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SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

Which artifact from the SAP Reference Solution Architecture shows which data objects are exchanged between SAP application components in a given end-to-end scenario?

- A. SAP Data Object Diagram, which is available from SAP API Business Accelerator Hub ([api.sap.com](https://api.sap.com))
- B. SAP Data Flow Diagram, which is available from SAP API Business Accelerator Hub ([api.sap.com](https://api.sap.com))
- C. SAP Data Component Diagram, which is available in SAP Signavio Process Explorer

Correct Answer: A

The SAP Data Object Diagram provides a visual representation of the data objects exchanged between various SAP application components in a specific scenario.

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**QUESTION 3**

Green Elk and Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former company slogan "Elk always runs" has recently been changed to "Elk feeds the world". One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80% within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets. The CIO asks you, the Chief Enterprise Architect, to present an Architecture Roadmap that addresses the business challenge. According to the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, what is the best answer?

- A. Create a work breakdown structure to identify milestones, key deliverables and resources to outline the planned transformation.



B. Reuse the artifacts of previous phases as input for creating roadmaps. Focus on the Target Architecture and define an application architecture roadmap.

C. Reuse the artifacts of previous phases as input for creating roadmaps. Focus on the Business Strategy Map with business capabilities and initiatives and define a business architecture roadmap

D. Reuse the artifacts of previous phases as input for creating roadmaps. Start with a roadmap construction table, by defining initiatives and business outcomes, and detailing the business capabilities and solutions, to create two versions of a roadmap (outcome-based and application-specific)

Correct Answer: D

The SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework (EAF) defines an Architecture Roadmap as a "high-level plan that describes the sequence of activities and deliverables required to achieve the target architecture." The roadmap should be based

on the artifacts of the previous phases of the EAF, such as the Business Strategy Map, the Solution Concept, and the Baseline Business and Solution Architecture. The first step in creating an Architecture Roadmap is to define the initiatives

that will be needed to achieve the target architecture. These initiatives should be aligned with the business outcomes that the organization is trying to achieve. The next step is to detail the business capabilities and solutions that will be

needed to support the initiatives. This will help to ensure that the roadmap is realistic and achievable. Finally, the roadmap should be created in two versions: an outcome-based roadmap and an application-specific roadmap. The outcome-

based roadmap will show how the initiatives will achieve the business outcomes. The application-specific roadmap will show how the solutions will be implemented.

By following these steps, you can create an Architecture Roadmap that will help you to achieve your organization's strategic goals.

Here are some of the benefits of creating an Architecture Roadmap:

It can help you to visualize the sequence of activities and deliverables required to achieve your goals.

It can help you to identify dependencies between activities and deliverables. It can help you to track progress and to make adjustments as needed. It can help you to communicate your plans to stakeholders. Therefore, an Architecture

Roadmap can be a valuable tool for managing complex transformations.

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, the steps involved in creating an Architecture Roadmap are:

Reuse the artifacts of previous phases as input for creating roadmaps. The previous phases of the architecture development cycle are: architecture vision, business architecture, information systems architecture, and technology architecture.

The artifacts of these phases provide the information and guidance for defining the scope, objectives, stakeholders, requirements, constraints, and solutions of the architecture project. Some of the artifacts that can be reused for creating

roadmaps are: stakeholder map, business strategy map, solution strategy, solution context diagram, solution component diagram, solution application use-case diagram, solution value flow diagram, etc.



Start with a roadmap construction table, by defining initiatives and business outcomes, and detailing the business capabilities and solutions. A roadmap construction table is a tool that helps to structure and organize the information and

elements that are needed to create a roadmap. It consists of four columns:

initiatives, business outcomes, business capabilities, and solutions. Initiatives are the strategic actions or projects that are planned to achieve the business goals and drivers. Business outcomes are the measurable results or benefits that are

expected from implementing the initiatives. Business capabilities are the skills, resources, and competencies that are required or need to mature to support the initiatives and outcomes. Solutions are the products or services that are used or

delivered to enable the capabilities and outcomes. Create two versions of a roadmap (outcome-based and application-specific). A roadmap is a visual representation of the transition architectures that will move the organization from its current

state (baseline architecture) to its desired future state (target architecture). A roadmap shows the sequence and timing of the transition architectures, as well as the deliverables, resources, and risks associated with each transition

architecture. There are two types of roadmaps that can be created:

outcome-based and application-specific. An outcome-based roadmap focuses on the business outcomes that are achieved by implementing the transition architectures. An application-specific roadmap focuses on the solutions or applications

that are implemented or changed by the transition architectures. The other options (A, B, C) are not correct for how to present an Architecture Roadmap that addresses the business challenge because they either skip or misrepresent some of

the steps in creating an Architecture Roadmap. For example:

Option A is not correct because it does not include reusing the artifacts of previous phases as input for creating roadmaps, which is an important step to ensure alignment and consistency with the architecture project. It also suggests creating

a work breakdown structure instead of a roadmap construction table, which is not a tool in this framework.

Option B is not correct because it does not include creating two versions of a roadmap (outcome-based and application-specific), which is an important step to provide different perspectives and levels of detail for the roadmap. It also suggests

focusing on the target architecture instead of the transition architectures, which is not a logical approach since the latter determine how to achieve the former. Option C is not correct because it does not include starting with a roadmap

construction table, which is an important step to structure and organize the information and elements that are needed to create a roadmap. It also suggests focusing on the business strategy map instead of the initiatives and outcomes, which

is not a sufficient level of detail for creating a roadmap.

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#### QUESTION 4

Green Elk and Company is the world's leading manufacturer of agricultural and forestry machinery. The former



company slogan "Eik always runs has recently been changed to "Eik feeds the world" One of Green Elk's strategic goals is to increase its revenue in the emerging markets of China, India, and other parts of Asia by 80 % within three years. This requires a new business model that caters to significantly smaller farms with limited budgets You are the Chief Enterprise Architect and the decision was taken to implement regional S/4HANA productive systems while ensuring a high degree of standardization. Which of the following implementation approach would you consider best in this case?

A. Phased by Application

B. Big Bang

C. Small buck

D. Phased by Company

Correct Answer: D

The best implementation approach for Green Elk and Company in this case is the phased by company approach. This approach involves implementing S/4HANA in one company or business unit at a time, while keeping the existing ERP

systems running for the rest of the organization. This approach has several advantages for Green Elk and Company, such as:

It allows them to focus on the specific requirements and challenges of each regional market, such as China, India, and other parts of Asia, and tailor the S/4HANA solution accordingly.

It reduces the risk and complexity of the implementation by limiting the scope and impact of each phase, and enabling faster testing and validation of the S/4HANA system.

It facilitates the adoption and change management of S/4HANA by providing a gradual and smooth transition for the users and stakeholders, and allowing them to learn from the experiences and best practices of each phase. It ensures a high

degree of standardization across the organization by leveraging the SAP Activate methodology, which provides a common framework, tools, and accelerators for S/4HANA implementations.

The other options (A, B, C) are not the best implementation approaches for Green Elk and Company in this case, because they have some drawbacks, such as:

Phased by application: This approach involves implementing S/4HANA by functional area or module, such as finance, logistics, or human resources. This approach is not suitable for Green Elk and Company because it would create

inconsistencies and integration issues between the S/4HANA and ERP systems, and it would not address the specific needs and challenges of each regional market.

Big bang: This approach involves implementing S/4HANA for the entire organization at once, replacing all the existing ERP systems. This approach is not suitable for Green Elk and Company because it would entail a high risk and complexity of

the implementation, and it would require a massive effort and investment in terms of time, resources, and change management. Small buck: This approach involves implementing S/4HANA for a small subset of users or processes within a

company or business unit. This approach is not suitable for Green Elk and Company because it would limit the benefits and value of S/4HANA, and it would not support their strategic goal of increasing their revenue in the emerging markets.

Verified References: SAP Activate Methodology, SAP S/4HANA Implementation Scenarios, SAP S/4HANA Deployment Options

**QUESTION 5**

While discussing the Smart Battery initiative in greater detail with the appropriate stakeholder, as Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust, you discover that several key areas such as value proposition, cost structure, revenue streams, partners, and channels have been worked upon in isolation and therefore do not tally with each other. Which artifact would you recommend to bring all the above key dimensions together in a single window, to have a unified, consistent, holistic view of the Smart Battery initiative?

- A. Architecture Principles
- B. Statement of Architecture Work
- C. Business Strategy Map
- D. Business Model Canvas

Correct Answer: D

The Business Model Canvas is a strategic management tool that provides a comprehensive and cohesive view of the different aspects of a business model. It allows for the integration of various elements such as value proposition, cost structure, revenue streams, partners, and channels, ensuring a unified and consistent approach to the project.

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