HIGH-PERFORMANCE ANALYTIC APPLIANCE (HANA) TEC PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Which system privileges are required for administrating tenant databases when being connected to the system database?**

   A. MONITOR

   B. ADMIN

   C. MONITOR ADMIN

   D. USER ADMIN

2. **After starting the SAP HANA database, what action does the system take to ensure it is in a consistent mode?**

   A. It completes all pending transactions

   B. It rolls back write transactions that were open when the database was stopped

   C. It clears all buffers

   D. It restarts all services

3. **Which properties can be adjusted in SAP HANA Admission Control?**

   A. CPU threshold for rejecting requests

   B. Maximum request queue size

   C. Memory limit for queuing requests

   D. Disk space limitations for database

4. **What are the mandatory prerequisites before activating SAP HANA system replication with read-enabled mode?**

   A. Both must have the same SAP HANA version

   B. An explicit read-only connection must be available

   C. All users must be migrated

   D. Initial data load must be complete

5. **Which schema provides performance data and system alert details in SAP HANA MiniChecks?**

   A. SYS_PERFORMANCE

   B. SYS_ALERTS

   C. _SYS_STATISTICS

   D. SYS_DATA

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6. What happens if the reorganization process is required for a host in a scale-out landscape?

A. The host cannot be removed

B. The host is flagged as active

C. The migration process is initiated

D. The system requires additional resources

7. What two features of the storage engine in the SAP HANA index server enable data consistency and maintain durable changes?

A. Column Management and Cache

B. Page Management and Logger

C. Row Management and Backup

D. Table Management and Monitor

8. What happens when you rename a tenant in an SAP HANA database?

A. The database is copied to a new name

B. The database is renamed

C. The directories are renamed

D. All user privileges are revoked

9. Which tool is used to backup the root encryption keys in SAP HANA?

A. hdbsql

B. hdbbackup

C. hdbnsutil

D. hdbuserstore

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the SAP HANA Multiple Database Container (MDC) system?

A. Single System ID (SID)

B. Isolation between tenant databases

C. Multiple databases require separate installations

D. Name server support for index server functionality

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which system privileges are required for administrating tenant databases when being connected to the system database?

A. MONITOR

B. ADMIN

C. MONITOR ADMIN

D. USER ADMIN

To administer tenant databases while connected to the system database, specific system privileges are necessary to effectively manage and oversee operations. The combination of MONITOR and ADMIN privileges is essential for this role. The MONITOR privilege allows users to observe and track performance metrics and resource usage across tenant databases, which is crucial for maintenance and optimization. The ADMIN privilege grants the ability to manage configurations, enforce security measures, and perform administrative tasks within the HANA environment. When these two privileges are combined into a single privilege, MONITOR ADMIN, they create a comprehensive level of access that enables the user to not only monitor the health and performance of tenant databases but also to perform any administrative actions required to maintain them. This is why MONITOR ADMIN is the correct choice for the system privileges required for managing tenant databases effectively. It encapsulates both monitoring capabilities and administrative functionalities, thus ensuring that the user can fully engage in comprehensive management tasks across tenant databases.

2. After starting the SAP HANA database, what action does the system take to ensure it is in a consistent mode?

A. It completes all pending transactions

B. It rolls back write transactions that were open when the database was stopped

C. It clears all buffers

D. It restarts all services

The correct answer highlights a crucial aspect of maintaining database integrity and ensuring that the system recovers to a consistent state after a shutdown. When the SAP HANA database starts up, it must handle any transactions that were in progress at the time the database was stopped. If there are write transactions that were open, these could lead to inconsistencies in the data if not properly managed. Therefore, the system rolls back these open write transactions to ensure that the database resumes operation in a consistent state, effectively discarding any incomplete changes that could compromise data integrity. Ensuring consistency is vital in database management, particularly in high-performance environments like SAP HANA. By rolling back any open write transactions, the system guarantees that only fully completed transactions are reflected in the database, maintaining the accuracy and reliability of the data. The other options, while related to database operations, do not specifically address the need for consistency upon restarting from a stopped state. Completing all pending transactions could introduce inconsistencies if they were not committed before the shutdown, clearing all buffers pertains to memory management rather than transaction consistency, and restarting all services does not directly influence the state of transactions that were left open before the system was stopped.

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3. Which properties can be adjusted in SAP HANA Admission Control?

A. CPU threshold for rejecting requests

B. Maximum request queue size

C. Memory limit for queuing requests

D. Disk space limitations for database

In SAP HANA Admission Control, the ability to adjust the CPU threshold for rejecting requests ensures optimization of resource allocation. This property is crucial because it allows administrators to define a limit on the CPU usage that can be employed for processing incoming requests. When system resources are nearing capacity, this threshold prevents overloading and ensures that performance remains stable by rejecting additional requests that could compromise system responsiveness. While other properties like maximum request queue size and memory limits for queuing requests are indeed part of overall request management, the specific focus on CPU threshold adjustment addresses the dynamic nature of resource availability. It directly affects how the system handles high-load scenarios in real-time. Adjustments relating to disk space, while important for storage management, fall outside the scope of admission control, which is primarily concerned with governance of active requests in relation to CPU and memory usage. Hence, refining the CPU threshold helps maintain performance under heavy loads, making this property a foundational component of effective admission control strategies in SAP HANA.

4. What are the mandatory prerequisites before activating SAP HANA system replication with read-enabled mode?

A. Both must have the same SAP HANA version

B. An explicit read-only connection must be available

C. All users must be migrated

D. Initial data load must be complete

The prerequisite for activating SAP HANA system replication with read-enabled mode is that both systems must have the same SAP HANA version. This is crucial for ensuring compatibility and proper functioning between the primary and secondary systems. When the versions match, the replication process can take place smoothly without any discrepancies in functionality or data handling. Both systems having the same version guarantees that features, optimizations, and data types are consistent across the environments, reducing the risk of errors during replication and ensuring that queries executed in read-enabled mode can access resources without encountering compatibility issues. While the other options may relate to general good practice or specific circumstances within system replication, they are not mandatory for the activation of read-enabled mode. Therefore, ensuring version consistency is the essential requirement for successful activation in this context.

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5. Which schema provides performance data and system alert details in SAP HANA MiniChecks?

A. SYS_PERFORMANCE

B. SYS_ALERTS

C. _SYS_STATISTICS

D. SYS_DATA

The schema that provides performance data and system alert details in SAP HANA MiniChecks is _SYS_STATISTICS. This schema is designed specifically to track performance metrics and system behavior, offering insights into the operational status of the HANA system. The performance data captured in _SYS_STATISTICS can include various aspects such as memory usage, processing times, and resource consumption, which are critical for monitoring the efficiency and health of the system. This data helps administrators to quickly identify potential issues and optimize performance as necessary. In contrast, while other schemas might contain relevant information, they do not specifically focus on the comprehensive monitoring and alerting capabilities associated with system performance and alerts in the same manner as _SYS_STATISTICS does. Thus, it holds a unique position when it comes to performance data and is essential for effective system management in SAP HANA.

6. What happens if the reorganization process is required for a host in a scale-out landscape?

A. The host cannot be removed

B. The host is flagged as active

C. The migration process is initiated

D. The system requires additional resources

In a scale-out landscape, when the reorganization process is needed for a host, it indicates that the storage and resources of that particular host need to be optimized for performance or manageability reasons. In this situation, the host cannot be removed because it is crucial for maintaining the system's availability and performance during the reorganization. When reorganization is underway, it often involves redistributing load or reorganizing data across the nodes in the landscape. Removing a host during this process could lead to imbalances or resource contention that could affect the performance of the entire landscape. Therefore, to ensure data integrity and continuity, the host remains active and fully engaged until the reorganization is complete. This context clarifies why the other options do not align with the principles of managing a scale-out landscape. A flagged active state, migration initiation, or the need for additional resources doesn't accurately capture the protocol that requires the host to stay in operation during the reorganization process.

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7. What two features of the storage engine in the SAP HANA index server enable data consistency and maintain durable changes?

A. Column Management and Cache

B. Page Management and Logger

C. Row Management and Backup

D. Table Management and Monitor

The two features of the storage engine in the SAP HANA index server that enable data consistency and maintain durable changes are indeed related to Page Management and Logger. Page Management plays a crucial role in ensuring that the data is organized and managed efficiently within the memory and disk storage. It helps in maintaining the consistency of data by managing how data pages are written to and read from storage. This involves the control of memory allocation and the handling of data pages to reflect the current state of data while enabling quick access and modifications. The Logger, on the other hand, captures all changes made to the data in a transactional manner. This ensures that even in the event of a power failure or system crash, any committed changes can be recovered from the log. The Logger maintains a record of modifications, which is essential for durability, as it prevents data loss and allows the system to restore to a consistent state after any interruptions. Together, these features work effectively to provide the necessary mechanisms for consistency and durability in the management of data within SAP HANA.

8. What happens when you rename a tenant in an SAP HANA database?

A. The database is copied to a new name

B. The database is renamed

C. The directories are renamed

D. All user privileges are revoked

When renaming a tenant in an SAP HANA database, the action taken is a simple renaming of the tenant itself rather than creating a copy or modifying other components significantly. This means that the underlying database structure remains intact, and the data associated with that tenant continues to exist without duplication. The renaming process affects only the tenant's identifier, allowing it to be referenced under the new name while preserving all configurations and data integrity associated with the original tenant. The other options suggest significant alterations to the database or its structure, such as creating copies or revoking user privileges, which do not occur during this process of renaming a tenant. The straightforward aspect of renaming solely focuses on changing the tenant label rather than executing more complex actions like directory renaming or duplicating the database.

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9. Which tool is used to backup the root encryption keys in SAP HANA?

A. hdbsql

B. hdbbackup

C. hdbnsutil

D. hdbuserstore

The tool specifically designed for managing and backing up the root encryption keys in SAP HANA is indeed hdbnsutil. This utility is crucial for tasks related to security, especially when it comes to key management. When you perform operations involving the root key, such as transferring or backing up the encryption keys, hdbnsutil facilitates these processes effectively. hdbnsutil also provides options for setting up key backup, restoring keys, and configuring encryption settings, which are vital for ensuring data security and integrity. Managing encryption keys is important in securing the data stored in the HANA database, and using the proper tool for this task ensures compliance with security protocols and enables the recovery of data in case of key loss. The other tools mentioned serve different purposes. For example, hdbsql is a command-line tool for executing SQL statements, while hdbbackup is related to performing data backups of the entire database. hdbuserstore is used for managing user credentials but does not pertain to key management. Thus, hdbnsutil stands out as the correct choice for backing up root encryption keys.

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the SAP HANA Multiple Database Container (MDC) system?

A. Single System ID (SID)

B. Isolation between tenant databases

C. Multiple databases require separate installations

D. Name server support for index server functionality

The correct answer identifies that multiple databases in an SAP HANA Multiple Database Container (MDC) system do not require separate installations. In an MDC setup, multiple tenant databases are housed within a single HANA database instance, allowing for efficient management and resource utilization. This means that operational overhead is reduced because the administrative and infrastructural setup is consolidated rather than duplicated. In contrast, each tenant database benefits from isolation. They operate independently, which ensures that activities in one tenant do not impact the performance or data security of others. This isolation is a vital aspect of MDC's architecture, allowing customization and unique configurations for each tenant database without interference. The Name Server's role in facilitating operations, including communication between the various components of the system, provides essential functionality by directing queries to the correct tenant databases and managing their interactions with the index server. Thus, all other options highlight characteristics inherent to the MDC framework, while the notion that multiple databases need separate installations contradicts the fundamental design of the MDC system, where central installation is a key feature.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://hanatec.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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