C. Application Architect
- D. Business Architect

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the current Enterprise Architecture practice structure presented for Wanderlust GmbH, it appears that there are dedicated roles for a Chief Enterprise Architect and a Technology Architect. However, the roles of Application Architect and Business Architect are not explicitly mentioned. An Application Architect is crucial for designing and maintaining the application landscape, ensuring that it aligns with business requirements, while a Business Architect is essential for aligning IT strategy with business strategy and understanding the impact of business changes on the architecture. Their absence indicates a gap in ensuring the alignment between business processes and IT systems, as well as in defining and maintaining the application strategy.

= The roles and responsibilities within an Enterprise Architecture framework typically include both Application and Business Architects to ensure a comprehensive approach to aligning IT and business strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Why would you recommend building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system based on SAP BTP?

- A. Extensions on SAP BTP technology can easily use of S/4HANA eventing.
- B. Extensions on SAP BTP can maintain SAP user and security context and allow the use of S/4HANA eventing.
- C. Extensions should be built on SAP BTP because SAP BTP is the only option for building a consistent user experience based on SAP Fiori UX styles.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are a few reasons why you would recommend building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system based on SAP BTP.

SAP BTP is a cloud-based platform, which means that extensions can be developed, deployed, and managed in the cloud. This makes it easy to scale and manage extensions, and it also makes it easier to collaborate with other developers.

SAP BTP provides a number of services that can be used to build extensions, such as SAP Cloud Platform Integration and SAP Cloud Platform Event Mesh. These services can help to make extensions more scalable, reliable, and secure.

SAP BTP supports a variety of programming languages, which means that developers can use the language they are most comfortable with. This can help to make the development process more efficient and productive.

In addition to these reasons, SAP BTP also allows extensions to maintain SAP user and security context and allow the use of S/4HANA eventing. This is important because it ensures that users are only able to access the data and functionality that they are authorized to access, and it also allows extensions to react to events that occur in S/4HANA.

Therefore, SAP BTP is a good choice for building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system.

Extensions on SAP BTP can maintain SAP user and security context, which means that the extensions can use the same authentication and authorization mechanisms as the S/4HANA system and respect the user roles and permissions defined in the S/4HANA system.

Extensions on SAP BTP can use S/4HANA eventing, which means that the extensions can subscribe to business events that are triggered by the S/4HANA system and react to them accordingly. For example, an extension can listen to a sales order creation event and perform some additional logic or integration based on the event data.

Extensions on SAP BTP can leverage the SAP Cloud Platform Integration Suite and the SAP HANA Data Management Suite, which provide a comprehensive set of services and tools for different integration scenarios, such as process integration, data integration, analytics integration, user integration, and thing integration.

Extensions on SAP BTP can benefit from the cloud-native capabilities of SAP BTP, such as scalability, elasticity, availability, and security. Extensions on SAP BTP can also take advantage of the various programming languages, frameworks, and technologies supported by SAP BTP, such as Java, Node.js, Python, Go, PHP, CAP, or serverless functions.

Verified References: 6:

<https://help.sap.com/viewer/9d1db9835307451daa8c930fbd9ab264/2020.002/en-US/6f7b0c5a5e0d4f8a8b7c0e9c>

NEW QUESTION: 28

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the new business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. Given the principle and statement, which of the following combinations of rationale and implication do you consider well-defined?

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	• Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	Reuse vendor and industry best practices, reference architectures and pre-developed content • Apply guidelines, patterns, standards, and naming conventions Use maximum possible solution standards and avoid custom developments wherever possible

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and <u>guidelines</u> (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions) • Reuse before buy, before build • Enable easier future transition to the cloud
Implication	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	Deviations from standard require additional cost, not only during the implementation • Non-standard solutions block the potential of disruptive business models Decreased overall cost and reduced complexity leading to efficiencies due to adoption of standard

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side by side extensions) • Reuse before buy, before build • Enable easier transition to the cloud in the future

A. Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the new business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. Given the principle and statement, which of the following combinations of rationale and implication do you consider well-defined?

B. Principle: Use packaged solutions, in a standard way. Statement: Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way. Rationale: Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way./Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership/Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation. Implication: Reuse vendor and industry best practices, reference architectures and pre-decreed content/Apply guideless, patterns, standards, and naming conventions/Use maximum possible solution standards and avoid custom developments wherever possible.

C. Principle: Use packaged solutions, in a standard way. Statement: Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way. Rationale: In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions)/Reuse before buy, before build/Enable easier future transition to the cloud. Implication: Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way/Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership/Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation.

D. Principle: Use packaged solutions, in a standard way. Statement: Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way. Rationale: Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way/Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership/Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation. Implication: In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side by side extensions)/Reuse before buy, before build/Enable easier transition to the cloud in the future

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The rationale and implication in this combination are well-defined because they both support the principle of using packaged solutions in a standard way. The rationale explains the benefits of using packaged solutions, while the implication outlines the steps that need to be taken to ensure that packaged solutions are used in a standard way.

According to the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, which is a methodology and toolset by the German multinational software company SAP that helps enterprise architects define and implement an architecture strategy for their organizations, a principle is a general rule or guideline that expresses a fundamental value or belief, and that guides the design and implementation of the architecture. A principle consists of four elements:

a name, a statement, a rationale, and an implication. The name is a short and memorable label that summarizes the principle. The statement is a concise and precise description of the principle. The rationale is an explanation of why the principle is important and beneficial for the organization. The implication is a description of the consequences or impacts of applying or not applying the principle.

The principle in option D is:

Name: Use packaged solutions, in a standard way.

Statement: Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.

Rationale: Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way.

Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership. Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation.

Implication: In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions).

Reuse before buy, before build. Enable easier transition to the cloud in the future.

This combination of rationale and implication is well-defined because it clearly and logically explains the benefits and consequences of following or not following the principle. The rationale shows how using packaged solutions in a standard way can simplify the process and solution, reduce the cost and effort of maintenance, and increase the ability to adopt new technologies. The implication shows how custom developments should be minimized and standardized, how reuse should be preferred over buying or building new solutions, and how cloud readiness should be considered for future scalability.

The other options (A, B, C) are not correct for the combination of rationale and implication that is well-defined because they either mix up or confuse some of the elements of the principle. For example:

Option A is not correct because it mixes up the rationale and implication elements. The first sentence of the rationale ("Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a reason for following it. The first sentence of the implication ("Reuse vendor and industry best practices, reference architectures and pre-delivered content") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

Option B is not correct because it confuses the rationale and implication elements. The first sentence of the rationale ("In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions)") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a reason for following it. The first sentence of the implication ("Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

Option C is not correct because it confuses the rationale and implication elements. The second sentence of the rationale ("Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a reason for following it. The second sentence of the implication ("Reuse before buy, before build") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

NEW QUESTION: 29

The Wanderlust CIO, along with you, the Chief Enterprise Architect, are in the process of deciding on the application that can potentially replace your existing online marketing application, and you are trying to create the artifact Business Footprint Diagram for decision support (See table below) Which of the following combinations of goals, business capabilities, and applications would you recommend? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question,

A) 2-A-4.
1-F-2

B) 1-D-3
1-H-2

C) 1-B-3
1-C-3

D) 2-E-3
2-G-3
2-B-3

SAP

03

Goal	Business Capability
1. Run effective and high visibility campaigns (e.g. on social media)	A. Brand Management
	B. Social Media Management
	C. Marketing Campaign Management
	D. Loyalty Management
2. Increase cross selling opportunities through online recommendations (e.g. accessories)	E. Recommendation Management
	F. Account Based Marketing
	G. Marketing Analytics
	H. Lead Management

Application

1. SAP Omnichannel
Promotional Pricing

2. SAP Sales Cloud
Version 2

3. SAP Emarsys Customer
Engagement

4. SAP Customer Data
Cloud

SAP

A. 2-A-4,1-F-2

B. 1-D-3,1-H- 2

C. 2-E-3,2-G-3,2-B-3

D. 1-B-3,1-C-3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

A custom web application developed with SAPUI5 and running on SAP Business Technology Platform uses large custom data objects deployed in a central data store (SAP HANA Cloud). The solution architect of the application is unsure about which tools to use for integration of this data from different SAP Sources into the central data store and asks you as the Enterprise Architect for guidance. Under which conditions is a data-oriented integration approach (Data Integration) preferable to other integration styles?

A. The data objects are built with data from different SAP and non-SAP sources that change infrequently and are available from REST and Message APIs (event-driven systems).

B. If the data objects are built with data from different SAP and non-SAP sources that can be structured and unstructured, change with high frequency, and need to be cleansed, correlated and partly newly calculated.

C. If the data objects are built with data from different SAP and non-SAP sources that can be structured and unstructured, change with high frequency, and need to be newly calculated.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A data-oriented integration approach is optimal when dealing with diverse data sources and complex data requirements. This includes scenarios where the data is both structured and unstructured, changes rapidly, and needs significant processing such as cleansing, correlation, and partial recalculation. The advantage of this approach is that it centralizes data handling and transformation logic, allowing for more efficient data processing and integration into a central store like SAP HANA Cloud.

Reference = SAP's guidelines on data integration recommend this approach when handling large and complex data sets that require intensive processing and are sourced from a variety of SAP and non-SAP systems. It is supported by SAP's data management and integration tools that are designed to handle such complexity and frequency of change.

NEW QUESTION: 31

As part of the mapping of a Business Architecture to the Solution Architecture, an Environment & Location Diagram must be developed in the Technology Architecture phase. In this context, numerous architecture decisions have to be made. Among other things, you must check which SAP BTP services and which SAP SaaS solutions are available as part of the Solution Architecture in which data center of the desired hyperscaler. How do you go about this validation?

A. I use the SAP Business Accelerator Hub (api.sap.com) because it provides all the required information regarding SAP BTP service and SAP SaaS solution availability for each hyperscaler, in a central location.

B. I use the SAP Discovery Center to check which of the selected SAP BTP services are offered by which hyperscaler. With help from the SAP Trust Center, I check in which data center the involved SAP SaaS solutions are available.

C. I use the SAP Discovery Center to check in which data centers the respective SAP BTP services and the SAP SaaS solutions are available.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the SAP Discovery Center 1 and the SAP Trust Center 2, the steps involved in this validation are:

Use the SAP Discovery Center to check which of the selected SAP BTP services are offered by which hyperscaler. The SAP Discovery Center is a platform that provides access to SAP BTP services, events, and related resources, and helps you to implement your use cases on SAP BTP with step-by-step guidance and support from topic experts and SAP Community. In the Service Catalog section of the SAP Discovery Center, you can browse and filter the available SAP BTP services by category, region, or hyperscaler. You can also compare the features and pricing of different services, and learn how to use them in your projects.

Use the SAP Trust Center to check in which data center the involved SAP SaaS solutions are available. The SAP Trust Center is a platform that provides information on cloud performance, security, privacy, and compliance. In the Certification and Compliance section of the SAP Trust Center, you can find certificates, reports, and attestations that show how SAP meets various industry standards and regulatory requirements. You can also filter the documents by solution, region, or hyperscaler, and download them for your reference.

The other options (A and C) are not correct for how to validate the availability of SAP BTP services and SAP SaaS solutions in the desired hyperscaler's data center, because they either do not exist or do not provide the required information. For example:

Option A is not correct because there is no such platform as SAP Business Accelerator Hub (api.sap.com) that provides all the required information regarding SAP BTP service and SAP SaaS solution availability for each hyperscaler. The correct name of the platform is SAP API Business Hub (api.sap.com), which is a platform that provides access to SAP APIs, events, and related resources, but it does not provide any information on the availability of SAP BTP services or SAP SaaS solutions for each hyperscaler or data center.

Option C is not correct because the SAP Discovery Center does not provide any information on the availability of SAP SaaS solutions for each hyperscaler or data center. The SAP Discovery Center only provides information on the availability of SAP BTP services for each hyperscaler or region, but not for specific data centers. To check the availability of SAP SaaS solutions for each data center, you need to use the SAP Trust Center instead.

Topic 1, Case Study - Wanderlust

Introduction

Wanderlust GmbH, headquartered in Germany but with manufacturing facilities and sales globally, is a leading global manufacturer of conventional fuel driven cars. They are renowned for their best-in-class engineering, but not so much for aftermarket customer service. In recent years, Wanderlust has had limited success expanding into the market of electric vehicles.

Following is Wanderlust's geographical manufacturing and supply spread:



Wanderlust offers one compact electric Sedan (model ELAN) and one compact electric SUV (model ELUV), each with three variants - basic (LX), mid-range (VX) and high-end (ZX). Customers can also choose from a range of five metallic colors, two drive trains and two battery ranges.

Overall, 50 different combinations are offered for all segments and variants put together.

Extracts from CEO Interviews - Business Environment

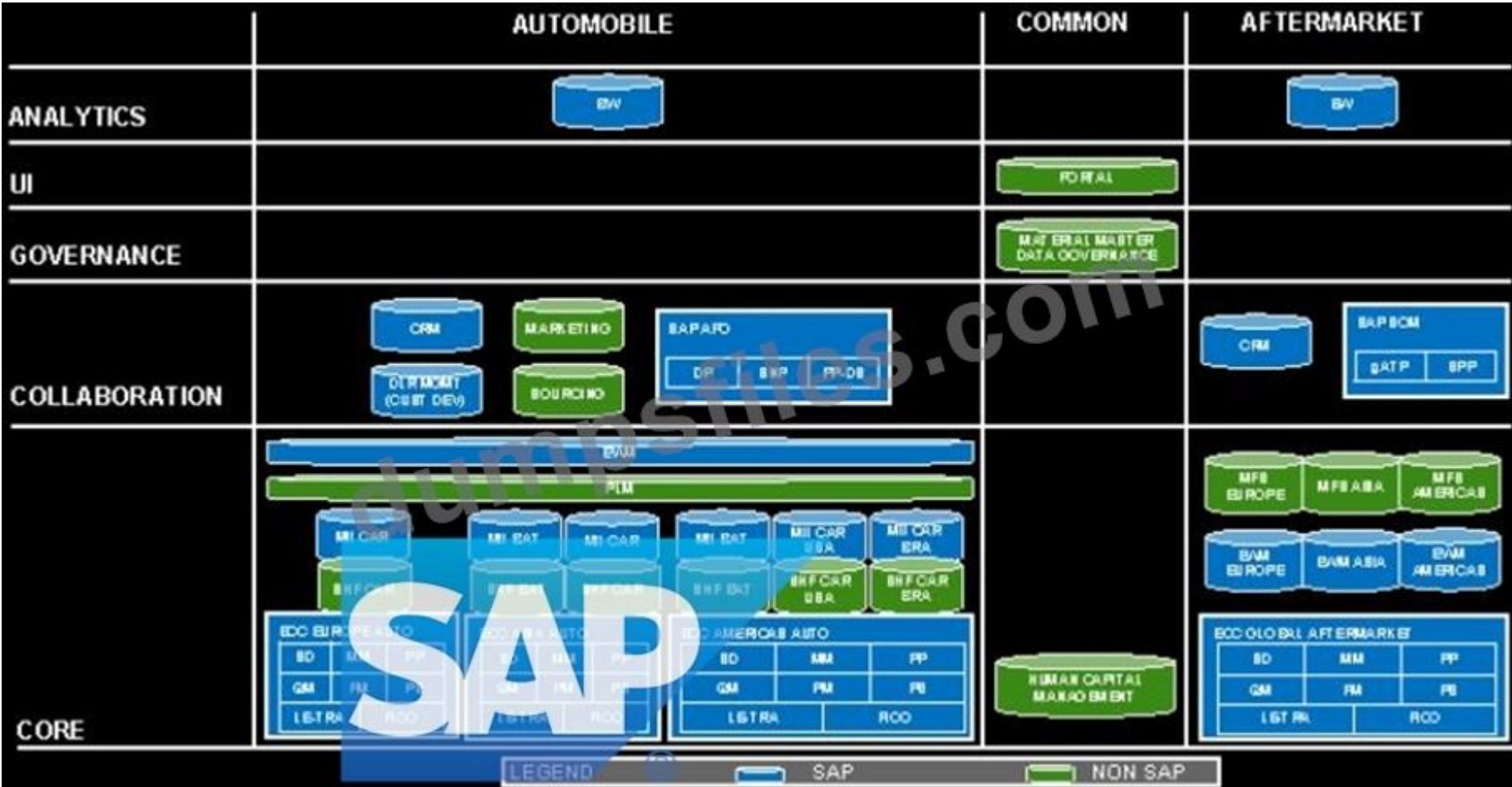
Constraints/Issues

- o Stiff water consumption regulations and enormous penalties for violation - Lithium extraction is a heavy water intensive process and mine locations are in very arid areas like the Australian outback and Atacama Desert
 - o Significant dependence on external suppliers of Lithium batteries due to limited number of manufacturing units, long lead times and high carbon footprint in all car manufacturing facilities except Brazil.
 - o Long delays in spare battery availability, leading to an avalanche of unresolved battery related customer complaints for vehicles under warranty
 - o Limited charging infrastructure, long charging cycles (as compared to refilling fuel) and slow resolution of battery related complaints.
 - o Dwindling in store footfall due to pandemic (for feature-based vehicle selection prior to test drive)
- Wanderlust offers one compact electric Sedan (model ELAN) and one compact electric SUV (model ELUV), each with three variants - basic (LX), mid-range (VX) and high-end (ZX). Customers can also choose from a range of five metallic colors, two drive trains and two battery ranges.
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 - o Dwindling in store footfall due to pandemic (for feature-based vehicle selection prior to test drive)
- Extracts from CIO Interviews - IT Environment
- Extracts from CIO Interviews - IT Environment Strategic Priorities - IT
- o Ease of usage
 - o Ease of Maintenance
 - o Total Cost of Ownership Optimization
 - o Time to Value Acceleration
- Transformation Status
- o Only at a conceptual stage - no planning done yet
 - o Nascent architecture practice
 - o Unclear on supported processes, required capabilities, applications, and transition path
 - o Yet to identify, prioritize and sequence initiatives
- As-Is Architecture

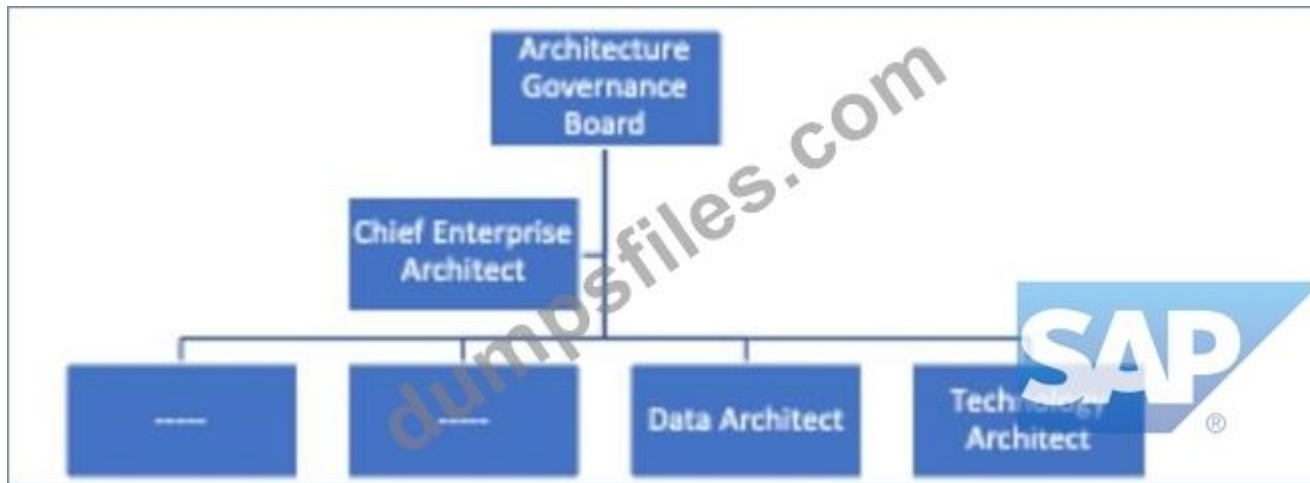


Wanderlust has a separate organization and setup for their Automobile and Aftermarket businesses o Wanderlust is reluctant to consider cloud for Core applications due to data privacy concerns, but are open for Collaboration applications o Automobile business started off in Europe and grew through acquisitions in Asia and Americas o Automobile business runs on three continental SAP ECC instances with inherited, disparate processes, which need to move to S/4HANA o Automobile business is also looking to harmonize their processes across the continents, adopt a seamless, transparent global supply chain for batteries and consolidate the continental instances into a global single instance, data regulations permitting o Automotive business uses a highly complex custom developed dealer management solution on ECC, which needs to be replaced o Automotive business uses SAP APO, which is nearing end of lifecycle and needs to be replaced by IBP (DP & SNP) & S/4HANA (PP-DS) o Automotive business uses several bespoke non-SAP applications, which are considered irreplaceable, except for the Marketing and Sourcing applications, which are expensive to maintain, seldom used and hence need to be replaced o Aftermarket business processes are largely uniform and handled through a single ECC instance which also should move to S/4HANA o Aftermarket business uses SAP SCM which is nearing end of lifecycle and needs to be replaced by S/4HANA AATP (gATP) and eSPP (SPP) Extracts from Interview with Enterprise Architect Enterprise Architecture Dimensions & Maturity o Wanderlust's Key EA Dimensions, their overall purpose and current maturity level

Sl No	EA Dimension	Purpose	Current Status & Maturity Level
1	Business-IT Alignment	Traceability between Business Drivers & IT Services	Only strategic objectives defined ●
2	Stakeholder Involvement	Stakeholders Identification, Awareness & Engagement in EA	Only a few stakeholders identified ●
3	Action & Impact	Usage of EA in Sourcing & Investment Decisions & Business Strategy	EA involved in RFP decisions ●
4	Architecture Development	Development Methodology with Standards, & Reference Models	Nothing developed, methodology in place ●
5	Architecture Process	EA Creation, Maintenance, & Approval Processes	Ad hoc ●
6	Organization & Governance	Governance Organization Structure Approved by Senior Management	Governing body formed, team not yet ●
7	Communication	Documentation & Communication of EA Practice Decisions	Artefacts available but not known ●
8	People Enablement	Roles, Skills and RACI Definition of People Involved in EA	Role & skill set defined ●

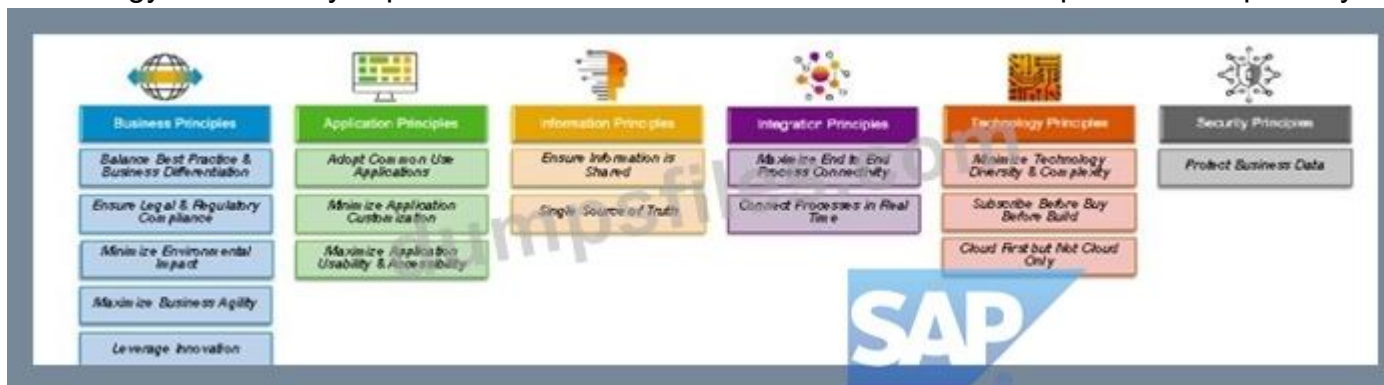
Top three priorities given the current maturity level, are as follows

o Stakeholder Involvement is the topmost priority, to create a Stakeholder Map that'll identify all key EA stakeholders within Wanderlust o Business-IT Alignment is also a top priority, to anchor every IT initiative to a Business Strategy Map, consisting of clearly defined strategic business objectives, tangible goals and measurable value drivers o Architecture Development is the next priority, beginning with development of business architectures, followed by application architectures and finally opportunities & solutions planning Enterprise Architecture Practice Structure (Current)



Enterprise Architecture Principles

Wanderlust's Enterprise Architecture Principles are a collection of crisp and precise one liners pertaining to business, application, information, integration, technology and security aspects of transformation. Some of the EA Principles in the repository are



These EA Principles serve as high level directional statements and long term guard rails to the above six aspects of transformation programs & projects. They should ideally correlate (many to many) with the Strategic Objectives, defined in the Business-IT alignment EA Dimension - this is yet to be done though.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world." One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asked you to conduct interviews with the key stakeholders of Green Elk to assess the business strategy. You are planning to interview the owner of the business unit of finished goods. Which of the following sets of questions would you ask?

Which technological concepts are necessary- what kind of technologies are available?

What should a sustainable (partner) organization look like to ensure the achievement of strategic goals

What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

What are the transformation drivers and what impact will they have on the business model?

What are the business options for the future and what does the vision for the future business model look like?

What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

How is the value chain transformed? Which parts of the value chain must be optimized?

What is the competitive advantage and what are the value potentials that can be realized through the transformation? Which business capabilities will be required or need to mature to support future business models?

Which technological concepts are necessary- what kind of technologies are available? What does your hyperscaler strategy look like and why is it set up this way?

What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

A. Which technological concepts are necessary- what kind of technologies are available? What should a sustainable (partner) organization look like to ensure the achievement of strategic goals What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

B. What are the transformation drivers and what impact will they have on the business model? What are the business options for the future and what does the vision for the future business model look like? What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

C. How is the value chain transformed? Which parts of the value chain must be optimized? What is the competitive advantage and what are the value potentials that can be realized through the transformation?

Which business capabilities will be required or need to mature to support future business models?

D. Which technological concepts are necessary- what kind of technologies are available? What does your hyperscaler strategy look like and why is it set up this way? What risks must Green Elk consider? How can Green Elk address them at a strategic level?

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, which is a methodology and toolset by the German multinational software company SAP that helps enterprise architects define and implement an architecture strategy for their organizations, the first phase of the architecture development cycle is the architecture vision, which involves defining the scope, objectives, and stakeholders of the architecture project, and creating a high-level vision of the desired outcome. The

questions in option C are aligned with this phase, as they aim to understand and assess the business strategy and transformation drivers of Green Elk & Company, and to identify the value proposition, value chain, and business capabilities that are relevant for the new business model. The questions in option C are:

How is the value chain transformed? Which parts of the value chain must be optimized? This question helps to understand how the new business model affects the way Green Elk & Company creates and delivers value to its customers, and which activities or processes need to be improved or changed to support the new business model.

What is the competitive advantage and what are the value potentials that can be realized through the transformation? This question helps to understand what differentiates Green Elk & Company from its competitors, and what benefits or opportunities it can achieve by adopting the new business model.

Which business capabilities will be required or need to mature to support future business models? This question helps to identify the skills, resources, and competencies that Green Elk & Company needs to develop or enhance to enable and sustain the new business model.

The other options (A, B, D) are not correct for the set of questions to ask the owner of the business unit of finished goods, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the aspects of the architecture vision phase.

For example:

Option A is not correct because it focuses too much on the technological aspects of the architecture project, such as technological concepts, integration technology, and partner organization. These aspects are more relevant for later phases of the architecture development cycle, such as application architecture or technology architecture. The questions in option A do not address the business aspects of the architecture project, such as business goals, drivers, constraints, or value proposition.

Option B is not correct because it does not include asking about the value chain or the business capabilities, which are important aspects of the architecture vision phase. The value chain describes how Green Elk & Company creates and delivers value to its customers, and the business capabilities describe what Green Elk & Company can do or needs to do to achieve its goals. The questions in option B only focus on the transformation drivers and the future business model, which are not enough to define a comprehensive architecture vision.

Option D is not correct because it also focuses too much on the technological aspects of the architecture project, such as technological concepts and hyperscaler strategy. These aspects are not relevant for interviewing the owner of the business unit of finished goods, who is more concerned with the business aspects of the architecture project. The questions in option D do not address the value proposition or the value chain, which are essential for understanding how Green Elk & Company creates and delivers value to its customers.

For more information on the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework and its phases, you can refer to SAP Enterprise Architecture Methodology Guide or SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework - Wikipedia.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which runtime environments does SAP directly support an SAP BTP?

A. SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment/SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment/SAP BTP, Kyma runtime

B. Kubemetes/SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment

C. OpenJDK for Java applications/Openshift for Kubernetes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP) is a suite of cloud-based platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offerings from SAP. BTP provides a variety of runtime environments for running applications, including:

SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment: This is a popular runtime environment for running Java, Node.js, and Python applications.

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment: This is a runtime environment for running ABAP applications.

SAP BTP, Kyma runtime: This is a runtime environment for running Kubernetes-based applications.

In addition to these runtime environments, BTP also provides a number of other services, such as:

Database services: BTP provides a variety of database services, including SAP HANA, MySQL, and PostgreSQL.

Messaging services: BTP provides a variety of messaging services, such as SAP Cloud Platform Integration and SAP Cloud Platform Event Mesh.

Storage services: BTP provides a variety of storage services, such as SAP Cloud Platform Object Storage and SAP Cloud Platform File Storage.

BTP is a comprehensive platform that provides a variety of services for running applications and managing data. The different runtime environments available in BTP allow you to choose the right environment for your specific needs.

SAP BTP supports multiple runtime environments for different purposes and skill sets. A runtime environment is any runtime that hosts applications and services. An SAP BTP environment provides integration into the SAP BTP account model, cockpit, and permissions management¹⁰. The following are the runtime environments that SAP directly supports on SAP BTP:

SAP BTP, Cloud Foundry environment: This environment allows you to create polyglot cloud applications in Cloud Foundry. It supports various programming languages, such as Java, Node.js, Python, Go, and PHP. It also provides a code-to-container packaging and deployment model, platform-managed application security patching and updates, automatic application routing, load balancing, health checks, and multilevel self-healing. It also supports the Cloud Application Programming Model (CAP), which is an opinionated framework for developing business applications.

SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), ABAP environment: This environment allows you to create ABAP-based cloud applications within the Cloud Foundry environment. It supports the ABAP programming language and the ABAP RESTful Programming Model (RAP), which is a framework for developing RESTful services and user interfaces. It also provides an integrated development lifecycle and enables you to reuse existing on-premise ABAP assets.

SAP BTP, Kyma runtime: This environment provides a fully managed cloud-native Kubernetes application runtime based on the open-source project "Kyma". It supports various programming languages and models, such as Node.js, Python, Go, Java, CAP, and serverless functions. It also provides a built-in service mesh, eventing framework, API gateway, service catalog, and service binding capabilities. It enables you to develop highly scalable, microservice-based applications and user-centric process extensions.

Verified : 10: <https://help.sap.com/docs/btp/architecture-and-development-guide-for-industry-cloud-solutions/runtimes-environments-and-programming-models> | : <https://help.sap.com/docs/btp/sap-business-technology-platform/environments>

NEW QUESTION: 34

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the new business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. By applying the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, which sequence of steps is best practice?

1. Assess and define the cost structure and revenue streams
- 2 Define the customer segments and value propositions
3. Detail the customer relationships and channels
4. Identify relevant key activities key resources, and partners
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

1. Assess and define the key resources, key activities, and partners
- 2 Define the customer segments and value propositions.
3. Detail the customer relationships and channels.
4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

1. Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment.
2. Detail the customer relationships and channels.
3. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners.
4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

- A.** 1. Assess and define the cost structure and revenue streams/2 Define the customer segments and value propositions/3. Detail the customer relationships and channels/4. Identify relevant key activities key resources, and partners/5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.
- B.** 1. Assess and define the key resources, key activities, and partners/2 Define the customer segments and value propositions. /3. Detail the customer relationships and channels. /4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure. /5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.
- C.** 1. Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment. /2. Detail the customer relationships and channels. /3. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners. /4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure. /5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Sustainable Business Model Canvas approach for assessing new business models, especially for smaller farms with smaller budgets, starts with understanding the unique value propositions tailored to the needs of small-size farm owners. This is crucial in creating offerings that resonate well with the target market's requirements and constraints. Following this, detailing customer relationships and channels becomes essential in establishing and maintaining a strong connection with the market segment, ensuring the delivery mechanism aligns with their preferences and capabilities. The next step involves identifying the key activities, resources, and partnerships necessary to deliver on the value proposition effectively, which is critical for operational execution and sustainability. Subsequently, defining the revenue streams and cost structure is paramount to ensure financial viability and strategic pricing that aligns with the target market's budgetary limitations. Lastly, delineating the eco-social benefits and costs integrates the broader impact of the business model, aligning with sustainable and ethical business practices, which is increasingly important for modern enterprises.

= This sequence is aligned with the methodologies proposed by Alexander Osterwalder in the context of business model development and specifically tailored by SAP for digital business modeling and value engineering within the SAP ecosystem. This approach encompasses strategies for optimizing business processes through value discovery workshops and the application of value management processes across various lifecycle phases (Source: SAP Enterprise Support Services documentation, Digital Business Modelling guidelines, and SAP Value Engineering methodologies).

NEW QUESTION: 35

As part of the mapping of a Business Architecture to the Solution Architecture, an Environment & Location Diagram must be developed in the Technology Architecture phase. In this context, numerous architecture decisions have to be made. Among other things, you must check which SAP BTP services and which SAP SaaS solutions are available as part of the Solution Architecture in which data center of the desired hyperscaler. How do you go about this validation?

- A.** I use the SAP Business Accelerator Hub (api.sap.com) because it provides all the required information regarding SAP BTP service and SAP SaaS solution availability for each hyperscaler, in a central location.
- B.** I use the SAP Discovery Center to check which of the selected SAP BTP services are offered by which hyperscaler. With help from the SAP Trust Center, I check in which data center the involved SAP SaaS solutions are available.
- C.** I use the SAP Discovery Center to check in which data centers the respective SAP BTP services and the SAP SaaS solutions are available.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the SAP Discovery Center 1 and the SAP Trust Center 2, the steps involved in this validation are:

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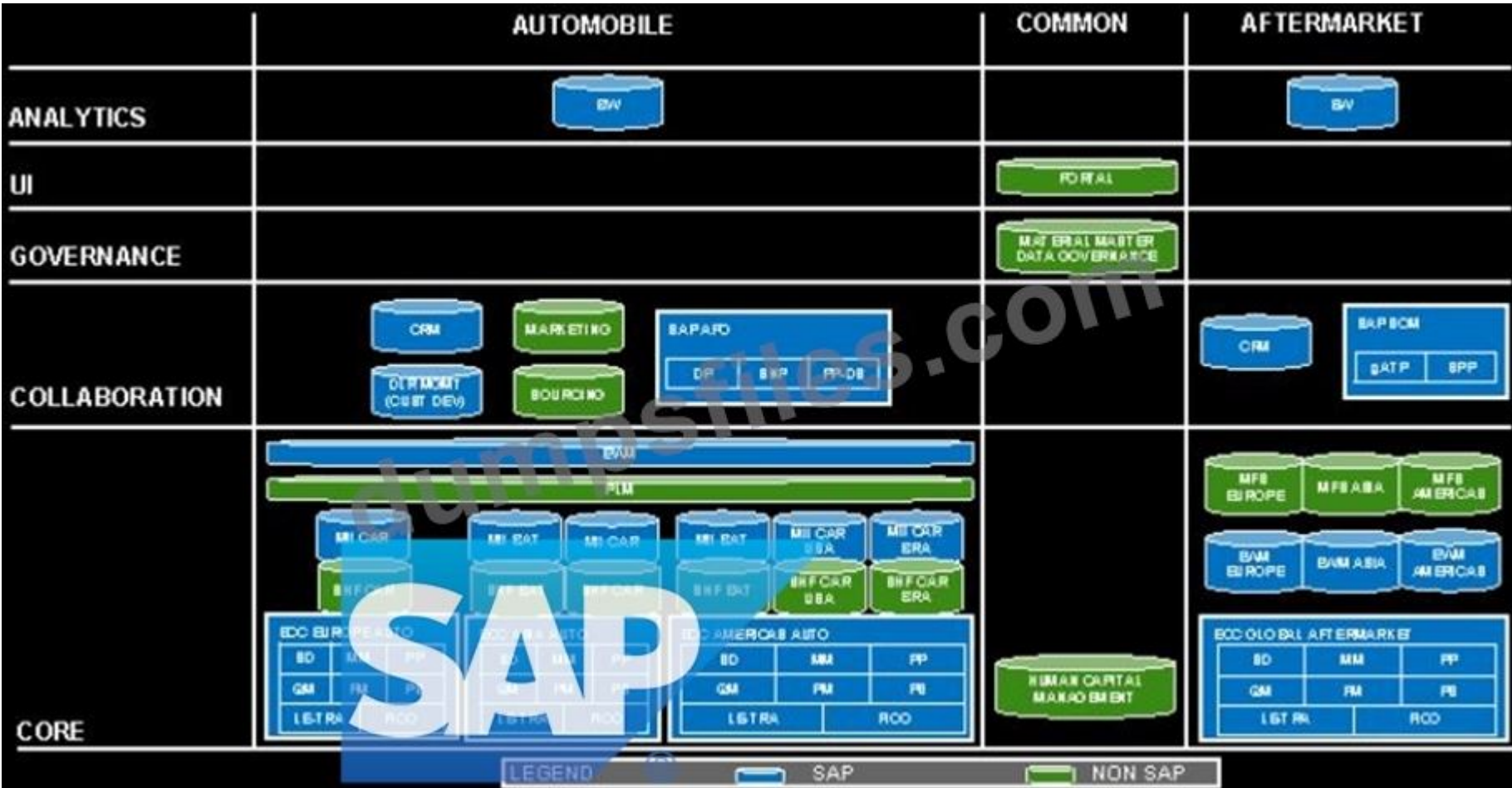
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 - o Long delays in spare battery availability, leading to an avalanche of unresolved battery related customer complaints for vehicles under warranty
 - o Limited charging infrastructure, long charging cycles (as compared to refilling fuel) and slow resolution of battery related complaints.
 - o Dwindling in store footfall due to pandemic (for feature-based vehicle selection prior to test drive)
- Wanderlust offers one compact electric Sedan (model ELAN) and one compact electric SUV (model ELUV), each with three variants - basic (LX), mid-range (VX) and high-end (ZX). Customers can also choose from a range of five metallic colors, two drive trains and two battery ranges. Overall, 50 different combinations are offered for all segments and variants put together.

Extracts from CEO Interviews - Business Environment

Constraints/Issues

- o Stiff water consumption regulations and enormous penalties for violation - Lithium extraction is a heavy water intensive process and mine locations are in very arid areas like the Australian outback and Atacama Desert
 - o Significant dependence on external suppliers of Lithium batteries due to limited number of manufacturing units, long lead times and high carbon footprint in all car manufacturing facilities except Brazil.
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- o Only at a conceptual stage - no planning done yet
 - o Nascent architecture practice
 - o Unclear on supported processes, required capabilities, applications, and transition path
 - o Yet to identify, prioritize and sequence initiatives
- As-Is Architecture



Wanderlust has a separate organization and setup for their Automobile and Aftermarket businesses o Wanderlust is reluctant to consider cloud for Core applications due to data privacy concerns, but are open for Collaboration applications o Automobile business started off in Europe and grew through acquisitions in Asia and Americas o Automobile business runs on three continental SAP ECC instances with inherited, disparate processes, which need to move to S/4HANA o Automobile business is also looking to harmonize their processes across the continents, adopt a seamless, transparent global supply chain for batteries and consolidate the continental instances into a global single instance, data regulations permitting o Automotive business uses a highly complex custom developed dealer management solution on ECC, which needs to be replaced o Automotive business uses SAP APO, which is nearing end of lifecycle and needs to be replaced by IBP (DP & SNP) & S/4HANA (PP-DS) o Automotive business uses several bespoke non-SAP applications, which are considered irreplaceable, except for the Marketing and Sourcing applications, which are expensive to maintain, seldom used and hence need to be replaced o Aftermarket business processes are largely uniform and handled through a single ECC instance which also should move to S/4HANA o Aftermarket business uses SAP SCM which is nearing end of lifecycle and needs to be replaced by S/4HANA AATP (gATP) and eSPP (SPP) Extracts from Interview with Enterprise Architect Enterprise Architecture Dimensions & Maturity o Wanderlust's Key EA Dimensions, their overall purpose and current maturity level

Sl No	EA Dimension	Purpose	Current Status & Maturity Level
1	Business-IT Alignment	Traceability between Business Drivers & IT Services	Only strategic objectives defined ●
2	Stakeholder Involvement	Stakeholders Identification, Awareness & Engagement in EA	Only a few stakeholders identified ●
3	Action & Impact	Usage of EA in Sourcing & Investment Decisions & Business Strategy	EA involved in RFP decisions ●
4	Architecture Development	Development Methodology with Standards, & Reference Models	Nothing developed, methodology in place ●
5	Architecture Process	EA Creation, Maintenance, & Approval Processes	Ad hoc ●
6	Organization & Governance	Governance Organization Structure Approved by Senior Management	Governing body formed, team not yet ●
7	Communication	Documentation & Communication of EA Practice Decisions	Artefacts available but not known ●
8	People Enablement	Roles, Skills and RACI Definition of People Involved in EA	Role & skill set defined ●

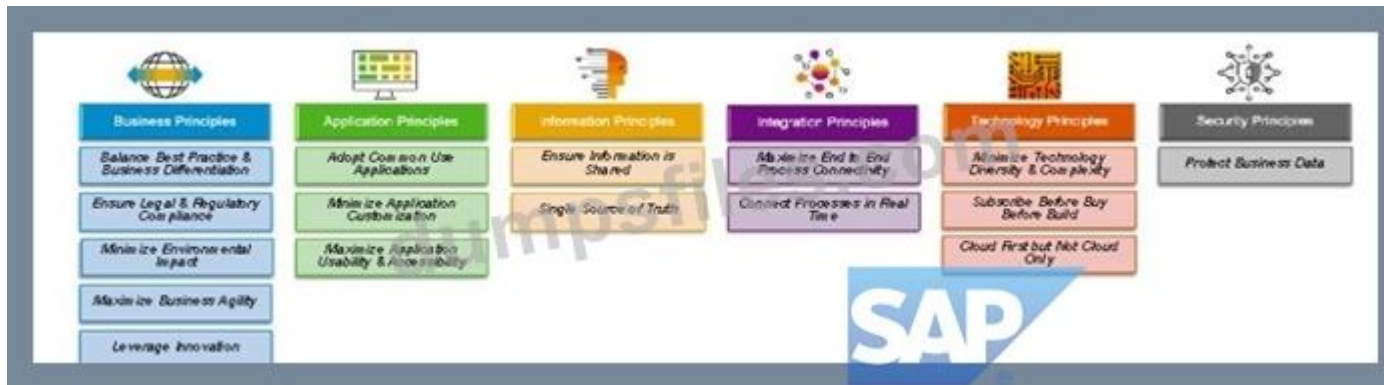
Top three priorities given the current maturity level, are as follows

o Stakeholder Involvement is the topmost priority, to create a Stakeholder Map that'll identify all key EA stakeholders within Wanderlust o Business-IT Alignment is also a top priority, to anchor every IT initiative to a Business Strategy Map, consisting of clearly defined strategic business objectives, tangible goals and measurable value drivers o Architecture Development is the next priority, beginning with development of business architectures, followed by application architectures and finally opportunities & solutions planning Enterprise Architecture Practice Structure (Current)



Enterprise Architecture Principles

o Wanderlust's Enterprise Architecture Principles are a collection of crisp and precise one liners pertaining to business, application, information, integration, technology and security aspects of transformation o Some of the EA Principles in the repository are



These EA Principles serve as high level directional statements and long term guard rails to the above six aspects of transformation programs & projects o They should ideally correlate (many to many) with the Strategic Objectives, defined in the Business-IT alignment EA Dimension - this is yet to be done though

NEW QUESTION: 36

As Chief Enterprise Architect, you want to select an extension option that follows SAP's clean-core strategy. What are your recommendations to implement the clean-core strategy best?

- A. Use "Key User Extensibility" functions of S/4HANA for simple extensions. "Developer Extensibility" must comply with the rules for a Tier-1 or Tier-2 extension.
- B. To follow the clean-core strategy, the so-called "Developer Extensibility" of S/4HANA isn't allowed. Extensions must use "Side-by-Side Extensibility" on the SAP Business Technology Platform. These extensions use corresponding public remote APIs of the S/4HANA backend system.
- C. Follow SAP's Tier 1 to Tier 2 extension model, which enables different extension options: Cloud Extensibility Model and Cloud API Enablement. This allows the development of cloud- ready and upgrade-stable applications and extensions.
- D. Use of public local APIs or public remote APIs for "Developer Extensibility."

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

As an Enterprise Architect, you must ensure that future extensions to the Digital Core of the enterprise guarantee stable and reliable operations. The architecture guideline demands to follow the clean-core strategy. What does this demand ensure and entail?

- A. Extensions do not break an upgrade, and upgrades do not break an extension. Such extensions can access SAP business objects only through well defined, upgrade-stable interfaces.
- B. Extensions may access SAP tables directly and in a well-documented, clean way. Therefore, the code of extensions can be adapted quickly to accommodate future changes.
- C. Extensions are kept strictly separate from the SAP application, Extensions are developed in accordance with the SAP Application Extension Methodology. Side-by-side extensibility options are always preferable to on-stack extensibility options.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The clean-core strategy is fundamental to ensuring that the Digital Core remains stable and reliable during operations and future upgrades. By following this strategy, any extensions made are guaranteed not to affect the core system upgrades, and likewise, system upgrades will not disrupt the functionality of the extensions. This is achieved by using well-defined and stable interfaces for extensions to interact with SAP business objects, ensuring compatibility and stability across system updates.
= The SAP architecture guidelines which prescribe maintaining a clean core, detailing how to develop extensions that are compatible with SAP's upgrade strategy and protect the integrity of the core system.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80

% within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the now business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. By applying the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, which sequence of steps is best practice?

- 
1. Assess and define the cost structure and revenue streams
 - 2 Define the customer segments and value propositions
 3. Detail the customer relationships and channels
 4. Identify relevant key activities key resources, and partners
 5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

1. Assess and define the key resources, key activities, and partners
- 2 Define the customer segments and value propositions.
3. Detail the customer relationships and channels.
4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

1. Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment.
2. Detail the customer relationships and channels.
3. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners.
4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

- A.** 1. Assess and define the cost structure and revenue streams
2 Define the customer segments and value propositions
3. Detail the customer relationships and channels
4. Identify relevant key activities key resources, and partners
5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.
- B.** 1. Assess and define the key resources, key activities, and partners
2 Define the customer segments and value propositions.
3. Detail the customer relationships and channels.
4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.

5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

C. 1. Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment.

2. Detail the customer relationships and channels.

3. Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners.

4. Define the revenue streams and cost structure.

5. Define the eco-social benefits and costs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

According to the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, which is a tool that helps entrepreneurs to design and communicate their business models in a sustainable way, the recommended sequence of steps is:

Assess and define the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment. This step involves defining and describing the products or services that Green Elk & Company offers to its target customers, and how they create value for them. The value propositions should address the needs, problems, or desires of the customers, and highlight the benefits or advantages of Green Elk & Company's solutions over the alternatives.

Detail the customer relationships and channels. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company interacts with its customers, and how it reaches and delivers its products or services to them. The customer relationships should reflect the type and level of engagement that Green Elk & Company wants to establish and maintain with its customers, such as self-service, personal assistance, or community. The channels should reflect the most effective and efficient ways to communicate and distribute Green Elk & Company's value propositions to its customers, such as online platforms, physical stores, or partners.

Identify relevant key activities, key resources, and partners. This step involves identifying and describing the main activities, resources, and partners that Green Elk & Company needs to perform and leverage to create and deliver its value propositions to its customers. The key activities should reflect the most important tasks or processes that Green Elk & Company undertakes to execute its business model, such as production, marketing, or sales. The key resources should reflect the most essential assets or inputs that Green Elk & Company requires to execute its business model, such as human, physical, financial, or intellectual resources. The key partners should reflect the most strategic relationships or collaborations that Green Elk & Company establishes with other entities to execute its business model, such as suppliers, distributors, or competitors.

Define the revenue streams and cost structure. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company generates income from its customers, and how much it spends to execute its business model. The revenue streams should reflect the sources and mechanisms of income that Green Elk & Company obtains from selling its products or services to its customers, such as sales, subscriptions, or fees. The cost structure should reflect the types and amounts of expenses that Green Elk & Company incurs to execute its business model, such as fixed costs, variable costs, or economies of scale.

Define the eco-social benefits and costs. This step involves defining and describing how Green Elk & Company contributes to or affects the environment and society through its business model. The eco-social benefits should reflect the positive impacts or externalities that Green Elk & Company creates for the environment and society through its products or services, such as reducing emissions, improving health, or enhancing education. The eco-social costs should reflect the negative impacts or externalities that Green Elk & Company causes for the environment and society through its products or services, such as increasing waste, depleting resources, or harming biodiversity.

The other options (A and B) are not correct for the sequence of steps to apply the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the steps in this tool. For example:

Option A is not correct because it does not include assessing and defining the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment, which is a crucial step to understand and communicate how Green Elk & Company creates value for its customers. It also suggests defining the cost structure and revenue streams before defining the customer segments and value propositions, which is not a logical order since the latter determine the former.

Option B is not correct because it does not include identifying relevant key activities, key resources, and partners, which are important aspects of executing a business model. It also suggests retrieving the documentation for the solutions that need to be integrated instead of assessing and defining the value propositions for the small size farms customer segment, which is not relevant for designing a new business model.

For more information on the Sustainable Business Model Canvas and its steps, you can refer to The Sustainable Business Canvas or Sustainable Business Model Canvas: A Review And Framework Development.

NEW QUESTION: 39

The Wanderlust CIO, along with you, the Chief Enterprise Architect, are in the process of deciding on the application that can potentially replace your existing online marketing application, and you are trying to create the artifact Business Footprint Diagram for decision support (See table below) Which of the following combinations of goals, business capabilities, and applications would you recommend?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question,

A) 2-A-4 .
1-F-SAP

B) 1-D-3
1-H-2

C) 1-B-3
1-C-3

D) 2-E-3
2-G-3
2-B-3

Goal	Business Capability
1. Run effective and high visibility campaigns (e.g. on social media)	A. Brand Management
	B. Social Media Management
	C. Marketing Campaign Management
	D. Loyalty Management
2. Increase cross selling opportunities through online recommendations (e.g. accessories)	E. Recommendation Management
	F. Account Based Marketing
	G. Marketing Analytics
	H. Lead Management

Applicat SAP
1. SAP Omnichannel Promotional Pricing
2. SAP Sales Cloud Version 2
3. SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement
4. SAP Customer Data Cloud

A. 2-E-3,2-G-3,2-B-3

B. 2-A-4,1-F-2

C. 1-D-3,1-H-2

D. 1-B-3,1-C-3

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

As an Enterprise Architect, you must ensure that future extensions to the Digital Core of the enterprise guarantee stable and reliable operations. The architecture guideline demands to follow the clean-core strategy. What does this demand ensure and entail?

A. Extensions do not break an upgrade, and upgrades do not break an extension. Such extensions can access SAP business objects only through well defined, upgrade-stable interfaces.

B. Extensions may access SAP tables directly and in a well-documented, clean way. Therefore, the code of extensions can be adapted quickly to accommodate future changes.

C. Extensions are kept strictly separate from the SAP application, Extensions are developed in accordance with the SAP Application Extension Methodology. Side-by-side extensibility options are always preferable to on-stack extensibility options.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://community.sap.com/t5/technology-blogs-by-sap/integration-solution-advisory-methodology-isa-m-define-integration/ba-p/13397214>

NEW QUESTION: 41

Why would you recommend building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system based on SAP BTP?

A. Extensions on SAP BTP technology can easily use of S/4HANA eventing.

B. Extensions on SAP BTP can maintain SAP user and security context and allow the use of S/4HANA eventing.

C. Extensions should be built on SAP BTP because SAP BTP is the only option for building a consistent user experience based on SAP Fiori UX styles.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are a few reasons why you would recommend building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system based on SAP BTP.

SAP BTP is a cloud-based platform, which means that extensions can be developed, deployed, and managed in the cloud. This makes it easy to scale and manage extensions, and it also makes it easier to collaborate with other developers.

SAP BTP provides a number of services that can be used to build extensions, such as SAP Cloud Platform Integration and SAP Cloud Platform Event Mesh. These services can help to make extensions more scalable, reliable, and secure.

SAP BTP supports a variety of programming languages, which means that developers can use the language they are most comfortable with. This can help to make the development process more efficient and productive.

In addition to these reasons, SAP BTP also allows extensions to maintain SAP user and security context and allow the use of S/4HANA eventing. This is important because it ensures that users are only able to access the data and functionality that they are authorized to access, and it also allows extensions to react to events that occur in S/4HANA.

Therefore, SAP BTP is a good choice for building SAP Side-by-Side Extensions to an S/4HANA system.

Extensions on SAP BTP can maintain SAP user and security context, which means that the extensions can use the same authentication and authorization mechanisms as the S/4HANA system and respect the user roles and permissions defined in the S/4HANA system.

Extensions on SAP BTP can use S/4HANA eventing, which means that the extensions can subscribe to business events that are triggered by the S/4HANA system and react to them accordingly. For example, an extension can listen to a sales order creation event and perform some additional logic or integration based on the event data.

Extensions on SAP BTP can leverage the SAP Cloud Platform Integration Suite and the SAP HANA Data Management Suite, which provide a comprehensive set of services and tools for different integration scenarios, such as process integration, data integration, analytics integration, user integration, and thing integration.

Extensions on SAP BTP can benefit from the cloud-native capabilities of SAP BTP, such as scalability, elasticity, availability, and security. Extensions on SAP BTP can also take advantage of the various programming languages, frameworks, and technologies supported by SAP BTP, such as Java, Node.js, Python, Go, PHP, CAP, or serverless functions.

Verified Reference: 6: https://help.sap.com/viewer/9d1db9835307451daa8c930fbd9ab264/2020.002/en-US/6f7b0c5a5e0d4f8a8b7c0e9c6b6a7f5e.html#loio6f7b0c5a5e0d4f8a8b7c0e9c6b6a7f5e__section_2

Topic 1, Case Study - Wanderlust

Introduction

Wanderlust GmbH, headquartered in Germany but with manufacturing facilities and sales globally, is a leading global manufacturer of conventional fuel driven cars. They are renowned for their best-in-class engineering, but not so much for aftermarket customer service. In recent years, Wanderlust has had limited success expanding into the market of electric vehicles. Following is Wanderlust's geographical manufacturing and supply spread:



Wanderlust offers one compact electric Sedan (model ELAN) and one compact electric SUV (model ELUV), each with three variants - basic (LX), mid-range (VX) and high-end (ZX). Customers can also choose from a range of five metallic colors, two drive trains and two battery ranges. Overall, 50 different combinations are offered for all segments and variants put together.

Extracts from CEO Interviews - Business Environment

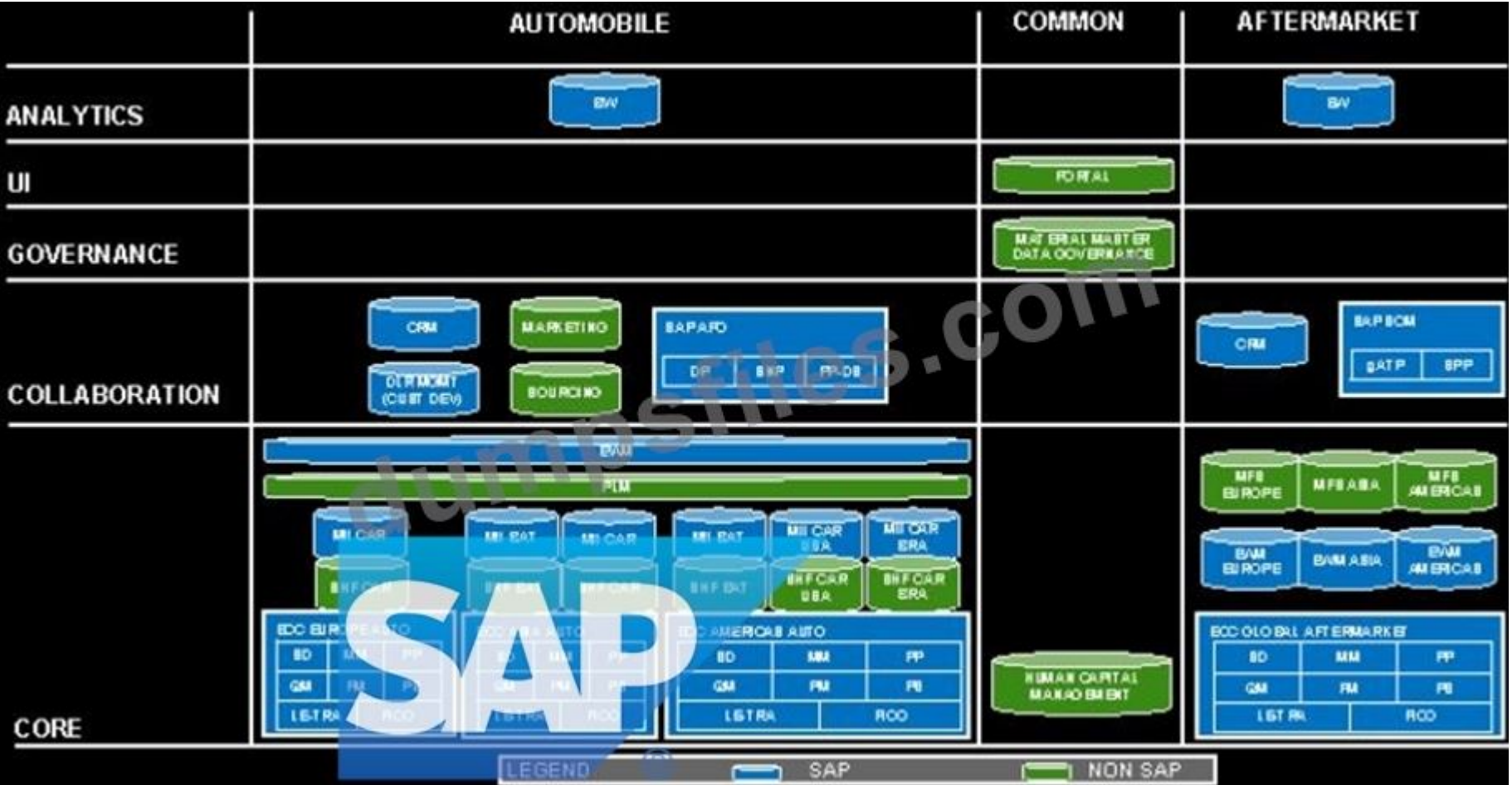
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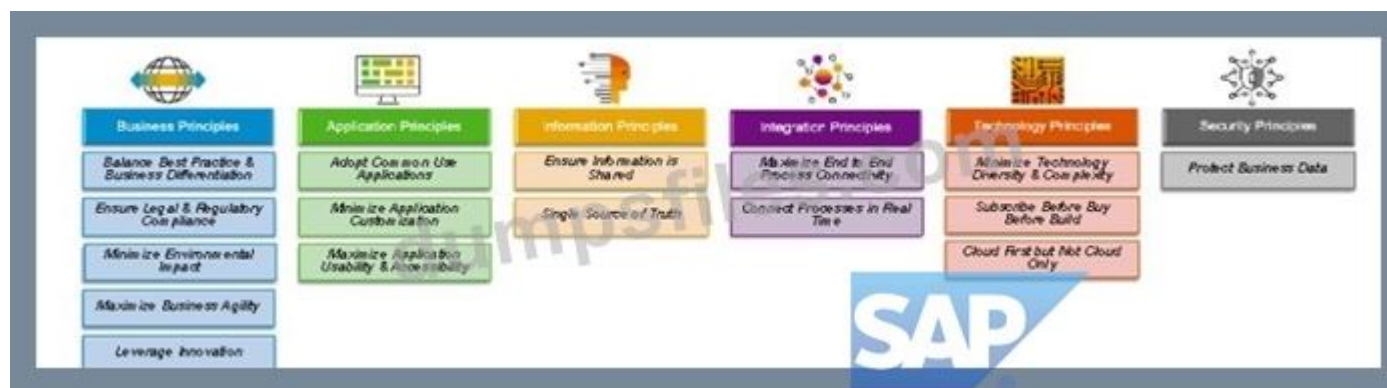
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Enterprise Architecture Principles

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These EA Principles serve as high level directional statements and long term guard rails to the above six aspects of transformation programs & projects. They should ideally correlate (many to many) with the Strategic Objectives, defined in the Business-IT alignment EA Dimension - this is yet to be done though.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Green Elk & Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the CIO asks you to assess the new business model for smaller farms with smaller budgets. Given the principle and statement, which of the following combinations of rationale and implication do you consider well-defined?

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	- Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way - Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership - Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	Reuse vendor and industry best practices, reference architectures and pre-deployed content Apply guidelines, patterns, standards, and naming conventions Use maximum possible solution standards and avoid custom developments wherever possible

A.

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions) • Reuse before buy, before build • Enable easier future transition to the cloud
Implication	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation

B.

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	Deviations from standard require additional cost, not only during the implementation • Non-standard solutions block the potential of disruptive business models Decreased overall cost and reduced complexity leading to efficiencies due to adoption of standard

C.

Principle	Use packaged solutions, in a standard way
Statement	Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.
Rationale	Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership • Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation
Implication	In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side by side extensions) • Reuse before buy, before build • Enable easier transition to the cloud in the future

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The rationale and implication in this combination are well-defined because they both support the principle of using packaged solutions in a standard way. The rationale explains the benefits of using packaged solutions, while the implication outlines the steps that need to be taken to ensure that packaged solutions are used in a standard way.

According to the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, which is a methodology and toolset by the German multinational software company SAP that helps enterprise architects define and implement an architecture strategy for their organizations, a principle is a general rule or guideline that expresses a fundamental value or belief, and that guides the design and implementation of the architecture. A principle consists of four elements: a name, a statement, a rationale, and an implication. The name is a short and memorable label that summarizes the principle. The statement is a concise and precise description of the principle. The rationale is an explanation of why the principle is important and beneficial for the organization. The implication is a description of the consequences or impacts of applying or not applying the principle.

The principle in option D is:

Name: Use packaged solutions, in a standard way.

Statement: Buy packaged solutions that support our business requirements and use them in a standard way.

Rationale: Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way. Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership. Increase the capability to adopt technology innovation.

Implication: In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions).

Reuse before buy, before build. Enable easier transition to the cloud in the future.

This combination of rationale and implication is well-defined because it clearly and logically explains the benefits and consequences of following or not following the principle. The rationale shows how using packaged solutions in a standard way can simplify the process and solution, reduce the cost and effort of maintenance, and increase the ability to adopt new technologies. The implication shows how custom developments should be minimized and standardized, how reuse should be preferred over buying or building new solutions, and how cloud readiness should be considered for future scalability.

The other options (A, B, C) are not correct for the combination of rationale and implication that is well-defined because they either mix up or confuse some of the elements of the principle. For example:

Option A is not correct because it mixes up the rationale and implication elements. The first sentence of the rationale ("Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a reason for following it. The first sentence of the implication ("Reuse vendor and industry best practices, reference architectures and pre-delivered content") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

Option B is not correct because it confuses the rationale and implication elements. The first sentence of the rationale ("In case custom developments are required, adhere to defined best practices, standards, and guidelines (extensibility concept, side-by-side extensions)") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a

reason for following it. The first sentence of the implication ("Process and solution will be simplified by using packaged software in a standard way") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

Option C is not correct because it confuses the rationale and implication elements. The second sentence of the rationale ("Adherence to standard will allow better maintenance and lower the total cost of ownership") is actually an implication of following the principle, not a reason for following it. The second sentence of the implication ("Reuse before buy, before build") is actually a rationale for following the principle, not a consequence of following it.

NEW QUESTION: 43

As a result of solution mapping, business capabilities might require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP. Which SAP components and services, if any, are required to integrate such BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system (hybrid scenario)?

- A.** SAP HANA Cloud Connection, and the corresponding SAP Data Provisioning Agent, to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service.
- B.** No other components are required to make an SAP on-premise backend system securely accessible over SAP BTP SAP BTP automatically establishes secure connections in SAP backend systems.
- C.** SAP Cloud Connector to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service in combination with Cloud Connector.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a hybrid scenario, where business capabilities require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP and an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, the following SAP components and services are required to integrate such BTP partner services with the on-premise system:

SAP Cloud Connector: The SAP Cloud Connector is a software component that allows you to connect your on-premise SAP systems to SAP BTP. The Cloud Connector provides a secure connection between your on-premise system and SAP BTP, and it also makes your on-premise system available to applications and services in SAP BTP.

SAP BTP Destination Service: The SAP BTP Destination Service is a service that provides a single point of entry for accessing on-premise systems from SAP BTP. The Destination Service makes it easy to manage and secure connections to on-premise systems, and it also provides a way to federate data from different on-premise systems.

In order to integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you will need to install the SAP Cloud Connector on your on-premise system and register the Cloud Connector with SAP BTP. You will also need to create a destination in the SAP BTP Destination Service for your on-premise system. Once you have done this, you will be able to access the on-premise system from applications and services in SAP BTP.

It is important to note that you can also use other SAP components to integrate on-premise systems with SAP BTP. However, the SAP Cloud Connector and the SAP BTP Destination Service are the most commonly used components for this purpose.

To integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you need to use the SAP Cloud Connector, which is a reverse proxy that establishes a secure connection between your on-premise system and your SAP BTP subaccount⁵. The Cloud Connector acts as a bridge between your on-premise network and a trusted subaccount on SAP BTP⁶. It allows you to access resources in your on-premise network from applications running on SAP BTP without exposing your internal landscape to the internet⁷.

To simplify the configuration and consumption of the Cloud Connector connection, you can use the SAP BTP Destination Service, which is a service that allows you to define and manage destinations for accessing remote systems from applications running on SAP BTP⁸. A destination is a set of properties that contains information such as the URL, authentication method, proxy type, and additional parameters of a remote system⁹. By using the Destination Service, you can centrally manage and securely store the connection details of your on-premise system and consume them from your BTP partner services.

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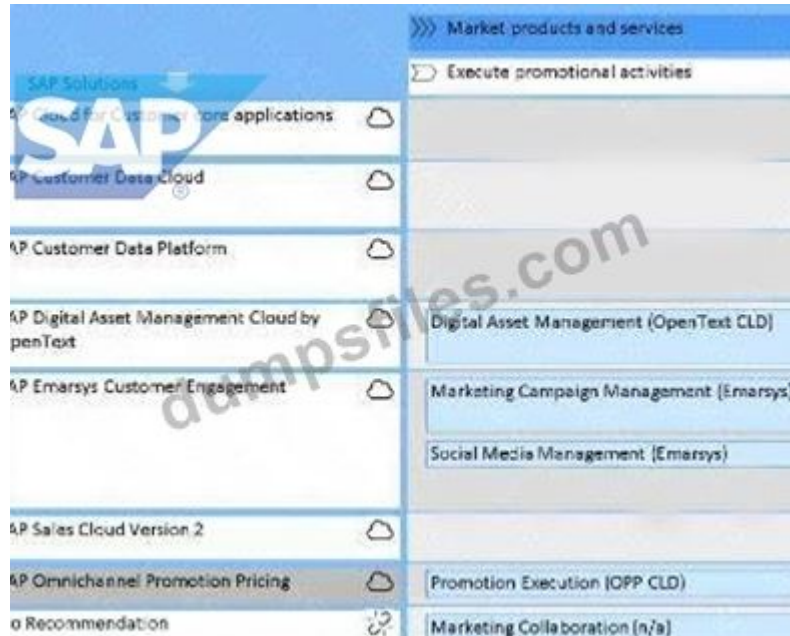
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NEW QUESTION: 44

With the lead to cash Business capabilities identified, as chief Enterprise Architect the Wanderlust CIO has asked your capabilities.

See Image,



The SAP enterprise Architect has shared the snapshot for your reference. What is the pertinent SAP Solution in the market to Lead Business Process module of the Lead to cash E2E Process

- A. SAP Sales Cloud version 2
- B. SAP Omnichannel Promotion Pricing
- C. SAP customer data cloud
- D. SAP Emarsys Customer engagement

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement is a cloud-based solution that helps businesses to create, manage, and deliver personalized marketing campaigns across multiple channels. It includes features for lead management, marketing campaign management, and recommendation management.

The Lead Business Process Module of the Lead to Cash E2E Process is responsible for managing leads and converting them into customers. SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement can be used to automate the lead management process, track lead progress, and identify opportunities for cross selling and upselling. The other three options, SAP Sales Cloud version 2, SAP Omnichannel Promotion Pricing, and SAP Customer Data Cloud, are not as well-suited for the Lead Business Process Module of the Lead to Cash E2E Process.

SAP Sales Cloud version 2 is a cloud-based solution that helps businesses to manage sales opportunities and close deals. It does not have the same features for lead management and marketing campaign management as SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement.

SAP Omnichannel Promotion Pricing is a cloud-based solution that helps businesses to manage pricing and promotions across multiple channels. It does not have the same features for lead management and marketing campaign management as SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement.

SAP Customer Data Cloud is a cloud-based solution that helps businesses to collect, store, and analyze customer data. It does not have the same features for lead management and marketing campaign management as SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement.

Therefore, the best course of action is to use SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement to manage the Lead Business Process Module of the Lead to Cash E2E Process.

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