



Free Amazon PAS-C01 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company wants to deploy an SAP HANA database on AWS by using AWS Launch Wizard for SAP. An SAP solutions architect needs to run a custom post-deployment script on the Amazon EC2 instance that Launch Wizard provisions.

Which actions can the SAP solutions architect take to provide the post-deployment script in the Launch Wizard console? (Select TWO.)

Options:

- A- Provide the FTP URL of the script
- B- Provide the HTTPS URL of the script on a web server
- C- Provide the Amazon S3 URL of the script
- D- Write the script inline
- E- Upload the script

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

<https://catalog.us-east-1.prod.workshops.aws/workshops/754ba343-2704-404a-8abe-be7b21c4d9d5/en-US/800-other/802-prepostscript>

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

AWS Control Tower is a service that automates the set up of a secure, compliant, multi-account AWS environment. It helps to establish guardrails and automate the deployment of security policies to multiple accounts in a centralized and consistent manner. By using AWS Control Tower, the SAP solutions architect can establish guardrails across all accounts, set up federated access, centralize logging, and establish cross-account security audits. The integrated dashboard in AWS Control Tower allows the management team to receive a top-level summary of policies that are applied to the AWS accounts. This will help the company to meet their requirements of using automation as much as possible, securing the environment and implementing federated access to accounts, centralizing logging and establishing cross-account security audits.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is hosting an SAP HANA database on AWS. The company is automating operational tasks including backup and system refreshes. The company wants to use SAP HANA Studio to perform data backup of an SAP HANA tenant database to a backint interface. The SAP HANA database is running in multi-tenant database container (MDO mode). The company receives the following error message during an attempt to perform the backup.

```
Could not start backup for system <SID> DBC: [447]: backup could not be completed: [110091] Invalid path selection for data backup using backint: /usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/global/hdb/backint/COMPLETE_DATA_BACKUP must start with /usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/global/hdb/backint/DB_<TENANT>.
```

What should an SAP solutions architect do to resolve this issue?

Options:

- A- Set the execute permission for AWS Backint agent binary aws-backint-agent and for the launcher script aws-backint-agent-launcher.sh in the installation directory
- B- Verify the installation steps Create symbolic links (symlinks)
- C- Ensure that the `catalog_backup_using_backint` SAP HANA parameter is set to true Ensure that the `data_backup_parameter_file` and `log_backup_parameter_file` parameters have the correct path location in the global ini file
- D- Add the SAP HANA system to SAP HANA Studio Select multiple container mode and then try to initiate the backup again

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ja_jp/sap/latest/sap-hana/aws-backint-agent-troubleshooting.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is running SAP on anyDB at a remote location that has slow and inconsistent internet connectivity. The company wants to migrate its system to AWS and wants to convert its database to SAP HANA during this process. Because of the inconsistent internet connection the company has not established connectivity between the remote location and the company's VPC in the AWS Cloud.

How should the company perform this migration?

Options:

- A- Migrate by using SAP HANA system replication over the internet connection Specify a public IP address on the target system
- B- Migrate by using SAP Software Update Manager (SUM) Database Migration Option (DMO)

with System Move Use an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device to transfer the SAP export files to AWS

C- Migrate by using SAP HANA system replication with initialization through backup and restore Use an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device to transfer the SAP export files to AWS

D- Migrate by using SAP Software Update Manager (SUM) Database Migration Option (DMO) with System Move Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EPS) to transfer the SAP export files to AWS

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Snowball Edge allows for offline data transfer, which is suitable for cases where there is slow and inconsistent internet connectivity. The data can be transferred to the Snowball Edge device, shipped to the AWS region, and then imported into the new SAP HANA system in the VPC. This is a suitable option for migrating large amounts of data from a remote location to AWS.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sap/latest/sap-hana/migrating-hana-tools.html#migrating-hana-snowball>

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has an SAP environment that runs on AWS. The company wants to enhance security by restricting Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) to IMDSv2 only. The company's current configuration option supports both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2. The security enhancement must not create an SAP outage.

What should the company do before it applies the security enhancement on EC2 instances that are running the SAP environment?

Options:

A- Ensure that the SAP kernel versions are 7.45 or later

B- Ensure that the EC2 instances are Nitro based

C- Ensure that the AWS Data Provider for SAP is installed on each EC2 instance

D- Stop the EC2 instances

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A is correct because ensuring that the SAP kernel versions are 7.45 or later is required to support IMDSv2 only. SAP kernel versions below 7.45 do not support IMDSv2 and will fail to start if IMDSv1 is disabled. The other options are not relevant for the security enhancement and may create an SAP outage. Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/sap-on-aws-technical-deployment-guide/security.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/configuring-instance-metadata-service.html>

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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 convened 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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

This solution uses the Cross Platform Transportable Tablespace (XTTS) feature of Oracle database to migrate the 15 TB Oracle database to AWS. By creating a staging Oracle database on-premises and performing the XTTS conversion on it, the company can create a backup of the database that can be imported directly into the SAP system on AWS. This eliminates the need to perform a full database export and import, which can be time-consuming for large databases. By taking regularly scheduled incremental backups and XTTS conversions of the staging database, the company can keep the AWS target database up-to-date with the on-premises database. During the migration window, a final incremental Oracle backup is taken and the logs are replayed in the target Oracle database hosted on AWS, minimizing downtime. Finally, the company can switch over to the SAP system on AWS.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/awsfor sap/reducing-downtime-with-oracle-xtts-method-for-cross-platform-sap-migrations/>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has deployed SAP workloads on AWS The AWS Data Provider for SAP is installed on the Amazon EC2 instance where the SAP application is running An SAP solutions architect has attached an IAM role to the EC2 instance with the following policy.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AWSDataProvider1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "EC2:DescribeInstances",
        "EC2:DescribeVolumes"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AWSDataProvider2",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::aws-sap-data-provider/config.properties"
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

The AWS Data Provider for SAP is not returning any metrics to the SAP application. Which change should the SAP solutions architect make to the IAM permissions to resolve this issued.

Options:

- A- Add the cloudwatch ListMetrics action to the policy statement with Sid AWSDataProvider1.
- B- Add the cloudwatch GetMetricStatrstics action to the policy statement with Sid AWSDataProvider1
- C- Add the cloudwatch GetMetricStream action (o the policy statement with Sid AWSDataProvider
- D- Add the cloudwatch DescribeAlarmsForMetric action to the policy statement with Sid AWSDataProvider

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The AWS Data Provider for SAP requires the ability to access metrics data in order to return metrics to the SAP application. The IAM policy statement with Sid 'AWSDataProvider1' currently does not have the necessary permissions to access metrics data. The SAP solutions architect should add the cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics action to the policy statement with Sid 'AWSDataProvider1' to grant the necessary permissions for the Data Provider to access metrics

data.

The other actions such as 'EC2:DescribeInstances' and 'EC2:DescribeVolumes' are not related to CloudWatch metrics and only provide the ability to describe EC2 instances and volumes. Actions such as 's3:GetObject' are not related to CloudWatch metrics, it's used to get an object from an S3 bucket. Actions such as 'cloudwatch:ListMetrics' and 'cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmsForMetric' would not be necessary for the AWS Data Provider for SAP to return metrics to the SAP application and it's not related to the problem described.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sap/latest/general/data-provider-troubleshooting.html>

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company wants to migrate its SAP ERP landscape to AWS. The company will use a highly available distributed deployment for the new architecture. Clients will access SAP systems from a local data center through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection that is already in place. An SAP solutions architect needs to design the network access to the SAP production environment.

Which configuration approaches will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

Options:

- A- For the ASCS instance, configure an overlay IP address that is within the production VPC CIDR range. Create an AWS Transit Gateway. Attach the VPN to the transit gateway. Use the transit gateway to route the communications between the local data center and the production VPC. Create a static route on the production VPC to route traffic that is directed to the overlay IP address to the ASCS instance.
- B- For the ASCS instance, configure an overlay IP address that is outside the production VPC CIDR range. Create an AWS Transit Gateway. Attach the VPN to the transit gateway. Use the transit gateway to route the communications between the local data center and the production VPC. Create a static route on the production VPC to route traffic that is directed to the overlay IP address to the ASCS instance.
- C- For the ASCS instance, configure an overlay IP address that is within the production VPC CIDR range. Create a target group that points to the overlay IP address. Create a Network Load Balancer and register the target group. Create a static route on the production VPC to route traffic that is directed to the overlay IP address to the ASCS instance.
- D- For the ASCS instance, configure an overlay IP address that is outside the production VPC CIDR range. Create a target group that points to the overlay IP address. Create a Network Load Balancer, and register the target group. Create a static route on the production VPC to route traffic that is directed to the overlay IP address to the ASCS instance.
- E- For the ASCS instance, configure an overlay IP address that is outside the production VPC CIDR range. Create a target group that points to the overlay IP address. Create an Application Load Balancer and register the target group. Create a static route on the production VPC to

route traffic that is directed to the overlay IP address to the ASCS instance.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Option B is correct because it uses AWS Direct Connect gateway with multiple Direct Connect connections that use a link aggregation group (LAG) between the on-premises data center and AWS. This provides high availability and redundancy for the network connection, as well as increased bandwidth and lower latency. It also allows the use of an overlay IP address that is outside the production VPC CIDR range for the ASCS instance, which is recommended by SAP for high availability.

Option D is correct because it uses two redundant AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections for connectivity between the on-premises data center and AWS. This provides a backup connection in case one of the VPN connections fails. It also allows the use of an overlay IP address that is outside the production VPC CIDR range for the ASCS instance, which is recommended by SAP for high availability.

Option A is incorrect because it uses an overlay IP address that is within the production VPC CIDR range for the ASCS instance, which is not recommended by SAP for high availability. It also uses only one AWS Direct Connect connection, which does not provide redundancy or load balancing for the network connection.

Option C is incorrect because it uses Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system storage between the on-premises data center and AWS, which is not a network configuration for data transfer. It also uses an Application Load Balancer, which does not support TCP protocol for the ASCS instance.

Option E is incorrect because it uses an Application Load Balancer, which does not support TCP protocol for the ASCS instance. It also uses a target group that points to the overlay IP address, which is not necessary for the network access to the ASCS instance.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sap/latest/sap-hana/sap-oip-configuration-steps-for-network-load-balancer.html>

<https://blogs.sap.com/2021/07/26/step-by-step-how-to-cluster-sap-ascs-and-ers-on-windows-in-aws-using-wsfc-with-sios-datakeeper/>

<https://access.redhat.com/articles/3916511>

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