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QUESTION 1

In the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework, which of the following artifacts are part of the opportunities and solution phase? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Business Architecture Roadmap

B. Work Breakdown structure

C. Implementation Roadmap

D. Application Architecture Roadmap

E. Migration plan

Correct Answer: BCE

The Opportunities and Solutions phase of the SAP Enterprise Architecture Framework (EAF) is concerned with defining the target architecture and developing a roadmap for implementation. The following artifacts are typically produced in this

phase:

Business Architecture Roadmap: This artifact describes the sequence of activities and deliverables required to achieve the target business architecture. Implementation Roadmap: This artifact describes the sequence of activities and

deliverables required to implement the target solution architecture. Migration Plan: This artifact describes the steps involved in migrating from the current architecture to the target architecture. The Work Breakdown Structure and the

Application Architecture Roadmap are typically produced in the subsequent phases of the EAF, namely the Implementation and Migration phases.

Here is a table that summarizes the different artifacts and the phases in which they are typically produced:

Artifact	Phase
Business Architecture Roadmap	Opportunities & Solutions
Implementation Roadmap	Implementation
Migration Plan	Migration
Work Breakdown Structure	Implementation
Application Architecture Roadmap	Implementation

QUESTION 2

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.

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.

QUESTION 4

For the next Architecture Board meeting, you need to determine the next steps required after the business, application/data and technology architecture designs have been created. What do you recommend?

A. Reviewing Business Application/Data and Technology Architecture artifacts with stakeholders and signing off on first versions.Using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap. Creating first drafts of the required work packages and the Project/Rollout plan.

B. Finalizing the Business, Application/Data, and Technology Architecture artifacts. Building an Architecture Roadmap. Creating a first draft of the Project/Rollout Project plan.

C. Establishing change management processes for the management of the business application/data and technology artifacts Handing over the artifacts to the implementation partner and rolling out the project

Correct Answer: A

The next steps involve reviewing the created architecture artifacts with stakeholders and getting their sign-off on the first versions. Then, using Transition Architectures to develop an Architecture Roadmap is crucial for planning the transition from the current to the desired future state. Finally, creating the initial drafts of the required work packages and the Project/Rollout plan is essential for moving forward with the implementation phase. This approach ensures stakeholder alignment and a structured transition to implementation.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following are the best architectural decisions for an extension application in S/4HANA?

A. Use "Developer Extensibility for data-intensive ABAP extensions to S/4HANA./Use "Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP ABAP Environment" when additional SAP BTP services are intensively used and SAPUI5 user interfaces are required.

B. Use \\'Developer Extensibility" for data-intensive ABAP extensions to S/4HANA./Use "Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP. ABAP Environment" for applications that are less data-intensive and SAP BTP services that are intensively used.

C. Use "Developer Extensibility for ABAP extensions to S/4HANA that do not require a UI component./Use "Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP, ABAP Environment" for extensions that require a SAPUI5 based user interface.

Correct Answer: B

Developer Extensibility is a new extensibility option in SAP S/4HANA that enables customers and partners to create ABAP-based extensions within the SAP S/4HANA system, using public APIs and extension points provided by SAP1.

Developer Extensibility is suitable for data-intensive ABAP extensions to S/4HANA, as it allows direct access to the underlying database and data models of SAP S/4HANA, without the need for additional replication or synchronization2.

Developer Extensibility also supports the clean core paradigm, which ensures that the extensions are upgrade-stable and do not interfere with the core SAP code3.

Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP, ABAP Environment is another extensibility option in SAP S/4HANA that enables customers and partners to create ABAP- based extensions on a separate cloud platform, using public APIs and services

provided by SAP4. Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP, ABAP Environment is suitable for applications that are less data-intensive and SAP BTP services that are intensively used, as it allows access to a variety of cloud-native services

and capabilities, such as machine learning, integration, analytics, etc., without affecting the performance or stability of the SAP S/4HANA system. Side-by-Side Extensibility on SAP BTP, ABAP Environment also supports the cloud-ready

development paradigm, which ensures that the extensions are scalable, secure, and compliant with cloud standards.