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Exam : **P_SAPEA_2023**

Title : SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

Version : DEMO

1.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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 Reference: SAP Enterprise Architect | SAP Learning, SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect

2.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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Asset Classes/Vehicles, Production Machines, Office Equipment - This definition correctly categorizes different types of assets that a company may manage, reflecting the tangible resources that are used in the operational activities of a business.

Material Groups/Products, raw materials, Spare parts/Direct Materials, indirect materials - This option accurately distinguishes between different groups of materials used in production. It includes both direct materials that are part of the final product and indirect materials that support the production process but are not part of the finished goods.

Working model/Home office, head quarter, affiliate - This definition correctly identifies different working models or locations within an organization, which can vary widely depending on the company structure and operational strategy.

3.Green Elk & 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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best implementation approach for Green Elk & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the SAP Enterprise Architect framework, which is based on the TOGAF® ADM, the next steps are:

Reviewing Business, Application/Data, and Technology Architecture artifacts with stakeholders and signing off on first versions. This step involves validating and verifying the architecture designs with the relevant stakeholders, such as business owners, users, developers, and vendors. The goal is to ensure that the architecture designs meet the requirements and expectations of the project, and to obtain formal approval for the first versions of the artifacts.

Using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap. This step involves defining and prioritizing the Transition Architectures, which are intermediate states between the Baseline Architecture (the current situation) and the Target Architecture (the desired future state). The 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. The Architecture Roadmap is a document that outlines the sequence and timing of the Transition Architectures, as well as the deliverables, resources, and risks associated with each one.

Creating first drafts of the required work packages and the Project/Rollout plan. This step involves identifying and defining the work packages, which are units of work that can be assigned to a project team or a vendor for implementation. The work packages specify the scope, objectives, dependencies, assumptions, and acceptance criteria of each unit of work. The Project/Rollout plan is a document that describes how to execute and monitor the work packages, as well as how to manage the change management, quality assurance, and governance aspects of the project.

The other options (B and C) are not correct for the next steps required after the architecture designs have been created, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the steps in the SAP Enterprise Architect framework.

For example:

Option B is not correct because it does not include reviewing and signing off on the first versions of the architecture artifacts with stakeholders, which is an important step to ensure alignment and agreement on the architecture designs. It also does not mention using Transition Architectures to build the Architecture Roadmap, which is a key step to define and prioritize the intermediate states between the Baseline and Target Architectures.

Option C is not correct because it does not follow the SAP Enterprise Architect framework at all. It suggests establishing change management processes for the management of the architecture artifacts, which is something that should be done earlier in the framework, not after creating the architecture designs. It also suggests handing over the artifacts to the implementation partner and rolling out the

project, which is a premature and risky move that does not take into account the need for defining Transition Architectures, work packages, and Project/Rollout plan.

For more information on the SAP Enterprise Architect framework and its phases, you can refer to SAP Enterprise Architect | SAP Learning or SAP Certified Professional - SAP Enterprise Architect.

5.Your company adapts SAP's Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M) as an Integration Solution Playbook. In your role as Lead Enterprise Architect, you are asked to decide which integration approach to take for this solution.

Which of the following approaches is recommended by SAP ISA-M for identifying an integration solution and strategy?

1. Document and review the existing integration (architecture)

2. Scope focus areas, for example future required building blocks

3. Find suitable integration technology for the required building blocks

4. Define Integration best practices and governance processes.

5. Rollout the integration solutions in a staged approach

1. Retrieve the documentation for the solutions that need to be integrated and identify best practices and recommendations for their integration.

2. Assess existing integration components for re-use

3. Identify white spots and find suitable integration solutions that can cover them

4. Define Integration best practices and governance processes

1. Document and review the existing integration (architecture)

2. Scope focus areas, for example future required building blocks

3. Identify architecture relevant use-cases (technology agnostic/clustered in use-case patterns)

4. Map these use case patterns to integration technology

5. Define Integration Best Practices

6. Enable a Practice of Empowerment.

A. 1. Document and review the existing integration (architecture)
2. Scope focus areas, for example future required building blocks
3. Find suitable integration technology for the required building blocks
4. Define Integration best practices and governance processes.
5. Rollout the integration solutions in a staged approach
B. 1. Retrieve the documentation for the solutions that need to be integrated and identify best practices and recommendations for their integration.
2. Assess existing integration components for re-use.

3. Identify white spots and find suitable integration solutions that can cover them.

4. Define Integration best practices and governance processes.

C. 1. Document and review the existing integration (architecture).

2. Scope focus areas, for example future required building blocks

3. Identify architecture relevant use-cases (technology agnostic/clustered in use-case patterns)

4. Map these use case patterns to integration technology.

5. Define Integration Best Practices.

6. Enable a Practice of Empowerment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best answer for the integration approach to take for this solution is C. According to the SAP Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M), which is a methodology offered by SAP that helps enterprise architects define an integration strategy for their organizations and derive related integration guidelines, the recommended approach for identifying an integration solution and strategy is: Document and review the existing integration (architecture). This step involves documenting and analyzing the current state of the integration landscape, including the integration scenarios, technologies, patterns, standards, and governance processes. The goal is to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the existing integration (architecture) and identify the gaps and improvement areas. Scope focus areas, for example future required building blocks. This step involves defining and prioritizing the focus areas for the integration project, such as new or changed business requirements, integration scenarios, or technologies. The focus areas are derived from the gaps and improvement areas identified in the previous step, as well as from the business goals and drivers of the organization. The focus areas are also mapped to future required building blocks, which are logical components that represent the desired capabilities or functionalities of the integration solution.

Identify architecture relevant use-cases (technology agnostic/clustered in use-case patterns). This step involves identifying and describing the use-cases that are relevant for the integration project, such as process integration, data integration, user integration, or thing integration. The use-cases are technology agnostic, meaning that they do not specify any particular technology or service for implementation. The use-cases are also clustered in use-case patterns, which are generic templates that capture the common characteristics and requirements of similar use-cases.

Map these use case patterns to integration technology. This step involves mapping the use-case patterns to suitable integration technologies or services that can implement them. The mapping is based on a set of criteria and decision tables that consider various aspects of the use-case patterns, such as complexity, performance, security, or scalability. The mapping also takes into account the existing or planned integration technologies or services in the organization's landscape.

Define Integration Best Practices. This step involves defining and documenting the best practices and guidelines for designing, developing, testing, deploying, monitoring, and governing the integration solutions. The best practices and guidelines are based on SAP's recommendations and industry standards, as well as on the organization's specific needs and preferences. The best practices and guidelines also cover various aspects of the integration project, such as naming conventions, error handling, logging, tracing, or versioning.

Enable a Practice of Empowerment. This step involves enabling and empowering the different roles and personas involved in the integration project, such as integration architects, developers, testers, operators, or business users. The goal is to foster a culture of collaboration and innovation among the

stakeholders, and to provide them with the necessary skills, tools, and resources to execute their tasks effectively and efficiently.

The other options (A and B) are not correct for the integration approach to take for this solution, because they either skip or misrepresent some of the steps in the SAP Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M). For example:

Option A is not correct because it does not include identifying architecture relevant use-cases (technology agnostic/clustered in use-case patterns), which is a key step to define and categorize the integration requirements in a generic way. It also does not include enabling a practice of empowerment, which is a key step to ensure the success and sustainability of the integration project.

Option B is not correct because it does not include documenting and reviewing the existing integration (architecture), which is a key step to understand the current state of the integration landscape and identify the gaps and improvement areas. It also does not include scoping focus areas or mapping use case patterns to integration technology, which are key steps to define and prioritize the future state of the integration solution.

For more information on the SAP Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M) and its steps, you can refer to SAP Integration Solution Advisory Methodology: Template version 4.0 available now | SAP Blogs or Integration Solution Advisory Methodology (ISA-M): Define Integration Guidelines for Your Organization | SAP Blogs.