



# P\_SAPEA\_2023<sup>Q&As</sup>

SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

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## QUESTION 1

Why is it useful to create Transition Architectures in the Application Architecture domain?

- A. They structure complex application architectures that require multiple changes to existing independent applications and/or the rollout of new applications. Considered applications/solutions do NOT depend on the existence of others.
- B. They reduce the total number of solution components in the target state of complex application architectures that require multiple changes of existing applications and/or rollout of new applications. All applications/solutions do NOT depend on the existence of others.
- C. They structure complex application architectures that require multiple changes of existing interdependent applications and/or the rollout of new applications. Some applications/solutions depend on the existence of others.

Correct Answer: C

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, Transition Architectures are intermediate states between the Baseline Architecture (the current situation) and the Target Architecture (the desired future state). 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.

Transition Architectures are useful for structuring complex application architectures that require multiple changes of existing

interdependent applications and/or the rollout of new applications. Some applications/solutions depend on the existence of others, meaning that they cannot be implemented or operated without the presence or functionality of other

applications/solutions. For example, a new application that relies on data from an existing application, or an existing application that needs to be integrated with a new application. By creating Transition Architectures, enterprise architects can:

Define and prioritize the sequence and timing of the changes and rollouts that are needed to achieve the Target Architecture.

Identify and mitigate the risks and issues that might arise during the transition process, such as technical, operational, or organizational challenges. Communicate and align with the stakeholders and sponsors of the project, such as business

owners, users, developers, vendors, etc. Monitor and control the progress and performance of the project, and ensure that it meets the requirements and expectations of the project.

Transition Architectures are useful in the Application Architecture domain because they can help to structure complex application architectures that require multiple changes of existing interdependent applications and/or the rollout of new

applications. In some cases, it may be possible to make changes to existing applications independently of each other. However, in many cases, changes to one application will require changes to other applications. This is because

applications often depend on each other for data or functionality.

Transition Architectures can help to identify these dependencies and to plan the changes to the applications in a way that minimizes the impact on the business. They can also help to ensure that the changes are made in a consistent and

orderly fashion. The following are some of the benefits of using Transition Architectures in the Application Architecture



domain:

They can help to improve the visibility of complex application architectures. They can help to identify dependencies between applications. They can help to plan the changes to applications in a way that minimizes the impact on the business.

They can help to ensure that the changes are made in a consistent and orderly fashion.

Therefore, Transition Architectures can be a valuable tool for managing complex application architectures.

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## QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

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## QUESTION 3

As the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust GmbH, you know that there is very little process documentation



available on online marketing processes within Wanderlust. You also know that SAP has a rich End-to-End (E2E) Business Processes content repository. To take advantage of that, you have engaged an SAP Enterprise Architect. The SAP Enterprise Architect is using SAP's Business Process Model (BPM) and the Business Capability Model (BCM) while mapping processes to capabilities, how are the two models connected? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Through the E2E Business Process of BPM, which is enabled by the Business Domain of BCM.
- B. Through the Business Process Module of BPM, which is directly linked to the Business Area of BCM.
- C. Through the Enterprise Domain, to which both the E2E Business Process of BPM and the Business Domain of BCM are assigned.
- D. Through the Business Activity of BPM, which is enabled by the Business Capability of BCM.

Correct Answer: AD

These options correctly link the E2E Business Process of BPM with the Business Domain of BCM and the Business Activity of BPM with the Business Capability of BCM, reflecting the connection between processes and capabilities in SAP's framework.

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#### QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: A

The SAP Reference Solution Architecture typically includes a variety of diagrams to detail different aspects of the solution. The set comprising the Solution Value Flow Diagram, Solution Process Flow Diagram, Solution Component Diagram, and Solution Data Flow Diagram offers a comprehensive overview. These artifacts collectively provide insights into the flow of value, processes, components, and data in the architecture, which are key elements for understanding and detailing a solution architecture in the SAP environment.

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#### QUESTION 5

##### HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:



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

▼
Opponents
Promoters
Enthusiasts
Resistors

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

▼
Opponents
Promoters
Enthusiasts
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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

▼
Opponents
Promoters
Enthusiasts
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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
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Correct Answer:



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

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