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SAP C_TADM_23

**SAP Certified Consultant - SAP S/4HANA System
Administration**



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Question: 1

In an SAP S/4HANA server system, which data can you NOT maintain for a technical user?

- A. Roles
- B. Parameters
- C. Groups
- D. Address

Answer: B

Question: 2

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.

Question: 3

Which app types require SAP HANA as system database? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. Analytical apps

- B. Classic applications
- C. Fact sheet apps
- D. Transactional apps

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

SAP HANA as a system database is essential for certain types of SAP Fiori applications due to their reliance on real-time data processing and analytics capabilities. Analytical apps (A) leverage the SAP HANA database to provide real-time insights by directly accessing operational data. Fact sheet apps (C) also require SAP HANA as they enable users to drill down into the details of a business operation directly from their Fiori Launchpad, pulling data in real-time from the HANA database. Classic applications (B) and transactional apps (D), on the other hand, do not inherently require SAP HANA as the system database, as they can function on any database that supports the underlying business logic and data persistence requirements.

Question: 4

For AS ABAP-based SAP systems, you can use Software Update Manager to update which of the following? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. SAP kernel
- B. Software component SAP_BASIS
- C. SAP Host Agent
- D. Database system

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

The Software Update Manager (SUM) in AS ABAP-based SAP systems is a versatile tool used for system maintenance tasks, including upgrades, updates, and conversions. It can update the SAP kernel (A), which is the core executable component of the SAP system. The SAP kernel update is a crucial maintenance activity that ensures system stability and performance improvements. SUM can also update software components like SAP_BASIS (B), which is a foundational component that provides essential services and functionality for SAP applications. The SAP Host Agent (C) is typically updated independently of SUM through specific SAP Host Agent update procedures. The database system (D) update or upgrade is usually performed using tools and procedures specific to the database platform in use and not directly through SUM, although SUM can orchestrate some database update steps as part of a system update or upgrade process.

Question: 5

How does a Transport of Copies differ from a Workbench Request? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. When creating the transport request, a target system without a consolidation route can be selected
- B. No cofile is created, when releasing the transport request with the Transport Organizer (SE09).
- C. When importing, the transport request is not forwarded to subsequent delivery systems.
- D. After the import, repository objects in the target system are classified as copies

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|---------------------|
| Answer: C, D |
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Explanation:

A Transport of Copies is used in SAP systems to transport objects without the intention of them being part of a consistent change management process. Unlike Workbench Requests, which are meant for transporting development changes through the system landscape, Transports of Copies do not enforce a sequence and do not require a consolidation or delivery route. Therefore, when importing a Transport of Copies (C), it is not forwarded to subsequent systems in the landscape as a normal Workbench Request would be, allowing for more flexibility in transporting objects to specific systems without affecting the entire landscape. After the import (D), repository objects in the target system are classified as copies, emphasizing their nature as potentially temporary or test changes that are not part of the standard transport route, providing a clear distinction from objects transported via Workbench Requests.

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