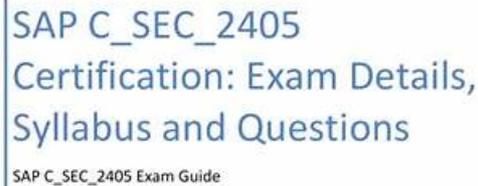


# C\_SEC\_2405 Real Question & C\_SEC\_2405 Valid Braindumps Ppt



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## SAP C\_SEC\_2405 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>  |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Governance, Compliance, and Cybersecurity:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of compliance officers and covers the principles of governance, compliance, and cybersecurity of SAP systems. It includes understanding regulatory requirements and best practices for maintaining security. A critical skill evaluated is ensuring organizational compliance with relevant laws and policies.</li> </ul> |
|---------|---|

>> C\_SEC\_2405 Real Question <<

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### **SAP Certified Associate - Security Administrator Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 33**

In the administration console of the Cloud Identity Services, for which system type can you define both read and write transformations?

- A. Source systems
- B. Proxy systems
- **C. Target systems**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Cloud Identity Services, write transformations allow customization of how data is written to a target system. Both read and write transformations can only be defined for Target Systems, as they involve sending processed data to external systems or applications.

SAP Security References:

- \* SAP Cloud Identity Services Transformation Guide
- \* SAP Target System Integration Documentation

#### **NEW QUESTION # 34**

In which order do you define the security-relevant objects in SAP BTP?

- **A. Role collection**
- **B. Role3**
- **C. Role template**

**Answer: A,B,C**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 35**

What use cases are available for a Local Identity Directory? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Hybrid mode**
- **B. S/4HANA use case**
- **C. Classic use case**
- D. Merging attributes
- E. Proxy mode

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

\* Context: Local Identity Directory supports scenarios where identity management needs flexibility for hybrid systems, specific application integration, or traditional setups.

\* Solution Descriptions:

\* Hybrid mode: Combines local identity storage with cloud capabilities.

\* S/4HANA use case: Specific to SAP S/4HANA integration.

\* Classic use case: Refers to traditional on-premise identity management.

SAP Security References:

\* SAP Local Identity Directory Documentation

\* SAP Identity and Access Management Guidelines

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following user types are excluded from some general password-related rules, such as password validity or initial password? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. System
- B. Dialog
- C. Communication
- D. Service

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In SAP S/4HANA, Service and System user types are excluded from some general password-related rules, such as password validity periods or initial password requirements. Service Users, often used for web-based access or anonymous logons, do not require frequent password changes or initial password setups, as their access is typically managed via certificates or system configurations, reducing administrative overhead.

System Users, designed for background processes like batch jobs, also bypass these rules, as they are not intended for human interaction and often use system-generated or fixed credentials for automated tasks.

Dialog Users, used for interactive human access, are subject to strict password policies, including validity and initial password requirements, to ensure security. Communication Users, used for machine-to-machine interactions, may have specific authentication mechanisms but are generally subject to password policies unless otherwise configured. Excluding Service and System Users from these rules supports operational efficiency while maintaining security, as their non-interactive nature reduces the need for frequent password management.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

After you maintained authorization object S\_TABU\_DIS and ACTVT field value 02 as authorization defaults for transaction SM30 in your development system, what would be the correct option for transporting only these changes to your quality assurance system?

- A. Save your changes to a Workbench transport request and transport using the Transport Management System.
- B. Save your changes to a Customizing transport request and transport using the Transport Management System.
- C. Save your changes and use the transport interface in SU25 to transport the changes using the Transport Management System.
- D. Save tables USOBT\_C and USOBX\_C to a transport request and transport using the Transport Management System.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To transport changes to the authorization object S\_TABU\_DIS with ACTVT field value 02 for transaction SM30 from the development system to the quality assurance system, the correct approach is to save the changes to a Workbench transport request and transport them using the Transport Management System (TMS). These changes, maintained in transaction SU24, affect authorization defaults stored in tables like USOBT\_C and USOBX\_C, which are classified as Workbench objects because they involve system-wide configuration rather than client-specific settings. A Workbench transport request is used for cross-client objects, ensuring that the authorization defaults are consistently applied in the target system. SU25's transport interface (option A) is for initial setup or upgrades, not specific authorization changes. A Customizing transport request (option C) is for client-specific settings, not applicable here. Saving tables directly (option D) is unnecessary, as SU24 handles the transport. This method ensures secure and efficient propagation of authorization changes across SAP systems.

