



PAS-C01^{Q&As}

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**QUESTION 1**

A company's SAP solutions architect needs to design an architecture to deploy a highly available SAP S/4HANA application on AWS. The company requires the SAP NetWeaver ASAP ASCS components and the SAP HANA database components or the application to be highly available. The company will operate the SAP NetWeaver ASCS, SAP NetWeaver PAS, and SAP HANA database components on separate Amazon EC2 instances. Each EC2 instance will run the Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system.

The company's AWS account has a VPC with a CIDR block that uses the 10.0.0.0/24 address block. The VPC contains two subnets. Each subnet is assigned to a different Availability Zone. The company has no other VPCs in this account, and the company has no other AWS accounts.

Which set of overlay IP addresses can the SAP solutions architect use to provide the required highly available architecture?

- A. Two overlay IP addresses: 10.0.0.50 for SAP ASCS and 10.0.0.54 for SAP HANA
- B. Two overlay IP addresses: 192.168.0.50 for SAP ASCS and 192.168.0.54 for SAP HANA
- C. Three overlay IP addresses: 10.0.0.50 for SAP ASCS, 10.0.0.52 for SAP ERS, and 10.0.0.54 for SAP HANA
- D. Three overlay IP addresses: 192.168.0.50 for SAP ASCS, 192.168.0.52 for SAP ERS, and 192.168.0.54 for SAP HANA

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A company is starting a new project to implement an SAP landscape with multiple accounts that belong to multiple teams in the us-east-2 Region. These teams include procurement finance sales and human resources An SAP solutions architect has started designing this new landscape and the AWS account structures

The company wants to use automation as much as possible The company also wants to secure the environment implement federated access to accounts centralize logging and establish cross-account security audits in addition the company's management team needs to receive a top-level summary of policies that are applied to the AWS accounts.

What should the SAP solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to apply SCPs to multiple accounts in multiple Regions. Use an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to check the applied policies in the accounts
- B. Use an AWS Elastic Beanstalk blue green deployment to create IAM policies and apply them to multiple accounts together Use an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to check the applied policies in the accounts
- C. Implement guardrails by using AWS CodeDeploy and AWS CodePipeline to deploy SCPs into each account Use the CodePipeline deployment dashboard to check the applied policies in the accounts
- D. Apply SCPs through AWS Control Tower Use the AWS Control Tower integrated dashboard to check the applied policies in the accounts

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 3**

A company deploys its SAP ERP system on AWS in a highly available configuration across two Availability Zones. The cluster is configured with an overlay IP address and a Network Load Balancer (NLB) to provide access to the SAP application layer to all users. The company's analytics team has created several Operational Data Provisioning (ODP) extractor services for the SAP ERP system.

A highly available ETL system will call the ODP extractor services. The ETL system is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances that are deployed in an analytics VPC in a different AWS account. An SAP solutions architect needs to prevent the ODP extractor services from being used as an attack vector to overload the SAP ERP system.

Which solution will provide the MOST protection for the ODP extractor services?

- A. Configure VPC peering between the SAP VPC and the analytics VPC. Use network ACL rules in the SAP VPC to allow traffic to the NLB from only authorized sources: the analytics VPC CIDR block and the SAP end users' network CIDR block.
- B. Create a transit gateway in the SAP account. Share the transit gateway with the analytics account. Attach the SAP VPC and the analytics VPC to the transit gateway. Use network ACL rules in the SAP VPC to allow traffic to the NLB from only authorized sources: the analytics VPC CIDR block and the SAP end users' network CIDR block.
- C. Configure VPC peering between the SAP VPC and the analytics VPC. Update the NLB security group rules to accept traffic only from authorized sources: the ETL instances CIDR block and the SAP end users' network CIDR block.
- D. Create a VPC endpoint service configuration on the SAP VPC. Specify the NLB in the endpoint configuration. In the analytics account, create an IAM role that has permission to create a connection to the endpoint service. Attach the role to the ETL instances. While logged in to the ETL instances, programmatically create an interface endpoint to the NLB. Accept the request to activate the interface connection.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A company runs core business processes on SAP. The company plans to migrate its SAP workloads to AWS.

Which combination of prerequisite steps must the company take to receive integrated support for SAP on AWS? (Choose three.)

- A. Purchase an AWS Developer Support plan or an AWS Enterprise Support plan.
- B. Purchase an AWS Business Support plan or an AWS Enterprise Support plan.
- C. Enable Amazon CloudWatch detailed monitoring.
- D. Enable Amazon EC2 termination protection.
- E. Configure and run the AWS Data Provider for SAP agent.
- F. Use Reserved Instances for all Amazon EC2 instances that run SAP.

Correct Answer: ACE

**QUESTION 5**

A company is running an SAP on Oracle system on IBM Power architecture in an on-premises data center. The company wants to migrate the SAP system to AWS. The Oracle database is 15 TB in size. The company has set up a 100 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to AWS from the on-premises data center.

Which solution should the company use to migrate the SAP system MOST quickly?

A. Before the migration window build a new installation of the SAP system on AWS by using SAP Software Provisioning Manager. During the migration window export a copy of the SAP system and database by using the heterogeneous system copy process and R3load. Copy the output of the SAP system files to AWS through the Direct Connect connection. Import the SAP system to the new SAP installation on AWS. Switch over to the SAP system on AWS.

B. Before the migration window build a new installation of the SAP system on AWS by using SAP Software Provisioning Manager. Back up the Oracle database by using native Oracle tools. Copy the backup of the Oracle database to AWS through the Direct Connect connection. Import the Oracle database to the new SAP system on AWS. Configure Oracle Data Guard to begin replication. On-premises database log changes from the SAP system to the new AWS system. During the migration window use Oracle to replicate any remaining changes to the Oracle database hosted on AWS. Switch over to the SAP system on AWS.

C. Before the migration window build a new installation of the SAP system on AWS by using SAP Software Provisioning Manager. Create a staging Oracle database on premises to perform Cross Platform Transportable Tablespace (XTTS) conversion on the Oracle database. Take a backup of the converted staging database. Copy the converted backup to AWS through the Direct Connect connection. Import the Oracle database backup to the SAP system on AWS. Take regularly scheduled incremental backups and XTTS conversions of the staging database. Transfer these backups and conversions to the AWS target database. During the migration window, perform a final incremental Oracle backup.

Convert the final Oracle backup by using XTTS. Replay the logs in the target Oracle database hosted on AWS. Switch over to the SAP system on AWS.

D. Before the migration window launch an appropriately sized Amazon EC2 instance on AWS to receive the migrated SAP database. Create an AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) job to take regular snapshots of the on-premises Oracle hosts. Use AWS SMS to copy the snapshot as an AMI to AWS through the Direct Connect connection. Create a new SAP on Oracle system by using the migrated AMI. During the migration window take a final incremental SMS snapshot and copy the snapshot to AWS. Restart the SAP system by using the new up-to-date AMI. Switch over to the SAP system on AWS.

Correct Answer: D

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