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QUESTION 1

The Wanderlust CIO, along with you, the Chief Enterprise Architect, are in the process of deciding on the application that can potentially replace your existing online marketing application, and you are trying to create the artifact Business Footprint Diagram for decision support (See table below) Which of the following combinations of goals, business capabilities, and applications would you recommend? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question,

A) 2-A-4 .
          1-F-2

B) 1-D-3
          1-H-2

C) 1-B-3
          1-C-3

D) 2-E-3
          2-G-3
          2-B-3   03

Goal	Business Capability
1. Run effective and high visibility campaigns (e.g. on social media)	A. Brand Management
	B. Social Media Management
	C. Marketing Campaign Management
	D. Loyalty Management
2. Increase cross selling opportunities through online recommendations (e.g. accessories)	E. Recommendation Management
	F. Account Based Marketing
	G. Marketing Analytics
	H. Lead Management

Application

1. SAP Omnichannel Promotional Pricing

2. SAP Sales Cloud Version 2

3. SAP Emarsys Customer Engagement

4. SAP Customer Data Cloud

A. 2-A-4,1-F-2

B. 1-D-3,1-H-2

C. 1-B-3,1-C-3

D. 2-E-3,2-G-3,2-B-3

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

As Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust GmbH, you have just finished documenting the business ecosystem around online marketing. The CEO is asking for a suitable artifact to rejuvenate online marketing with a set of employees and partners. What would you do to be ready with the right information in this situation?

A. Extend the organization map into a statement of architecture work.

B. Create a stakeholder map.

C. Extend the organizational map by detailing the organization units, partners and stakeholder groups further into business roles and personas.

D. Extend the business ecosystem into business capabilities and processes.

Correct Answer: D

To rejuvenate online marketing effectively, understanding the business capabilities and processes is crucial. This involves analyzing how different elements of the ecosystem contribute to the overall online marketing strategy and operations. By extending the business ecosystem documentation to include specific business capabilities and processes, you provide a comprehensive view of how each component interacts and contributes to online marketing, enabling more targeted and effective improvements. This approach aligns with the need for detailed operational insight, which is essential for revitalizing an area like online marketing.

QUESTION 3

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.

QUESTION 4

You design a Solution Architecture, based on SAP S/4HANA, for an internationally active customer that has a national subsidiary in China and other countries that have special requirements for data storage. As the responsible Enterprise Architect, your task is to propose a solution that takes these special requirements into account. How do you proceed when your customer\'s Architecture Guideline calls for following a "cloud-first" approach?

A. This is independent of the solution components required, because SAP S/4HANA Cloud and all SAP SaaS solutions meet all applicable data protection requirements, Private cloud or on-premises options therefore do not need to be considered. The "cloud-first" approach can be fully implemented.

B. This depends on the required solution components. None of the selected SAP solutions may support the regulated environment, so alternative solutions or custom developed solutions should be considered.

C. This depends on the required solution components. Public cloud solutions may not meet the necessary data protection requirements. Therefore, private cloud or on-premise options must be considered when developing the solution landscape.

Correct Answer: C

Different countries have varying data storage requirements, especially countries like China with strict data protection laws. A public cloud solution may not meet all these requirements due to the shared nature of the infrastructure. Thus, a private cloud or on-premise solution should be considered as they provide more control over data storage and security, which is critical in meeting various international data protection laws.

QUESTION 5

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.

Asset Classes

Vehicles, Production Machines, Office Equipment

Material Groups

Products, raw materials. Spare parts

Direct Materials, indirect materials

Groups of Persons

Permanent Staff, Contracted Staff, Students

Business Expense

Operational expenditure

Capital expenditure

Working model

Home office, head quarter, affiliate

A. Asset Classes/Vehicles, Production Machines, Office Equipment

B. Material Groups/Products, raw materials. Spare parts/Direct Materials, indirect materials

C. Groups of Persons/Permanent Staff, Contracted Staff, Students/Business Expense/Operational expenditure/Capital expenditure

D. Working model/Home office, head quarter, affiliate

Correct Answer: ABD

A. Asset Classes/Vehicles, Production Machines, Office Equipment

B. Material Groups/Products, raw materials. Spare parts/Direct Materials, indirect materials

D. Working model/Home office, head quarter, affiliate These groups correctly define different contexts or \\'WHOM\\' dimensions in an application architecture roadmap. Option C is incorrect because "Business Expense/Operational expenditure/Capital expenditure" does not fit into the category of "Groups of Persons".

QUESTION 6

Having identified the appropriate sel of Business Activities, as the Chief Enterprise Architect of Wanderlust, assisted by the sap Enterprise Architects. you have been trying to relate to Lead to Cash Business Capabilities in the SAP Reference

Business Architecture content repository. In light of the two key goals outlined by the Wanderlust CIO, what are the most appropriate Business Capabilities? Note:

There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Marketing Analytics, Recommendation Management

B. Account Based Marketing, Lead Management

C. Marketing Campaign Management

D. Social Media Management

E. Marketing Strategy Management, Brand Management

Correct Answer: ACD

These capabilities align with running effective campaigns and increasing cross-selling opportunities through online recommendations.

QUESTION 7

What are important factors of the SAP BTP. Cloud Foundry environment during runtime that you need to consider?

A. Programming language and buildpacks

B. CPU capacity and memory size of the application

C. Number of users and API calls

Correct Answer: B

The CPU capacity and memory size of the application are important factors that affect the performance and scalability of the application in the SAP BTP. Cloud Foundry environment during runtime. These factors determine how many instances of the application can run in parallel and how much workload they can handle.

QUESTION 8

As a result of solution mapping, business capabilities might require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP. Which SAP components and services, if any, are required to integrate such BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system (hybrid scenario)?

A. SAP HANA Cloud Connection, and the corresponding SAP Data Provisioning Agent, to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service.

B. No other components are required to make an SAP on-premise backend system securely accessible over SAP BTP SAP BTP automatically establishes secure connections in SAP backend systems.

C. SAP Cloud Connector to make the on-premises system available to applications and services in a given SAP BTP sub account. Preferably use the SAP BTP Destination Service in combination with Cloud Connector.

Correct Answer: C

In a hybrid scenario, where business capabilities require services which partners have implemented in SAP BTP and an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, the following SAP components and services are required to integrate such BTP partner services with the on-premise system: SAP Cloud Connector: The SAP Cloud Connector is a software component that allows you to connect your on-premise SAP systems to SAP BTP. The Cloud Connector provides a secure connection between your on-premise system and SAP BTP, and it also makes your on-premise system available to applications and services in SAP BTP. SAP BTP Destination Service: The SAP BTP Destination Service is a service that provides a single point of entry for accessing on-premise systems from SAP BTP. The Destination Service makes it easy to manage and secure connections to on- premise systems, and it also provides a way to federate data from different on- premise systems. In order to integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you will need to install the SAP Cloud Connector on your on-premise system and register the Cloud Connector with SAP BTP. You will also need to create a destination in the SAP BTP Destination Service for your on-premise system. Once you have done this, you will be able to access the on-premise system from applications and services in SAP BTP. It is important to note that you can also use other SAP components to integrate on-premise systems with SAP BTP. However, the SAP Cloud Connector and the SAP BTP Destination Service are the most commonly used components for this purpose. To integrate BTP partner services with an on-premise SAP S/4HANA system, you need to use the SAP Cloud Connector, which is a reverse proxy that establishes a secure connection between your on-premise system and your SAP BTP subaccount5. The Cloud Connector acts as a bridge between your on-premise network and a trusted subaccount on SAP BTP6. It allows you to access resources in your on-premise network from applications running on SAP BTP without exposing your internal landscape to the internet7. To simplify the configuration and consumption of the Cloud Connector connection, you can use the SAP BTP Destination Service, which is a service that allows you to define and manage destinations for accessing remote systems from applications running on SAP BTP8. A destination is a set of properties that contains information such as the URL, authentication method, proxy type, and additional parameters of a remote system9. By using the Destination Service, you can centrally manage and securely store the connection details of your on-premise system and consume them from your BTP partner services.
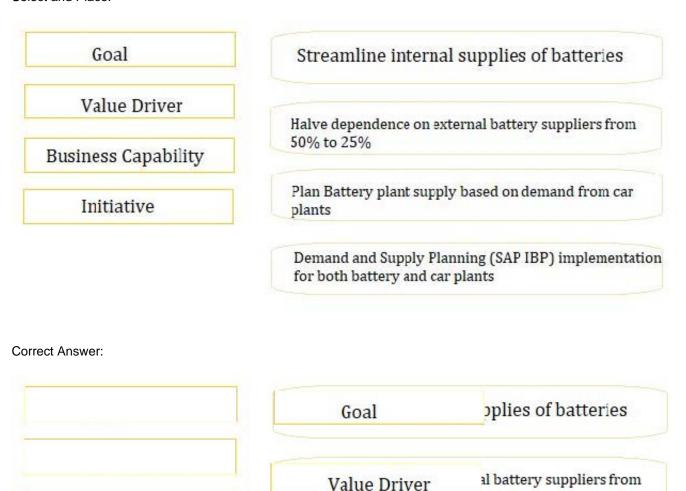

QUESTION 9

DRAG DROP

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.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

	Goal	pplies of batteries
	Value Driver	al battery suppliers from 50% to 25%
	Business Capability	ed on demand from car plants
	Initiative	g (SAP IBP) implementation ts

Goal - Increase supply reliability of Lithium batteries Value Driver - Halve dependence on external battery suppliers from 50% to 25% Business Capability

QUESTION 10

Which of the following lists of SAP Enterprise Architecture artifacts support making informed Target Application Architecture decisions that are aligned with the strategic direction of a company?

A. Stakeholder Map/Business Strategy Map/Solution Strategy/Architecture Roadmap

B. Principles Standards, Guidelines/Solution Context/Baseline Business and Solution Architecture

C. Solution Context/Solution Concept/Stakeholder Map/Baseline Business and Solution Architecture

Correct Answer: A

A Stakeholder Map helps in understanding the key players and their interests. A Business Strategy Map provides insights into the company\\'s strategic goals and objectives. The Solution Strategy details the approach for addressing these goals and objectives in the context of the solution. Finally, the Architecture Roadmap outlines the plan for moving from the current state to the desired future state, ensuring alignment with the strategic direction. This combination offers a comprehensive framework for making informed application architecture decisions.

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