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Exam : C_DBADM

**Title : SAP Certified - Database
Administrator - SAP HANA**

Version : DEMO

1.A regional education services provider is rehearsing a move from SAP HANA on-premises to SAP HANA Cloud. The rehearsal export completes, and the target database is reachable. During validation, the administrator finds that the migration checklist confirms data transfer but does not include a verified rollback reference for the source system if post-migration administration checks fail. The project manager wants to proceed because the transfer finished within the allowed window.

The constraint is that the administrator must support phased modernization without approving a migration wave that lacks recoverability evidence. The production decision must include both successful transfer and a validated fallback position.

Which recommendation is most appropriate?

- A. Proceed with approval because the rehearsal export completed and the SAP HANA Cloud target is reachable.
- B. Repeat the export with a smaller dataset so the transfer can finish faster during the production window.
- C. Approve the migration and create the rollback reference only if post-migration checks fail after cutover.
- D. Add rollback-reference validation to the rehearsal evidence, then repeat the decision only after transfer, target checks, and fallback readiness are confirmed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Feedback:

This resolves the migration readiness gap while preserving phased modernization. Validating transfer, target administration checks, and fallback readiness ensures the migration wave has both execution evidence and recoverability support.

2.A regional scientific instruments company is planning an incremental migration rehearsal from SAP HANA on-premises to SAP HANA Cloud. The source system export completes, and the cloud target is reachable in database explorer. Before import approval, the administrator discovers that the migration worksheet records the target connection test but does not record whether the target administration baseline was captured before loading migrated data. The project lead wants to continue because target access is confirmed.

The constraint is that the rehearsal must preserve a clean before-and-after comparison for the cloud target. The team must be able to distinguish pre-import target readiness from post-import migrated-state validation.

- A. Continue with import because database explorer confirms the SAP HANA Cloud target is reachable.
- B. Repeat the source export because missing target baseline evidence means the source data is unreliable.
- C. Capture the target administration baseline before import, then record post-import validation separately for the migrated state.
- D. Defer the target baseline until after import because the migrated state is the only state that matters for approval.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Feedback:

This resolves the migration validation sequencing gap. Capturing the pre-import administration baseline

and recording post-import evidence separately aligns target readiness, import execution, migrated-state validation, and repeatable migration controls.

3.A regional beverage distributor is preparing an SAP HANA installation acceptance activity for a new on-premises reporting database. The database installation finishes without error, and SAP HANA cockpit shows the system as available. During acceptance review, the administrator notices that the installed database was recorded against the correct host group, but the lifecycle worksheet still lists the previous software package reference from an earlier rehearsal. The deployment lead wants to approve acceptance because the running database is accessible.

The constraint is that the administrator must prove the accepted installation record matches the actual installed lifecycle state. Approval cannot rely only on runtime availability when the lifecycle reference in the worksheet is inconsistent.

Which action best resolves the installation acceptance gap?

- A. Approve the installation because SAP HANA cockpit shows the database as available and the installation completed without error.
- B. Replace the lifecycle worksheet reference with the actual installed package evidence, validate the acceptance record, and approve only after the worksheet matches the system state.
- C. Restart the database so SAP HANA cockpit can refresh the package information shown in the acceptance worksheet.
- D. Keep the earlier package reference because it belongs to the same installation rehearsal sequence.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Feedback:

This corrects the lifecycle evidence layer before acceptance. Updating the worksheet with the actual installed package evidence and validating the record aligns installation completion, lifecycle reference, system state, and approval evidence.

4.A regional airport operator maintains SAP HANA for operational analytics while preparing an administration model that covers an on-premises database and an SAP HANA Cloud target. During a readiness review, SAP HANA cockpit confirms the on-premises database is available, while SAP HANA Cloud Central confirms that the cloud target is provisioned. However, the review evidence does not identify which environment owns backup monitoring, daily administration checks, or migration rehearsal validation.

The constraint is that the administrator must prevent unclear operational ownership before the next handover meeting. The team must keep both environments in scope without treating tool visibility as proof that administration responsibilities are correctly assigned.

Which action best addresses the ownership ambiguity?

- A. Assign each administration activity to the correct SAP HANA environment and validate the evidence source for each responsibility.
- B. Approve the handover because both environments are visible in their respective SAP administration tools.
- C. Use the on-premises database as the single administration reference until the migration project is fully completed.
- D. Remove the cloud target from the readiness review because it is not yet supporting the active

workload.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Feedback:

This resolves the ambiguity at the operational ownership layer. Mapping each administration activity to the correct environment and validating the evidence source ensures that availability, backup monitoring, daily checks, and migration validation are not mixed across SAP HANA targets.

5.A media analytics provider is documenting the administration model for SAP HANA across an on-premises system and an SAP HANA Cloud environment. During validation, an administrator records that monitoring, backup review, and database explorer checks are being performed from different tools without a clear statement of which environment each evidence item represents. The cloud instance is available, and the on-premises system is also active for the current reporting workload.

The constraint is that the administration handover must distinguish environment-specific evidence before operational ownership changes. The team must avoid accepting mixed proof that combines cloud availability with on-premises operational checks.

Which action best supports a reliable handover?

- A. Create a validation record that maps each tool output to the specific SAP HANA environment before accepting the handover.
- B. Use the cloud availability status as the primary handover evidence because the modernization target is available.
- C. Combine all successful checks into one operations summary because both environments belong to the SAP HANA landscape.
- D. Delay all validation until the on-premises workload is migrated so only one environment remains active.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Feedback:

This resolves the evidence classification problem at the landscape validation layer. Mapping each tool output to its environment ensures that availability, monitoring, and administrative checks prove the correct SAP HANA system state before ownership changes.