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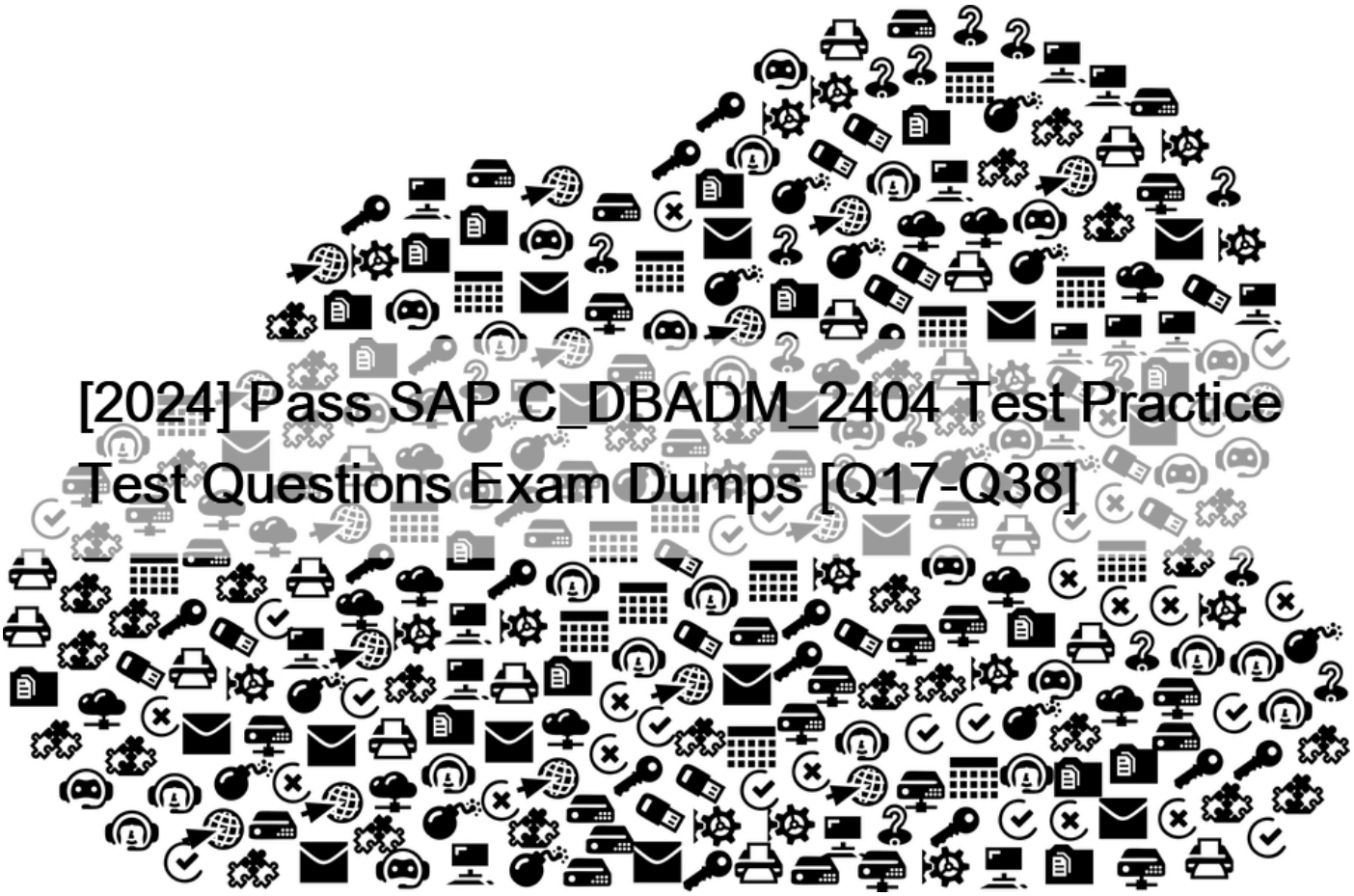

[2024] Pass SAP C_DBADM_2404 Test Practice Test Questions Exam Dumps
Verified C_DBADM_2404 dumps Q&As - C_DBADM_2404 dumps with Correct Answers

SAP C_DBADM_2404 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Database Security: This topic explains the SAP HANA database system security concepts. Furthermore, it delves into setup audit policies.Topic 2- Provisioning SAP HANA: This topic discusses how to accomplish sizing and provisioning tasks for different SAP HANA deployment options.Topic 3- SAP HANA Architecture: In this topic, questions about describing SAP HANA database system architecture appear.Topic 4- Database Administration: It focuses on how to perform daily tasks related to database administration tasks on SAP HANA.Topic 5- User Management: It explains how to create SAP HANA user groups, users, roles to set up database access management.

NO.17 What is the primary use of the SQL Trace tool in SAP HANA?

* User authentication
* Performance tuning
* Backup operations

* Data modeling

NO.18 You want to implement a 28-day backup cycle. Which scenario uses the least storage?
* Full back up, differential backup, log backup
* Incremental backup, log backup
* Full back up, log backup
* Full back up, incremental backup, log backup
The scenario that uses the least storage for a 28-day backup cycle would be:

* Incremental backup, log backup: Incremental backups store only the changes since the last backup, significantly reducing the amount of storage required compared to full backups.

References=This backup strategy is recommended in SAP HANA backup and recovery guides, which highlight the efficiency of combining incremental backups with log backups to minimize storage use while ensuring data integrity.

Backup and Recovery

NO.19 Which storage tier is used to manage rarely changing, persistent data?
* Replica
* Data lake
* Native storage extension
* WORM device
The storage tier used to manage rarely changing, persistent data within SAP HANA is the Native Storage Extension (NSE). NSE is designed to:

* Native storage extension (C): Extend the in-memory capabilities of SAP HANA to include disk-based storage, effectively managing larger data volumes that do not fit into memory or do not require the high performance of in-memory processing. NSE allows for cost-effective data management and storage optimization by placing less frequently accessed, non-volatile data on lower-cost, slower disk storage while maintaining seamless access and integration with the in-memory data. This capability supports scenarios where data is infrequently accessed but still needs to be readily available within the SAP HANA environment, without the need for external storage solutions like data lakes (B) or specialized hardware such as WORM devices (D).

References= SAP HANA documentation on data tiering options provides insights into how NSE works as an integral part of the data management strategy, focusing on cost-efficiency and resource optimization.

User Management

NO.20 What options do you have when deploying an SAP HANA Cloud, SAP HANA database with an integrated data lake? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Create an SAP HANA Cloud database with a separate data lake.
* Create an SAP HANA Cloud database with the data lake on premise.
* Create an SAP HANA Cloud database and later add a data lake.
* Create an SAP HANA Cloud database and include a data lake in one step.

NO.21 From which sources can you import catalog objects when using the SAP HANA database explorer?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Data lake files
* Local computer
* Google Cloud Storage

* HPE GreenLake
* IBM public cloud

NO.22 How can you start an SAP HANA Cloud database instance using the command line?
* alter system start database <DATABASE_NAME>
* cf update-service <SERVICE_INSTANCE> -c “{ “data”: {“service Stopped”: false}}”
* sapcontrol -nr <INSTANCE_NUMBER>-function StartSystem
* of start <APPLICATION_NAME>

To start an SAP HANA Cloud database instance using the command line, the correct command is:

* cf update-service <SERVICE_INSTANCE> -c “{ “data”: {“service Stopped”: false}}”This command utilizes the Cloud Foundry CLI to update the service instance configuration, effectively starting the database if it has been previously stopped.

References=This command and its usage are part of the Cloud Foundry CLI documentation related to managing services in a cloud environment, which is detailed in the SAP Cloud Platform documentation.

Database Administration

NO.23 You want to use the multi-environment database administration tools to administer an SAP HANA Cloud, SAP HANA database instance. Which SAP BTP entitlement service plans do you need?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* hana
* relational data lake
* multi-environment tools
* tools

To use multi-environment database administration tools for administering an SAP HANA Cloud, SAP HANA database instance, the required SAP BTP entitlement service plans include:

* hana: This plan provides the core database services and capabilities necessary for database operation and management.

* multi-environment tools: This plan specifically includes tools that are designed to operate across different database environments, facilitating cross-environment management and integration.

These plans ensure access to the necessary tools and resources for effective database administration across multiple environments.

References=SAP Business Technology Platform documentation and service plan descriptions typically outline the required entitlements and their respective capabilities, emphasizing the importance of specific service plans for administrative tasks.

Database Administration

NO.24 You want to change a standard user account into a restricted user account.

Which attributes do you need to adjust? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Disable ODBC/JDBC Access must be set to “Yes”.
* Authorization method must be set to “LDAP”.
* Creation of Objects in Own Schema must be set to “No”.
* User Group must be set to “Restricted”.

* PUBLIC role must be set to “No”.

NO.25 Which prerequisites must be fulfilled when recovering a tenant database? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* The tenant database must be stopped before the recovery starts.
* The logon credentials of the system database user must be available.
* The logon credentials of the <sid>adm user must be available.
* The whole system must be shut down before the recovery starts.

NO.26 Which database objects can you manipulate if you have the object privilege activity ALL PRIVILEGES? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Functions
* Views
* Procedures
* Schemas

NO.27 Which database objects can you manipulate if you have the object privilege activity ALL PRIVILEGES?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Functions
* Views
* Procedures
* Schemas

Holding the object privilege “ALL PRIVILEGES” in SAP HANA provides a user with the ability to perform all available actions on specified database objects. Specifically:

* Functions: Users can create, execute, alter, and drop functions within the database, allowing for complex operations and calculations to be encapsulated within callable routines.

* Procedures: These are sets of SQL statements grouped into logical units and stored in the database.

With “ALL PRIVILEGES”, a user can create, execute, modify, and delete stored procedures.

References=This information aligns with SAP HANA security model guidelines which discuss object privileges and their impact on database objects such as functions and procedures.

User Management

NO.28 Which object types are stored in an SAP HANA catalog? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Cubes
* HDI containers
* Agents
* Cockpit roles
* JSON collections

The SAP HANA catalog stores various object types including:A. Cubes, which are multidimensional data structures optimized for query operations in analytical scenarios.C. Agents, which are components or processes that interact with the database for specific tasks like data integration, monitoring, or administration.E. JSON collections, which represent structured data storage formatted as JSON, utilized within database applications for handling semi-structured data.HDI containers and Cockpit roles are managed differently within the SAP HANA environment, with HDI containers being part of the deployment infrastructure and Cockpit roles associated with administrative interfaces rather than the catalog.References= SAP HANA SQL and System Views Reference, which details the types of objects maintained within the SAP HANA catalog and their roles within the database system.

SAP HANA Architecture

NO.29 What attributes can you control when creating an SAP HANA Cloud, data lake instance? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Automatic backup creation
* Availability zone
* Number of coordinators
* Compatibility with SAP IQ
* Compatibility with Apache Hadoop

When creating an SAP HANA Cloud, data lake instance, you can control the following attributes:

* Automatic backup creation: This feature allows you to configure the system to automatically manage the creation of backups, ensuring data durability and simplifying disaster recovery processes.

* Availability zone: You can select the geographic availability zone where the data lake is hosted to meet local regulations and optimize latency for users and applications.

* Number of coordinators: Adjusting the number of coordinators can optimize the processing and management of queries and transactions, directly impacting the performance of the data lake.

References=These configuration options are standard when setting up an SAP HANA Cloud, data lake instance, as detailed in the SAP HANA Cloud provisioning and management guides available on the SAP Help Portal.

Provisioning SAP HANA

NO.30 What can you assign to a user with the app in the SAP HANA cockpit? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* LDAP identity provider
* Scopes
* LDAP authorization mode
* User group

NO.31 Which database storage technology does native storage extension utilize in SAP HANA Cloud?
* Dynamic tiering
* Disk-based
* In-memory
* Extension node

In SAP HANA Cloud, native storage extension utilizes dynamic tiering. This approach integrates dynamic tiering by extending in-memory tables with disk-based storage, allowing data to be managed across different storage tiers. Dynamic tiering is particularly effective for managing large volumes of data where not all data needs to reside in memory, thus balancing performance with cost efficiency.References= SAP HANA Cloud documentation on storage and data management, which explains the functionality and benefits of using dynamic tiering within the database system.

SAP HANA Architecture

NO.32 Which types of SAP HANA Cloud instance can you provision in an SAP BTP account? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* SAP HANA database
* SAP SQL Anywhere
* SAP IQ

* Data lake

NO.33 Which data stores are activated by default when you provision an SAP HANA Cloud, SAP HANA database? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Native storage extension
* In-memory
* Data lake
* Hadoop distributed file system

NO.34 Which storage tier is used to manage rarely changing, persistent data?
* Replica
* Data lake
* Native storage extension
* WORM device

NO.35 Which hardware KPIs do you need to size before performing a tailored data center integration (TDI) installation for a productive SAP HANA database system? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* DRAM required for the static data memory area
* Total disk space required for the log volume
* Persistent memory (PMEM) required for backups
* Network bandwidth for the storage zone

For a tailored data center integration (TDI) installation of a productive SAP HANA database system, it is essential to size the following hardware KPIs:A. DRAM required for the static data memory area, as it determines the amount of main memory needed to hold the active dataset of the SAP HANA database in memory for fast processing.B. Total disk space required for the log volume, which is crucial for maintaining the log entries that record all transactions and database changes, necessary for recovery and durability.Persistent memory (PMEM) for backups and network bandwidth for the storage zone, while important in their own right, are not directly related to initial sizing criteria for DRAM and disk space as per SAP HANA TDI guidelines.References= SAP HANA Tailored Datacenter Integration (TDI) guide which includes details on sizing and planning infrastructure for deploying SAP HANA.

SAP HANA Architecture

NO.36 Which actions can you only choose when using the resident HDBLCM tool as root user? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* rename_system
* unregister_system
* update_host
* configure_internal_network

NO.37 Which user is assigned by default when you provision a data lake in SAP HANA Cloud?
* SYSTEM
* DBADMIN
* COCKPIT MONITOR
* HDLADMIN

In the context of provisioning a data lake in SAP HANA Cloud, the default user assigned isHDLADMIN. This user is specifically designed to manage and operate within the data lake environment, providing administrative privileges necessary for managing the data lake’s database objects and configurations.

References=The role and capabilities of the HDLADMIN user are typically outlined in SAP HANA Cloud data lake documentation and provisioning guides, which specify default users and their roles within different SAP HANA Cloud scenarios.

Database Administration

NO.38 What possibilities do you have when upgrading an SAP HANA Cloud, SAP HANA database instance?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Upgrade the replica first
* Select the version to
* install Upgrade without restart
* Revert to a previous version