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SAP P_SAPEA_2023 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework and toolset: The focal point of this topic is the company's business strategy. It also covers SAP Reference Architecture content, IT requirements, business requirements and (SAP) solution space, and SAP Enterprise Architecture-related artifacts.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Architecture: The topic of business architecture discusses business capability mapping and end-to-end processes.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architecture vision and roadmap: It focuses on developing the architecture vision and roadmap for a company. The topic also covers existing and future business models and capabilities and target business solution architecture roadmap.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application, Data, and Technical Architecture: This topic evaluates your knowledge about artifact content, stakeholders, best practices of SAP Reference Content, the SAP Integration Advisory Methodology, and SAP Clean Core principles and strategy.

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SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

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	Streamline internal supplies of batteries
Value Driver	Halve dependence on external battery suppliers from 50% to 25%
Business Capability	Plan Battery plant supply based on demand from car plants
Initiative	Demand and Supply Planning (SAP IBP) implementation for both battery and car plants

Answer:

Explanation:

Goal	Goal	Streamline internal supplies of batteries
Value Driver	Value Driver	Halve dependence on external battery suppliers from 50% to 25%
Business Capability	Business Capability	Plan Battery plant supply based on demand from car plants
Initiative	Initiative	Demand and Supply Planning (SAP IBP) implementation for both battery and car plants

NEW QUESTION # 45

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. Business Architect
- D. Application Architect

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

Wanderlust's current Enterprise Architecture practice structure includes the following roles:

Business Architect: This role is responsible for understanding the business requirements and translating them into technical requirements.

Application Architect: This role is responsible for designing and implementing applications that meet the business requirements.

Technical Architect: This role is responsible for designing and implementing the underlying infrastructure that supports the applications.

However, the structure is missing the following roles:

Data Architect: This role is responsible for designing and managing the data architecture. This includes defining the data models, data warehouses, and data lakes.

Architecture Board: This role is responsible for overseeing the Enterprise Architecture practice and ensuring that it is aligned with the business goals.

The Architecture Board is responsible for setting the overall direction of the Enterprise Architecture practice and ensuring that it is aligned with the business goals. The Board also provides oversight and guidance to the other roles in the practice.

The Data Architect is responsible for designing and managing the data architecture. This includes defining the data models, data warehouses, and data lakes. The Data Architect also works with the Business Architect to ensure that the data architecture meets the business requirements.

The absence of these two roles in Wanderlust's current Enterprise Architecture practice structure suggests that the practice is not fully mature. The addition of these roles would help to ensure that the practice is more effective and aligned with the business goals.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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 of public local APIs or public remote APIs for "Developer Extensibility.
- 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. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 # 47

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

Market products and services	
SAP Solutions	Execute promotional activities
AP Cloud for Customer core applications	
AP Customer Data Cloud	
AP Customer Data Platform	
AP Digital Asset Management Cloud by OpenText	Digital Asset Management (OpenText CLD)
AP Emarsys Customer Engagement	Marketing Campaign Management (Emarsys) Social Media Management (Emarsys)
AP Sales Cloud Version 2	
AP Omnichannel Promotion Pricing	Promotion Execution (OPP CLD)
AI Recommendation	Marketing Collaboration (n/a)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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.

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

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

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

When creating an application architecture roadmap, the 'WHOM' dimension refers to the stakeholders or entities that will be impacted by or interact with the application. This dimension can vary greatly depending on the context and the specific focus areas of the roadmap. The correct answers that define the 'WHOM' dimension in various contexts are:

B . Material Groups/Products: This refers to the categorization of items such as raw materials, spare parts, direct materials, and indirect materials. These groups are relevant stakeholders in the context of procurement and supply chain management applications.

C . Groups of Persons/Business Expense: This includes different categories of personnel such as permanent staff, contracted staff, and students. It also encompasses different types of expenses like operational expenditure and capital expenditure, which are crucial considerations for financial management and human resource management applications.

D . Working model: This pertains to the various operational models such as home office, headquarters, and affiliates. These models are significant for applications that manage organizational structures, remote work capabilities, and location-based access to resources.

A . Asset Classes/Vehicles is not a correct answer as it describes types of assets rather than stakeholders or entities interacting with the application.

Reference:

SAP. (n.d.). SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework. SAP Community.

The Open Group. (2018). TOGAF Version 9.2: Enterprise Architecture Framework.

International Organization for Standardization. (2015). ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering - Architecture description.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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