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Question: 1

A global enterprise is running SAP ERP Central Component (SAP ECC) workloads on Oracle in an onpremises

environment. The enterprise plans to migrate to SAP S/4HANA on AWS.

The enterprise recently acquired two other companies. One of the acquired companies is running SAP ECC on Oracle as its ERP system. The other acquired company is running an ERP system that is not from SAP. The enterprise wants to consolidate the three ERP systems into one ERP system on SAP S/4HANA on AWS. Not all the data from the acquired companies needs to be migrated to the final ERP system. The enterprise needs to complete this migration with a solution that minimizes cost and maximizes operational efficiency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Perform a lift-and-shift migration of all the systems to AWS. Migrate the ERP system that is not from SAP to SAP ECC. Convert all three systems to SAP S/4HANA by using SAP Software Update Manager (SUM) Database Migration Option (DMO). Consolidate all three SAP S/4HANA systems into a final SAP S/4HANA system. Decommission the other systems.

B. Perform a lift-and-shift migration of one of the systems to AWS. Migrate the enterprise's initial system to SAP HANA, and then perform a conversion to SAP S/4HANA.

Consolidate the two systems from the acquired companies with this SAP S/4HANA system by using the Selective Data Transition approach with SAP Data Management and Landscape Transformation (DMLT).

C. Use SAP Software Update Manager (SUM) Database Migration Option (DMO) with System Move to re-architect

the enterprise's initial system to SAP S/4HANA and to change the platform to AWS. Consolidate

the two systems from the acquired companies with this SAP S/4HANA system by using the Selective Data Transition approach with SAP Data Management and Landscape Transformation (DMLT).

D. Use SAP Software Update Manager (SUM) Database Migration Option (DMO) with System Move to re-architect

all the systems to SAP S/4HANA and to change the platform to AWS. Consolidate all three SAP S/4HANA systems into a final SAP S/4HANA system. Decommission the other systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:

By using the selective data transition approach with DMLT, the enterprise would only need to migrate the data that is needed to the final ERP system, reducing the cost and effort required for the migration.

Additionally, re-architecting the enterprise's initial system to SAP S/4HANA and changing the platform to AWS would allow the enterprise to take advantage of the scalability and cost savings of the cloud, while still consolidating all three ERP systems into a single SAP S/4HANA system.

Question: 2

A global retail company is running its SAP landscape on AWS. Recently the company made changes to its SAP Web Dispatcher architecture. The company added an additional SAP Web Dispatcher for high availability with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to balance the load between the two SAP Web Dispatchers.

When users try to access SAP through the ALB, the system is reachable. However, the SAP backend system is showing an error message. An investigation reveals that the issue is related to SAP session handling and distribution of requests. The company confirmed that the system was working as expected with one

SAP Web Dispatcher. The company replicated the configuration of that SAP Web Dispatcher to the new SAP Web Dispatcher.

How can the company resolve the error?

- A. Maintain persistence by using session cookies. Enable session stickiness (session affinity) on the SAP Web Dispatchers by setting the `wdisp/HTTP/esid_support` parameter to `True`.
- B. Maintain persistence by using session cookies. Enable session stickiness (session affinity) on the ALB.
- C. Turn on host-based routing on the ALB to route traffic between the SAP Web Dispatchers.
- D. Turn on URL-based routing on the ALB to route traffic to the application based on URL.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The error message being displayed is related to SAP session handling and distribution of requests. By using session cookies, the company can maintain persistence of the user's session across requests. By enabling session stickiness on the SAP Web Dispatchers by setting the `wdisp/HTTP/esid_support` parameter to `True`, the company can ensure that requests from the same user are always routed to the same SAP Web Dispatcher. This would resolve the error message that the company is seeing and ensure that the backend system is working as expected with the new SAP Web Dispatcher configuration.

Question: 3

A company hosts its SAP NetWeaver workload on SAP HANA in the AWS Cloud. The SAP NetWeaver application is protected by a cluster solution that uses Red Hat Enterprise Linux High Availability Add-On. The cluster solution uses an overlay IP address to ensure that the high availability cluster is still accessible during failover scenarios.

An SAP solutions architect needs to facilitate the network connection to this overlay IP address from multiple locations. These locations include more than 25 VPCs, other AWS Regions, and the on-premises environment. The company already has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises environment and AWS.

What should the SAP solutions architect do to meet these requirements in the MOST scalable manner?

- A. Use VPC peering between the VPCs to route traffic between them.
- B. Use AWS Transit Gateway to connect the VPCs and on-premises networks together.
- C. Use a Network Load Balancer to route connections to various targets within VPCs.
- D. Deploy a Direct Connect gateway to connect the Direct Connect connection over a private VIF to one or more VPCs in any accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Transit Gateway allows the SAP solutions architect to connect multiple VPCs and on-premises networks together in a scalable manner. It acts as a hub that controls how traffic is routed between the connected networks. By attaching the VPCs and the on-premises environment to the Transit Gateway, the SAP solutions architect can establish a single connection to the overlay IP address in the high availability cluster, ensuring that the cluster is accessible from all locations.

Question: 4

A company is implementing SAP HANA on AWS. According to the company's security policy, SAP backups must be encrypted. Only authorized team members can have the ability to decrypt the SAP backups. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Backup Agent for SAP HANA to create SAP backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. After a backup is created, encrypt the backup by using client-side encryption. Share the encryption key with authorized team members only.
- B. Configure AWS Backup Agent for SAP HANA to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for SAP backups. Create a key policy to grant decryption permission to authorized team members only.
- C. Configure AWS Storage Gateway to transfer SAP backups from a file system to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use an S3 bucket policy to grant decryption permission to authorized team members only.
- D. Configure AWS Backup Agent for SAP HANA to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for SAP backups. Grant object ACL decryption permission to authorized team members only.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is the most operationally efficient solution that meets the company's security policy requirements. AWS KMS is a service that enables you to create and manage encryption keys that are used to encrypt and decrypt data. By configuring AWS Backup Agent for SAP HANA to use AWS KMS for SAP backups, the company can ensure that the backups are encrypted at rest and that only authorized team members have the ability to decrypt them. The key policy allows the company to define which team members are authorized to access the key, so that it can be used to decrypt the backup. This approach is operationally efficient because it does not require the company to manually encrypt and decrypt backups, and it enables the company to manage access to the encryption key through IAM policies, without the need for sharing encryption keys.

Question: 5

A data analysis company has two SAP landscapes that consist of sandbox, development, QA, preproduction, and production servers. One landscape is on Windows and the other landscape is on Red Hat Enterprise Linux. The servers reside in a room in a building that other tenants share.

An SAP solutions architect proposes to migrate the SAP applications to AWS. The SAP solutions architect wants to move the production backups to AWS and wants to make the backups highly available to restore in case of unavailability of an on-premises server.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Take a backup of the production servers. Implement an AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway. Create file shares by using the Storage Gateway Volume Gateway. Copy the backup files to the file shares through NFS and SMB.
- B. Take a backup of the production servers. Send those backups to tape drives. Implement an AWS Storage Gateway Tape Gateway. Send the backups to Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) through the S3 console. Move the backups immediately to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Implement a third-party tool to take images of the SAP application servers and database server. Take regular snapshots at 1-hour intervals. Send the snapshots to Amazon S3 Glacier directly through the S3 Glacier console. Store the same images in different S3 buckets in different AWS Regions.
- D. Take a backup of the production servers. Implement an Amazon S3 File Gateway. Create file shares by using the S3 File Gateway. Copy the backup files to the file shares through NFS and SMB. Map backup files directly to Amazon S3. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to send the backup files to S3 Glacier based on the company's data retention policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Take a backup of the production servers, Implement an Amazon S3 File Gateway, Create file shares by using the S3 File Gateway, Copy the backup files to the file shares through NFS and SMB, Map backup files directly to Amazon S3 and Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to send the backup files to S3 Glacier based on the company's data retention policy. This option is cost-effective because it avoids the need for third-party tools, tape drives and storage gateways, and reduces the amount of time and resources needed for the migration process. Additionally, the S3 lifecycle policy allows you to automate the storage and archiving process and ensure that your data is stored in the most cost-effective way.

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