SAP
C_DBADM_2601
SAP Certified - Database Administrator - SAP HANA

Latest Version: 4.0

1. Micro Skill Drill Exam
2. Unified Scenario Exam

Topic: 1
Micro Skill Drill Exam

Question: 1

A consumer goods company runs an on-premises SAP HANA database for core operational processing and uses SAP HANA Cloud for newer analytical workloads. During a scheduled maintenance window, the database administrator completes preparatory upgrade steps on the on-premises system, but the post-maintenance validation shows that the database services are available while the planned upgrade state has not been reached consistently.
One lifecycle check still reports the previous software level, and dependent validation tasks remain blocked. The operations lead wants the issue resolved within the same window without introducing unnecessary rollback risk. The team can use both administration interfaces and command-level tooling, but they must confirm the upgrade state before handing the system back.
What is the best next action?
Response:

A. Restart the full database landscape again and assume the remaining lifecycle indicator will update after all services come back online.
B. Proceed with handover because service availability is the primary success criterion and version alignment can be verified later.
C. Validate the incomplete lifecycle step, confirm which upgrade phase did not finalize correctly, and complete that phase before release.
D. Restore the pre-maintenance backup immediately because any lifecycle mismatch means the upgrade attempt has already failed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
The artifact is not a simple outage. Services are available, but the lifecycle state is inconsistent because one check still shows the prior software level. The correct response is to validate which upgrade phase did not complete and finish that phase before release. This addresses the upstream dependency: lifecycle completion must align with runtime availability before validation tasks can succeed.

Question: 2

A food processing company is preparing for a weekend resilience test in a mixed SAP HANA landscape. The on-premises database supports operational processing, while a SAP HANA Cloud database is used

for planning and analysis. During the pre-test review, administrators confirm that backup jobs finished on schedule and recent recovery documentation is available.
However, the validation team notices that the documented recovery sequence was not updated after a recent administration change, and the current procedure now assumes an execution order that no longer matches the active landscape. The continuity lead wants the gap corrected before the test starts, but without redesigning the full recovery model.
What is the best next action?
Response:

A. Start the resilience test anyway because successful backup completion is the main indicator of recovery readiness.
B. Update the recovery sequence so it reflects the current operational order and validate that the documented steps still support the required recovery objective.
C. Create another full backup immediately because a fresher backup point reduces the effect of any documentation gap.
D. Postpone all recovery testing until the entire mixed-landscape continuity approach can be rewritten from the ground up.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The issue is not missing backups. The observable gap is that the documented recovery sequence no longer matches the current operational order after an administration change. Recovery readiness depends on both valid backup assets and a valid execution sequence. Updating the sequence and validating that it still meets the recovery objective closes the immediate continuity risk without expanding scope too far.

Question: 3

A manufacturing firm uses SAP HANA Cloud for analytics and an on-premises SAP HANA system for operational reporting. After a weekend parameter change, users report that a recurring operational report now completes, but much more slowly than before. Monitoring shows the database is available, CPU is elevated during the report window, and memory consumption remains within expected limits. A junior administrator proposes increasing system resources immediately.
The team lead wants the least disruptive action first because the slowdown affects only one workload pattern, not the entire database. The administrators can review runtime indicators and configuration settings through the available administration tools.
Which action is the best first step?
Response:

A. Increase database resources first because the higher CPU usage proves the current sizing is no longer sufficient.
B. Roll back the recent parameter change immediately without validating whether it is linked to the report slowdown.
C. Compare the changed configuration with current workload behavior and validate whether the parameter shift altered execution characteristics for that report pattern.

D. Restart the affected database so that the report executes with a clean runtime state and lower CPU utilization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
The artifact pattern is selective degradation: one recurring report slows down, while the database remains available and memory stays normal. That points to a configuration-to-execution effect, not a broad platform failure. The best first step is to correlate the recent parameter change with workload behavior and validate whether execution characteristics changed for that report pattern. This keeps disruption low and follows the constraint of targeted diagnosis before broad corrective action.

Question: 4

A regional industrial packaging company is rehearsing migration from SAP HANA on-premises to SAP HANA Cloud. The transfer finishes, and the target database can be queried. During validation, the administrator finds that the migration report confirms object counts but does not include evidence that the required post-migration administration checks were executed from SAP HANA Cloud tooling. The project manager wants to approve the rehearsal because the transfer count matches the source count. The constraint is that the migration wave must prove both transferred content and target administration readiness. The organization is using phased modernization, so the validation pattern must be repeatable for later waves.
Which recommendation is most appropriate?
Response:

A. Approve the rehearsal because matching object counts prove that the migrated SAP HANA Cloud target is ready.
B. Repeat the transfer with the same source scope so the object-count match can be confirmed a second time.
C. Defer target administration checks until after production cutover to keep the phased migration schedule intact.
D. Execute and record post-migration administration checks from the SAP HANA Cloud tooling, then approve only if content and administration evidence both pass.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Feedback:
This completes the target validation layer required for migration readiness. Recording SAP HANA Cloud administration checks together with transfer evidence confirms that content movement, target tooling, operational readiness, and repeatable migration evidence are aligned.

Question: 5

A regional equipment leasing company uses SAP HANA for contract analytics. The administrator performs a recovery rehearsal in a validation environment. The restore completes, but the validation notes show that the backup set was selected manually from an older catalog entry rather than from the recovery point required by the operations policy. The recovered database opens successfully, and the business analyst confirms that sample reports can run.
The constraint is that the administrator must prove recovery readiness for the required point, not merely demonstrate that some backup can be restored. The rehearsal result will be used to approve the next backup policy review.
Which action best corrects the recovery validation?
Response:

A. Accept the rehearsal because the database opened successfully and reports can run after restore.
B. Identify the backup chain for the required recovery point, rerun the restore from that chain, and validate the recovered state.
C. Create a new manual backup and use it as the recovery baseline for the backup policy review.
D. Repeat the same restore and add more sample report checks to prove the recovered database is usable.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This corrects the recovery evidence at the backup-chain selection layer. Restoring from the required recovery point and validating the recovered state confirms that catalog selection, backup retrieval, recovery execution, and policy evidence are aligned.

Question: 6

A regional cold-chain logistics company uses SAP HANA for shipment temperature analytics. The backup schedule runs successfully, and SAP HANA cockpit shows recent backup entries. During a recovery readiness review, the administrator finds that the validation environment can read the data backup file but cannot access the related catalog metadata needed to select the correct recovery sequence. The operations team suggests restoring directly from the visible data backup because the file itself is available.
The constraint is that the administrator must validate a controlled recovery process, including correct backup selection and recovery sequence evidence. The team cannot approve readiness based only on the presence of a backup file.
Which action best supports recovery readiness validation?
Response:

A. Restore directly from the visible data backup file and treat successful database opening as sufficient validation.
B. Restore access to the required backup catalog metadata, select the correct recovery sequence, and rerun the recovery validation.
C. Create a new data backup and ignore the earlier catalog metadata because a newer file is easier to identify.
D. Increase backup frequency so future recovery tests have more visible backup files to choose from.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
This corrects the metadata dependency needed for controlled recovery. Restoring catalog access, selecting the correct sequence, and rerunning validation confirms that artifact retrieval, recovery selection, execution, and readiness evidence are aligned.

Question: 7

A digital publishing company operates SAP HANA for subscriber activity reporting. Users report that dashboards are available, but refresh times vary sharply during the morning reporting window. SAP HANA cockpit shows no service outage, while monitoring history shows a recurring peak in expensive statement activity from a reporting workload. The database team is asked to increase system capacity immediately because the reports are business-critical.
The constraint is that the administrator must identify the execution pattern before recommending a capacity or scheduling change. The business requires stable refresh times, but the system must remain available during investigation.
Which action best fits the observed performance evidence?
Response:

A. Increase capacity immediately because dashboard variability always indicates insufficient database resources.
B. Disable the reporting workload until the next maintenance window so all expensive statements are removed from the system.
C. Review the expensive statement pattern and workload timing, then apply a targeted scheduling or workload adjustment based on validated evidence.
D. Restart SAP HANA during the reporting window so existing expensive statements are cleared before users refresh dashboards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This acts on the monitored execution evidence before changing the operating model. Reviewing expensive statement behavior and timing supports a targeted correction that links workload activity, resource use, and dashboard refresh validation.

Question: 8

A public-sector research organization is rehearsing migration from an SAP HANA on-premises database to SAP HANA Cloud. The migration tool can connect to the source database, and the cloud target is available. During the rehearsal, the extraction step starts but stops when it attempts to read required administration-level metadat

a. The project coordinator suggests using a broader technical user immediately so the migration timeline is not delayed.
The constraint is that the administrator must keep the migration controlled while ensuring the migration identity has the required scope for extraction and validation. The organization wants the first cloud migration wave to be repeatable for later databases.
What is the best next action?
Response:
A. Continue the rehearsal with the current identity because source connectivity confirms enough access for migration execution.
B. Switch to an unrestricted technical identity so the extraction can complete without further authorization review.
C. Adjust the migration identity to include the required administration-level access, document the scope, and rerun the rehearsal validation.
D. Export only the application data first and defer metadata validation until after the SAP HANA Cloud target is populated.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This corrects the access-scope dependency at the appropriate layer before rerunning execution. Documenting and validating the required administration-level access supports a repeatable migration pattern for later SAP HANA Cloud waves.

Question: 9

A regional specialty foods company is rehearsing a phased move from SAP HANA on-premises to SAP HANA Cloud. The migration transfer completes, and database explorer can query the cloud target. During validation, the administrator finds that the cloud-side backup review was performed before the imported content was available, while monitoring review was performed after import. The project lead wants approval because both checks appear in the workbook.
The constraint is that the migration wave must prove target administration readiness after the migrated state exists. The team needs repeatable validation evidence for later waves, not a checklist that mixes pre-import and post-import states.
What should the administrator recommend?
Response:

A. Approve the rehearsal because both backup review and monitoring review are present in the validation workbook.
B. Repeat the target-side backup review after import, confirm monitoring evidence for the same migrated state, and approve only if both pass.
C. Repeat only the data transfer because the timing mismatch indicates that the imported content may not have reached the cloud target.
D. Defer backup review until after production cutover because monitoring was already validated after import.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This corrects the validation timing dependency at the target administration layer. Repeating backup review after import and confirming monitoring against the same migrated state aligns transfer completion, target operations, resilience evidence, and repeatable approval criteria.

Question: 10

A marine logistics company completes routine morning administration on an on-premises SAP HANA environment while dependent analytics continue in SAP HANA Cloud. The instance is reachable, core services respond, and no broad outage is visible. However, one administrator cannot complete a required operational action on a database that other team members can review successfully.
The failed action appears only in one support role during a narrowed maintenance step. A colleague proposes repeating the action through a broader administrative account so the schedule is not delayed. The operations supervisor wants the issue resolved in a way that restores correct execution scope rather than bypassing it.
What is the best next action?
Response:

A. Execute the task through a broader administrative account because completing the operation on time is the main objective.
B. Restart the database because role-specific execution failure usually indicates a short-lived runtime inconsistency.
C. Validate whether the affected support role still has the required execution scope for that operational action and correct that scope before retrying.
D. Delay the action until the next maintenance cycle because other administrators can still review the database successfully.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Feedback:
This is the second-order cause drill in this batch. The symptom is one failed operational action, but the evidence shows the database is reachable and other team members can review it. That means the failure is likely not at the platform layer. The upstream dependency is execution scope for the affected support role. Validating and correcting that scope restores proper administration behavior without masking the root cause.
Topic: 2
Unified Scenario Exam

Question: 11

Unified Scenario: Healthcare SAP HANA Recovery Readiness Scenario
CHALLENGE 1 — Recovery Review Configuration Traceability

During recovery readiness review, scheduling test users can open appointment backlog reports from both SAP HANA systems. The newly installed validation database has its active configuration documented, but the upgraded reporting system has one post-upgrade value recorded only in a maintenance handover log. What should the administrator do before accepting the readiness comparison?
Response:

A. Accept the comparison because both systems return the required reports during review.
B. Reconcile the handover-log value into the upgraded system's current administration record.
C. Remove the documented value from the validation database record so both systems appear aligned.
D. Continue the review and check the handover log only if users report inconsistent results.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The administrator should reconcile the handover-log value into the current administration record before accepting the comparison. Report access does not prove that both SAP HANA systems are being evaluated against documented active states.

Question: 12

Unified Scenario: Healthcare SAP HANA Recovery Readiness Scenario
CHALLENGE 1 — Recovery Review Configuration Traceability
The recovery review coordinator wants to accept the comparison because patient-flow reports opened successfully. The database team later confirms that the upgraded reporting system's administration record does not reflect the configuration state used during testing. Which decision best supports readiness-quality evidence?
Response:

A. Use the comparison because report opening is sufficient evidence for operational sign-off.
B. Update the administration record and reassess the readiness comparison against the confirmed state.
C. Replace the upgraded system record with the SAP HANA Cloud provisioning record.
D. Treat the missing configuration evidence as unrelated because the review focuses on report access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The administration record should be updated and the readiness comparison reassessed against the confirmed state. This preserves the dependency between configuration evidence and the reporting conclusion used for operational sign-off.

Question: 13

Unified Scenario: Healthcare SAP HANA Recovery Readiness Scenario

CHALLENGE 2 — Maintenance Simulation Monitoring Baseline
Patient-flow analytics varied during the planned maintenance simulation, and the clinical operations lead requests tuning before the readiness review closes. The monitoring baseline has not been fully captured, and some thresholds still reflect the earlier steady-state reporting profile. What should the database owner do first?
Response:

A. Apply tuning immediately because patient-flow analytics affects operational readiness.
B. Capture the current monitoring baseline and validate threshold relevance before tuning.
C. Disable maintenance simulation alerts so the review focuses only on report completion.
D. Move the tuning decision to SAP HANA Cloud because future analytics may migrate there.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
The database owner should capture the baseline and validate threshold relevance before tuning. This prevents performance changes from obscuring the current readiness evidence.

Question: 14

Unified Scenario: Healthcare SAP HANA Recovery Readiness Scenario
CHALLENGE 2 — Maintenance Simulation Monitoring Baseline
The database team can tune workload-related settings now to improve patient-flow analytics or preserve monitoring evidence first and tune only if current evidence supports it. Which option best balances performance and evidence quality?
Response:

A. Tune now and use the improved response time as the main readiness measure.
B. Preserve baseline monitoring evidence first, then approve tuning if current evidence supports it.
C. Reject all tuning until the SAP HANA Cloud migration phase begins.
D. Replace monitoring review with clinical operations feedback because the dashboard is business-facing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Feedback:
Preserving baseline monitoring evidence first is most defensible because tuning should follow current evidence. This balances performance improvement with reliable readiness evidence for later comparison.

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