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Exam : **C-TADM-23**

Title : Certified Technology
Consultant - SAP S/4HANA
System Administration

Vendor : SAP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 When performing a local client copy, which client copy profiles are available? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question

- A.** Customizing, User Master Records and User Variants
- B.** Application Data and User Master Data
- C.** User Master Records and Authorization Profiles
- D.** Customizing Including Cross-Client Customizing
- E.** All Client-Specific Data w/o Change Documents

Answer: A C E

Explanation:

Local client copy in SAP S/4HANA is a process used to copy data within the same SAP system from one client to another. The client copy profiles determine the type of data that will be copied. The available profiles include:

- * **A. Customizing, User Master Records, and User Variants:** This profile allows for the copying of customization settings, user master records (which include user login details and authorizations), and user-specific settings and variants for reports and screens. This profile is typically used when setting up a new client that needs to inherit specific configurations and user settings from an existing client.
 - * **C. User Master Records and Authorization Profiles:** This profile focuses on copying only the user master data and their associated authorization profiles. It's particularly useful when the aim is to replicate user access rights and roles without transferring other system data or customizations.
 - * **E. All Client-Specific Data w/o Change Documents:** This comprehensive profile copies all data specific to a client, excluding change documents. Change documents log changes made to certain objects in the system and might not always be necessary or desirable to copy, especially in testing or * sandbox environments where the focus is on the current state rather than the change history.
- These profiles provide the flexibility to perform client copies tailored to specific needs, whether for testing, training, or system setup purposes, ensuring that only the required data is transferred.

NO.2 In an AS ABAP-based SAP system, where is the lock table stored?

- A.** Database of the SAP system
- B.** File system of the Primary Application Server instance
- C.** Main memory of the host of the Primary Application Server instance
- D.** Main memory of the host of the Central Services instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an AS ABAP-based SAP system, the lock table plays a crucial role in managing data consistency by preventing simultaneous write access to the same data by different transactions. The lock table is stored in:

- * **D. Main memory of the host of the Central Services instance:** The Central Services instance of an SAP system includes services like the Message Server and Enqueue Server. The lock table, managed by the Enqueue Server, resides in the main memory of the host running the Central Services instance. This placement is strategic because it allows for fast access to lock information, minimizing latency and ensuring that locks can be quickly granted and released. Storing the lock table in memory rather than on disk or in the database ensures high-performance lock management, which is critical for maintaining the system's overall responsiveness and stability.
- This architecture underscores the importance of efficient lock management in ensuring data integrity and system reliability, particularly in environments with high transaction volumes.

NO.3 Which parameters are mandatory when using the HDBLCM tool to install the SAP HANA database system in batch mode? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Data and log path
- B. Installation path
- C. SAP HANA System ID (SID)
- D. Password of user sapadm

Answer: C D

NO.4 At system start, what is the correct parameter evaluation sequence in an AS Java-based SAP system? (Note: the entries are sorted by read sequence).

- A. 1 Template custom
2 Instance custom
3 Template default
4 Instance default
- B. 1. Template default
2 Template custom
3. Instance default
4. Instance custom
- C. 1 Instance default
2. Instance custom
3. Template default
4. Template custom
- D. 1 Instance custom
2 Instance default
3. Template custom 4 Template default

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an AS Java-based SAP system, parameters are used to configure system behavior. The correct sequence of parameter evaluation at system start is crucial for the system to adopt the desired configurations properly. The sequence is as follows:

* B. 1. Template default, 2. Template custom, 3. Instance default, 4. Instance custom:

* Template default: These are the out-of-the-box parameter values provided by SAP, serving as a baseline configuration for the system.

* Template custom: Administrators can modify the default templates to create custom templates that better suit their organizational needs. Custom template parameters override the template default values.

* Instance default: These parameters are specific to each instance of the SAP system and provide default values that are typically instance-specific.

* Instance custom: These are customizations made to the instance parameters, overriding the instance default values to tailor the system's behavior to specific requirements of that instance. This evaluation sequence ensures that customizations at the template and instance levels take precedence over the default settings, allowing for a high degree of flexibility and customization in configuring the SAP system's behavior to meet specific business needs.

NO.5 When performing a standard SAP HANA database system installation, which users will be created or validated during that installation? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. SYSTEM
- B. <sid>crypt
- C. SAP<SID>
- D. sapadm

Answer: A D

Explanation:

During a standard installation of the SAP HANA database system, several key users are created or validated.

The 'SYSTEM' user (A) is a superuser for the SAP HANA database, having full system privileges for database administration tasks. The 'sapadm' user (D) is a Linux or UNIX operating system user that is created during the installation of the SAP HANA database and is used for administering the SAP HANA system at the operating system level. The user '<sid>crypt' (B) and 'SAP<SID>' (C) are not standard users that are created or validated during the standard SAP HANA database installation process. The SAP<SID> user is typically associated with SAP system instances rather than the database installation, and '<sid>crypt' is not a standard user in the SAP or SAP HANA landscape.

NO.6 You have passed the initial authentication for an SAP Fiori transactional app. Which authentication technology is used for subsequent OData calls of this app"?

- A. X.509 client certificates
- B. SAP logon tickets
- C. ABAP Session Security
- D. SAML 2.0

Answer: C

NO.7 Using standard transport protocol settings, after importing a transport request, which log file provides the return codes of the individual import steps?

{Note: These answers use the following abbreviations: year <YY>. week: <WW>. quarter <Q> SAP system ID <SID>. and a 5-digit number <nnnnn>.)

- A. ULOG<YY>_<Q>
- B. SLOG<YY><WW><SID>
- C. <SID>E9<nnnnn><SID>
- D. ALOG<YY><WW> <SID>

Answer: D

NO.8 Which of the following protocols is SAP's RFC protocol based on? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. EDI
- B. CPI-C
- C. TCP/IP
- D. OData

Answer: B C

Explanation:

SAP's Remote Function Call (RFC) protocol is based on the Common Programming Interface for Communications (CPI-C) (B) and TCP/IP (C) standards. CPI-C is a low-level API for inter-program communication, providing a basis for the RFC protocol's communication mechanisms. TCP/IP serves as the underlying transport protocol, enabling network communication between SAP systems and between SAP systems and external systems. This combination allows RFC to facilitate reliable, efficient communication across diverse network environments. EDI (A) and OData (D) are not directly related to the foundational technologies of SAP's RFC protocol.