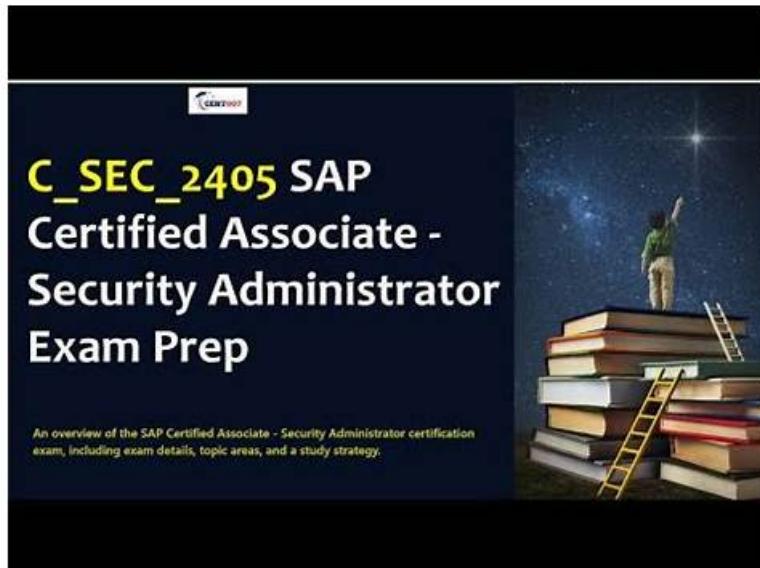


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SAP C_SEC_2405 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAP Fiori Authorizations and SAP S4HANA: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP Developers and covers authorization management specific to SAP Fiori applications within SAP S4HANA. 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Public Cloud User and Role Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of SAP IT cloud Professionals and covers managing users and roles in public cloud environments for SAP applications.
Topic 3	<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 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Security Administrator Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

What does SAP Key Management Service (KMS) do to secure cryptographic keys? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Rotate keys
- B. Generate keys
- C. Transmit keys
- D. Conceal keys
- E. Store keys

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

The SAP Key Management Service (KMS) provides robust mechanisms to secure cryptographic keys within SAP environments. It supports the generation of cryptographic keys, ensuring that keys are created with high entropy and adhere to security standards, which is critical for encryption and authentication processes. KMS also securely stores keys in a protected environment, safeguarding them against unauthorized access and ensuring availability for authorized applications. Additionally, KMS facilitates key rotation, allowing organizations to periodically update keys to mitigate risks associated with long-term key exposure, thereby enhancing security. While concealing or transmitting keys may be part of broader security practices, these are not primary functions of SAP KMS. Instead, KMS focuses on generating, storing, and rotating keys to maintain a secure cryptographic infrastructure, aligning with best practices for data protection and compliance in SAP systems.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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 categorized.
- E. It is prioritized.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

During the aggregation process in SAP Enterprise Threat Detection, data undergoes several transformations to enhance security analysis. It is pseudonymized, replacing sensitive identifiers (e.g., user IDs) with pseudonyms to protect privacy while maintaining data utility for threat detection. Data is normalized, converting heterogeneous data formats from various sources into a standardized structure, ensuring consistency for analysis across systems. Additionally, data is enriched by adding contextual information, such as system metadata or threat intelligence, to improve the accuracy of threat identification. These processes enable SAP Enterprise Threat Detection to efficiently analyze large volumes of data while safeguarding sensitive information. Prioritization is not part of aggregation, as it relates to post-analysis actions, and categorization occurs during analysis, not aggregation. By pseudonymizing, normalizing, and enriching data, SAP Enterprise Threat Detection ensures robust threat detection capabilities, supporting real-time monitoring and compliance with data protection regulations in SAP environments.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are building a PFCG role for access to an SAP Fiori app on your SAP S/4HANA on-premise system.

After you enter the catalog in the role menu, an entry for an OData service is missing and you have to add it manually to the role menu. When you maintain authorization data in the PFCG role, why does SAP recommend that you NOT maintain the SRV_NAME field value of the S_SERVICE authorization object manually?

- A. Because the TADIR Service name is the same for the front-end server component and the back-end server component.
- **B. Because the TADIR Service name for the back-end server component was automatically added to the role menu.**
- C. Because the SRV_NAME hash value for the front-end server component and back-end server component are the same.
- D. Because the SRV_NAME hash value for the front-end server component and back-end server component are different.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When building a PFCG role for an SAP Fiori app in an SAP S/4HANA on-premise system, SAP recommends not manually maintaining the SRV_NAME field value of the S_SERVICE authorization object because the TADIR Service name for the back-end server component is automatically added to the role menu when the catalog is included. The S_SERVICE authorization object is used to control access to OData services, and its SRV_NAME field contains a hash value specific to the service. When a catalog is added to the PFCG role, the system automatically populates the necessary OData service entries, including the TADIR Service name, in the role menu, ensuring consistency between front-end and back-end components. Manually maintaining the SRV_NAME field risks introducing errors, as the hash values are system-generated and complex. The front-end and back-end SRV_NAME hash values are typically different, ruling out options A and D, and option C is irrelevant to the automatic addition process. This automation simplifies role maintenance and ensures accurate authorization assignments for Fiori apps.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which entities share data with Business Partners in the S/4HANA Business User Concept? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Administrator
- **B. Employee**
- C. Employer
- **D. User**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In the S/4HANA Business User Concept, Business Partners share data with the following entities:

* User (C):

* Business users in S/4HANA are often linked to Business Partners to ensure seamless integration of data across HR and transactional modules.

* Employee (D):

* Employees are managed as Business Partners in S/4HANA, enabling integration with HR, organizational structures, and other master data.

Why Others Are Incorrect:

* Employer (A): Represents an organizational entity, not directly linked to Business Partners.

* Administrator (B): Refers to system roles, not master data entities like Business Partners.

SAP Security References:

* SAP Help Portal: Business Partner Integration in S/4HANA

* SAP Note: Business Partner Concept and User Synchronization

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which optional components can be included when transporting a role definition from the development system to the quality assurance system? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Direct user assignments
- B. Personalization data
- **C. Indirect user assignments**
- **D. Generated profiles of single roles**
- **E. Generated profiles of dependent roles**

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 46

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