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SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

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**QUESTION 1**

**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
Resistors

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
Resistors

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
Promoters
Enthusiasts
Resistors

Correct Answer:



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

▼
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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

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## QUESTION 2

As the Chief Enterprise Architect of your company you have been asked by the CIO to apply agile principles instead of following the sequential phases of TOGAFS ADM. How do you respond?

- A. The SAP EA Framework combines the sequential approach of the TOGAF?ADM with agile principles Agile principles are included and can be applied only to Application Architecture. Therefore, the SAP EA Framework is especially suitable for organizations that follow agile principles.
- B. It is reasonable to apply an agile methodology for the most urgent tasks and switch to the process as guided by the SAP EA Framework later, as long as the fundamental IT architecture is not affected Collecting "low-hanging fruit, and realizing instant value before using the SAP EA Framework, and ensuring an overall successful transformation is possible.
- C. It is essential to fully understand the business needs and to successfully review the business architecture with critical stakeholders before going to the next phase. In the implementation phase, agile approaches can naturally provide quick wins, constant progress, and the benefit of early validation. The phased approach, during architecture definition phases, avoids double work and will lead to overall better results.
- D. The TOGAF?ADM already embraces agile principles within and across phases and generally follows a cyclic approach. The SAP EA Framework builds on that and is especially suitable for organizations that follow agile principles.

Correct Answer: D

The TOGAF?ADM is a cyclic process that allows for iteration and feedback within and across phases. It also supports the use of agile methods in the implementation phase, such as Scrum or Kanban. The SAP EA Framework is based on



the TOGAF?ADM and extends it with SAP-specific content and best practices. Therefore, both frameworks are suitable for organizations that follow agile principles. Verified References: SAP Enterprise Architect | SAP Learning, SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

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### QUESTION 3

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".

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#### QUESTION 4

Which programming model would you suggest that ABAP developers use when SAP extensions should be built following the clean-core strategy?

A. SAP Cloud Application Programming (CAP)

B. SAP Classic Extensibility model

C. RESTful Application Programming (RAP)

Correct Answer: A

SAP Cloud Application Programming (CAP) is a programming model that allows ABAP developers to build extensions to SAP applications that follow the clean-core strategy. CAP provides a number of features that make it easy to build extensions that are stable, maintainable, and flexible.

Here are some of the features of CAP that make it a good choice for building extensions that follow the clean-core strategy:

Side-by-side extensibility: CAP extensions are deployed in the side-by-side layer, which means that they do not modify the core application. This makes CAP extensions more stable and maintainable than extensions that are embedded in the

core application.

Open interfaces: CAP extensions expose their functionality through open interfaces. This makes it easy to integrate CAP extensions with other applications and services.

Cloud-based: CAP extensions are deployed in the cloud. This makes it easy to develop, deploy, and manage CAP extensions.

Therefore, SAP Cloud Application Programming (CAP) is a good choice for ABAP developers who want to build extensions to SAP applications that follow the clean-core strategy.

The other two options, SAP Classic Extensibility model and RESTful Application Programming (RAP), are not as good of a choice for building extensions that follow the clean-core strategy.

SAP Classic Extensibility model: The SAP Classic Extensibility model allows developers to modify the core application. This makes SAP Classic Extensibility extensions less stable and maintainable than CAP extensions. RESTful Application

Programming (RAP): RAP is a programming model that is used to build RESTful APIs. RESTful APIs are not a good fit for building extensions to SAP applications because they do not provide the same level of integration as CAP



extensions.

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#### QUESTION 5

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. 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.

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. 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.

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

Correct Answer: A

To follow the clean-core strategy, 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. This approach ensures that the core remains clean and upgrade-safe, while still allowing for custom functionality development.

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