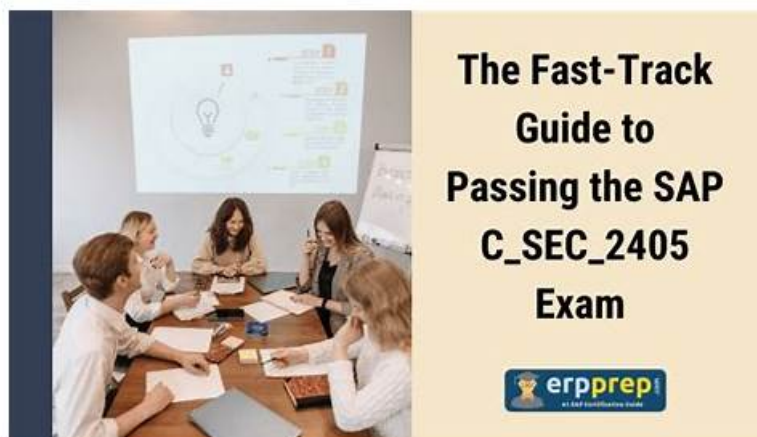


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SAP C-SEC-2405 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorization and Role Maintenance: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP administrators and covers the management of user authorizations and roles within SAP systems. It emphasizes the processes involved in defining, maintaining, and approving roles to ensure secure access. A key skill assessed is managing role authorizations effectively to mitigate access risks.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAP Fiori Authorizations and SAP S • 4HANA: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP Developers and covers authorization management specific to SAP Fiori applications within SAP S • 4HANA. It emphasizes configuring authorizations for Fiori apps to ensure appropriate access levels. A key skill assessed is understanding Fiori authorization concepts to enhance user experience.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Administration: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP Administrators and covers user administration tasks within SAP systems. It includes managing user accounts, roles, and profiles efficiently. A critical skill evaluated is maintaining accurate user records to support security and compliance efforts.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Security and Authentication: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP IT Professionals and covers infrastructure security measures and authentication methods used in SAP environments. It emphasizes protecting systems from unauthorized access and ensuring secure user authentication.

SAP Certified Associate - Security Administrator Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which functions in SAP Access Control can be used to approve or reject a user's continued access to specific security roles? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Role Reaffirm
- B. User Access Review
- C. Role Certification
- D. SOD Review

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In SAP Access Control, User Access Review and Role Reaffirm are functions used to approve or reject a user's continued access to specific security roles. User Access Review allows managers or administrators to periodically review and certify user role assignments, ensuring that access remains appropriate for current job functions. This process involves approving or rejecting access based on business needs, supporting compliance with security policies. Role Reaffirm, similarly, requires periodic certification of role assignments, enabling administrators to confirm or revoke user access to specific roles to prevent unauthorized permissions. SOD (Segregation of Duties) Review focuses on identifying conflicts in role assignments, not approving user access, and Role Certification is not a standard term in SAP Access Control, though it may be confused with Role Reaffirm. These functions ensure ongoing governance of access rights, reducing risks and maintaining compliance in SAP systems by ensuring only authorized users retain access to critical roles.

NEW QUESTION # 23

In the administration console of the Cloud Identity Services, which system property types can you add? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Standard
- B. Internal
- C. Credential
- D. Default

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In the administration console of SAP Cloud Identity Services, administrators can add system property types to configure system behavior and integration settings. The Credential property type allows the definition of authentication credentials, such as usernames and passwords, for connecting to external systems or identity providers, ensuring secure communication. The Standard property type is used to configure general system settings, such as URLs, timeouts, or other operational parameters, that are essential for system functionality.

These property types enable flexible and secure management of identity services. Internal and Default are not recognized property

types in this context; Internal may refer to system-internal configurations not exposed to administrators, and Default is not a specific property type but rather a concept for preconfigured values. This structure supports robust identity management across SAP's cloud ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 24

When performing a comparison from the imparting role, what happens to the organizational level field values in the derived role?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Data for organizational levels is always transferred when authorization data for the derived role is modified.
- B. Data for organizational levels that have already been maintained in the derived role is overwritten.
- C. Data for organizational levels is transferred only when authorization data for the derived role is first modified.
- D. Data for organizational levels that have already been maintained in the derived role is NOT overwritten.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When comparing an imparting role to a derived role:

* Preservation of Data (B): If organizational levels have already been maintained in the derived role, they are not overwritten to preserve specific configurations.

* Conditional Data Transfer (C): Organizational data is transferred only when the authorization data in the derived role is being modified for the first time.

SAP Security References:

* SAP Role Derivation Best Practices Guide

* SAP Help Portal: Derived Role Maintenance

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following are SAP Fiori Launchpad functionalities? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SAP GUI
- B. Spaces
- C. User Actions Menu
- D. Web Dynpro

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 26

What happens to data within SAP Enterprise Threat Detection during the aggregation process? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is pseudonymized.
- B. It is normalized.
- C. It is enriched.
- D. It is prioritized.
- E. It is categorized.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

During the aggregation process in SAP Enterprise Threat Detection, data undergoes several transformations to ensure it can be effectively analyzed for threats while maintaining privacy and enhancing usability.

* Pseudonymization (B): Sensitive data is pseudonymized to protect privacy. This ensures that personally identifiable information (PII) is masked while still being analyzable for patterns and anomalies.

* Normalization (D): Data from various sources is normalized into a consistent format. This is critical for correlating and analyzing logs from diverse systems.

* Enrichment (E): Additional context is added to the data to enhance its value. For example, IP addresses might be enriched with geolocation data, or event logs might be augmented with user attributes.

SAP Security References:

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