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Topic: 1
Van Loc Assembly Runs SAP HANA Across Plant and Cloud
Business Context
Where Things Stand
On Monday the two database administrators at Van Loc Assembly were still working through what the shift supervisors had reported at seven that morning. The yield and traceability reports the line leaders open at the start of each shift took several minutes to come back, where they normally return in seconds, and by mid-morning everything was behaving as usual again. The only change over the weekend had been a planned restart of the on-premises database to put a long-requested setting into

effect. The operations lead has already asked the finance team to bring a memory upgrade forward into this quarter.

Plant Footprint

Van Loc Assembly builds printed circuit assemblies and cable harnesses under contract for automotive and industrial customers, almost all of it for export. Two plants carry the work: the older site at Bac Giang, where surface-mount and test lines run across three shifts, and a newer harness plant at Long An that came online eighteen months ago. Order volumes swing with each customer's build plan, and a large part of the company's margin comes from how tightly it holds scrap and rework.

Landscape Today

The ERP runs on an on-premises SAP HANA system with more than one tenant database. One tenant carries production and shop-floor transactions; a smaller one holds the planning and reporting extracts that the industrial-engineering team maintains. Both administrators work through SAP HANA Cockpit, and one of them keeps a set of scripted checks he runs from the hdbsql command line client each morning. The system was sized when only the older plant was live.

Cloud Reporting

Two months ago the company provisioned an SAP HANA Cloud instance so quality and yield figures can be published to customers directly, instead of being assembled by hand into spreadsheets every Friday. Shop-floor transactions stay on the on-premises system through the coming build season. The cloud instance is administered through the cloud tooling and moves forward on a continuous-delivery lifecycle, while the on-premises system follows the revision strategy the plant engineers have tied to shutdown periods.

Weekend Window

The setting applied during the Saturday restart had been requested weeks earlier by the industrial-engineering team, for the extract that runs each night. When that extract ran on Sunday night it behaved exactly as it had the week before, although a check the junior administrator made on Monday showed the requested value in place. The two administrators do not yet agree on whether anything further is needed before the change record is closed.

Customer Expectation

Two automotive buyers have asked for their own access to the yield reporting rather than waiting for the weekly file, and the quality manager has promised them something before the season starts. The same lines are shared between customers. The contracts commit the company to transparency on the work it does for each buyer while keeping each buyer's part numbers away from the others. To save setup time, the reporting analyst has offered to issue one login per buyer company.

Operating Constraints

There is no headcount for a third administrator this fiscal year, and any hardware purchase needs group approval with a lead time measured in months. Maintenance slots are limited to Saturday nights outside the shutdown weeks, and the build season starts in eight weeks, after which the lines run seven days. Whatever the team settles on has to be operable by two people who also carry the shop-floor support rota.

Your Assignment

You are working as the database administrator for Van Loc Assembly. The company operates an on-premises SAP HANA system with multiple tenant databases and a recently provisioned SAP HANA Cloud instance. Administration of the on-premises system is performed through SAP HANA Cockpit, SAP HANA Database Explorer and the hdbsql command line client; the cloud instance is administered through SAP HANA Cloud Central. Maintenance windows are limited to Saturday nights, the build season begins in eight weeks, and the administration team consists of two people. Work through the tasks below in the order given. Where a task asks for confirmation, state the evidence you would rely on rather than the tool path you would click through. Use only the values and conditions described in this instruction sheet

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1. CHALLENGE 1 — First-Hour Reporting Response After the Weekend Restart

• Establish what changed in the environment between the last normal Monday and the Monday on which shift reporting ran long, using only the recorded change and the observed behaviour.

• Characterise the first hour after the planned restart against an ordinary morning, drawing on the workload, service and memory information available to the administration tooling.

• Determine whether the observed memory behaviour during that hour represents demand exceeding what the system can hold, or the working data set being brought back into memory after the restart.

• Prepare the position the operations lead will act on, including whether the memory upgrade request is supported by the evidence collected.

• Define a standing arrangement for the shift that follows a maintenance restart, using the maintenance window already available rather than a new one.

CHECKPOINTS

• The explanation offered for the first hour accounts for both the response times observed and the memory behaviour recorded, without requiring a change that has not been made.

• The recommendation on the memory request is traceable to observed evidence rather than to the timing of the report.

• The standing arrangement can be executed inside an existing Saturday window by two administrators.

2. CHALLENGE 2 — Applying the Requested Setting to the Intended Tenant Database

• Review the change requested by the industrial-engineering team for the nightly extract, and identify which database the extract actually runs in.

• Establish why a check that shows the requested value in place can coexist with an extract that behaves exactly as it did before the change.

• Apply the setting so that it takes effect for the workload that requested it, doing no more than the request requires.

• Select the administration tool appropriate to an on-premises tenant configuration change, given that only the junior administrator will be on site during the window.

• Confirm the outcome and record what was applied before the change record is closed.

CHECKPOINTS

• The value is confirmed from the database in which the extract runs, not from another database in the same system.

• The extract's own behaviour after the change is part of the evidence, not an assumption drawn from the value alone.

• The scope of what was changed is no wider than the request, and the production tenant is not restarted for a planning change.

3. CHALLENGE 3 — Hosting Buyer Yield Reporting While Both Systems Stay Live

• Determine where buyer-facing yield reporting will be served during the season, given that shop-floor transactions remain on the on-premises system.

• Account for the difference between the revision strategy the plant applies to the on-premises system and the continuous-delivery lifecycle of the SAP HANA Cloud instance.

• Establish how data reaches the reporting workload without external users being placed on the transactional tenant.

• Define the operating routine the two administrators will follow for the two systems through the season, including how changes on each side are anticipated.

• State what would have to be true before shop-floor transactions could follow the reporting workload, and why that is not a task for this season.

CHECKPOINTS

• Customer access can be changed without waiting for a plant maintenance window, and the plant system can be revised without suspending customer access.

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• The operating routine reflects which lifecycle the team controls and which it follows.
• The chosen direction is deliverable before the build season with the team available.

4. CHALLENGE 4 — Buyer-Facing Reporting Users for Two Automotive Customers

• Set up access for the named staff of both automotive buyers on the SAP HANA Cloud instance so each buyer reaches only its own parts and lines.
• Decide how the reporting privileges are held, given that staff at each buyer will change during the season and that every action must remain attributable.
• Evaluate the reporting analyst's offer of one login per buyer company against the separation the contracts require.
• Handle the larger buyer's request for a one-off extract covering every line its parts run on, in a way that respects both the transparency and the separation commitments.
• Ensure that releases of reporting data outside routine access remain within the audited path the team maintains.

CHECKPOINTS

• Each buyer's users reach that buyer's data only, and the scope can be read from the design rather than reconstructed from individual grants.
• Every reporting action remains attributable to a named person after staff at the buyer change.
• Any extract released to a customer is recorded where the team's audit coverage already applies.

Question: 1

CHALLENGE 1 — First-Hour Reporting Response After the Weekend Restart

The shift reports that ran long on Monday morning all read from the production tenant, and the same reports were quick again by mid-morning. Memory use on the system climbed steadily through the slow hour and then flattened. The operations lead wants the memory upgrade approved this week.
What should the administrators do first?

A. Compare the slow hour against a normal morning using the workload and memory information the tooling records, so the pattern is explained before the capacity request is raised.
B. Support the memory request now and keep watching the morning reports afterwards, since memory use rising through the slow hour is the clearest indication that the system is undersized.
C. Run a delta merge over the largest shop-floor tables before the next shift, since consolidating recent writes is the fastest way to bring morning response back to where it was.
D. Repeat the restart in the next Saturday slot and watch the following Monday, since a second clean start would clear whatever state the first one left behind on the tenant.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The scenario offers one changed variable and a pattern that resolved without intervention, so the monitoring information the tooling already holds is enough to separate a working set returning to memory from a genuine shortage. Diagnosing first also protects a capital request that would otherwise rest on one morning's observation.

Question: 2

CHALLENGE 1 — First-Hour Reporting Response After the Weekend Restart
The administrators gather what they can observe from Monday morning and compare it with an ordinary weekday. They want one piece of evidence they can put in front of the operations lead.
Which observation would most directly support the explanation that the first hour reflects the working data set being brought back into memory rather than a shortage of capacity?

A. The reports that ran long all read from the production tenant, while the planning tenant's overnight extract finished inside its usual window on that same night.
B. Alerts covering the persistence area were raised during the same hour and cleared once the morning reporting had finished running across both plants.
C. Memory use rose through the first hour and then held at about the level the system carried before the restart, with report times back to normal.
D. The statements that took longest during the slow hour were the same ones that appear at the top of the list on an ordinary weekday afternoon.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A rise that settles at the level the system carried before the restart shows data being loaded back into memory rather than demand exceeding what the system can hold. Paired with report times returning to normal without intervention, it is the observation that separates warm-up from a capacity shortfall.

Question: 3

CHALLENGE 1 — First-Hour Reporting Response After the Weekend Restart
The operations lead accepts the explanation but wants a standing arrangement so that the first shift after a maintenance restart is not the one that suffers. The next planned restart is three weeks away, and the Saturday window is unchanged.
Which arrangement addresses the recurring first-hour behaviour without claiming more than it delivers?

A. Add memory at the next hardware refresh and leave the restart where it is, so the first hour after any future restart has spare capacity to absorb the reload.
B. Move the restart earlier in the Saturday window and run the main shift reports once before operators arrive, so the data those reports need is already in memory.
C. Shift the maintenance restart to Monday morning so the reload happens while the engineers are on site and can record response times as the lines start up.
D. Suppress the alerting for the first hour after each restart so the on-call administrator is not drawn into a pattern that clears itself within the shift.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Bringing the restart forward and touching the reporting data before the shift begins moves the reload into the maintenance window, where it costs the plant nothing. It treats the behaviour for what the evidence showed it to be and does not promise a capacity improvement it cannot deliver.

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Question: 4

CHALLENGE 2 — Applying the Requested Setting to the Intended Tenant Database
The setting requested for the nightly extract was applied during the Saturday restart, yet the extract on the planning tenant still behaves as it did before. A check run against the system database shows the requested value in place.
Which set of actions completes the change correctly, in a workable order, and without doing more than the situation requires?

A. Apply the value again at the system database, restart the whole system in the next maintenance slot, then confirm the value from the system database and let the extract run.
B. Apply the value at the tenant that runs the extract, raise a change record covering the system database as well, then confirm the value from the system database and let the extract run.
C. Apply the value at the system database and at every tenant, restart each tenant in turn, then confirm the value from each tenant and let the extract run.
D. Apply the value at the tenant that runs the extract, allow the change to take effect as that setting requires, then confirm the value from that tenant and let the extract run.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The extract runs inside a tenant database, so the value has to be in effect there; confirming from that same tenant and letting the extract run supplies the evidence that the change reached the workload. Nothing beyond those three steps is required by the request.

Question: 5

CHALLENGE 2 — Applying the Requested Setting to the Intended Tenant Database
The correction has to be made during the next Saturday slot. The senior administrator who normally handles configuration work is travelling, and the junior administrator will be on site alone with the change record open.
Which approach fits the tools available for this change?

A. Make the change through SAP HANA Cockpit against the tenant concerned, then confirm the value in effect for that tenant and note what was applied on the change record.
B. Make the change through SAP HANA Cloud Central so the on-premises tenant and the cloud instance carry the same value, then note what was applied on the change record.
C. Make the change through the configuration screens in SAP HANA Database Explorer, since that is the tool the team keeps open for catalog work, then note what was applied.
D. Have the industrial-engineering analyst apply the change from the reporting workstation with hdbsql, then confirm the value and note what was applied on the change record.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cockpit is the administration tool for the on-premises system and can act on the tenant that needs the change, which keeps the work inside tooling the junior administrator is authorised to use. Confirming the value for that tenant closes the loop the earlier attempt left open.

Question: 6

CHALLENGE 2 — Applying the Requested Setting to the Intended Tenant Database
The value is now in effect for the planning tenant. The change record cannot be closed until the team can point at evidence that the request has been met.
Which check gives the strongest evidence before the change is closed?

A. Confirm the value in effect on the system database, since a tenant follows what the system database carries unless something has been set locally against it.
B. Confirm that the value on the change record matches what the requester asked for, since the requester and the administrator have both signed the record.
C. Let the nightly extract run on that tenant, and confirm both the value in effect there and the extract's behaviour against what was requested.
D. Let the nightly extract run on the production tenant, since a matching result there would show the value is now consistent across the system.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The request was about how the extract behaves, so the evidence has to come from the workload itself on the tenant that runs it. Pairing the value in effect with the observed run leaves nothing between the change and the outcome the requester asked for.

Question: 7

CHALLENGE 3 — Hosting Buyer Yield Reporting While Both Systems Stay Live
Buyer-facing yield reporting has to be available before the build season, while shop-floor transactions stay on the on-premises system through that season. The reporting analyst has offered to build the buyer reports straight onto the production tenant and move them later.
Which direction fits the constraints the team is working under?

A. Build the buyer reports on the production tenant for the season, then move them to the cloud instance once the plant shutdown revision has been applied on-premises.
B. Serve the buyer reporting from the cloud instance fed from the on-premises system, so customer access and the plant's transactional workload change separately.
C. Build the buyer reports on the planning tenant so the production tenant is left alone, then move them to the cloud instance after the build season has passed.
D. Serve the buyer reporting from the cloud instance and move the shop-floor transactions across in the same step, so only one system has to be operated during the season.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Keeping customer access on the cloud instance and feeding it from the plant system lets each side follow its own lifecycle — the plant's revision plan around shutdowns, the cloud instance under continuous delivery — without one dictating the other's change calendar. It also keeps external users off the transactional tenant through the season.

Question: 8

CHALLENGE 3 — Hosting Buyer Yield Reporting While Both Systems Stay Live
With the two systems running side by side, the two administrators have to keep both under control through the season. On-premises revisions are theirs to plan, while the cloud instance is updated by SAP under its own lifecycle.
Which operating decision follows from that split?

A. Align both systems to the plant shutdown calendar and hold the cloud instance at its present level in between, so the landscape moves forward in one controlled step.
B. Treat the cloud instance as an extension of the on-premises system and apply the same revision plan to both, so a single change calendar covers the whole landscape.
C. Pause on-premises revisions until buyer reporting has settled, then bring both systems forward together in one combined window once the build season is over.
D. Plan the two separately: on-premises revisions against the plant calendar, and the cloud instance followed through its own monitoring and alerting.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The two systems are governed differently, so the routine has to reflect that: the plant keeps its own revision planning, while the managed instance is followed through monitoring and alerting rather than scheduled by the team. Two administrators can sustain that once they stop trying to synchronise what they do not control.

Question: 9

CHALLENGE 4 — Buyer-Facing Reporting Users for Two Automotive Customers
Both automotive buyers are to receive access to the yield reporting on the cloud instance before the season. Each buyer's staff must see only the part numbers built for that buyer, and staff at both buyers change during the year.
How should that access be set up?

A. Create a user for each named person at the buyer and grant the reporting privileges through a role built for that buyer's data scope.
B. Create one shared user for each buyer company and grant it the reporting privileges directly, so access can be issued quickly and withdrawn in a single step.
C. Create a user for each named person at the buyer and grant each of them the reporting privileges directly, so every grant matches what that person asked for.

D. Create a user for each named person at the buyer and grant them the reporting privileges the internal quality team holds, with a review booked after the season.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Named users keep every action attributable, and granting through a role scoped to that buyer's data makes the boundary a property of the design rather than of individual grants. Adding or removing a person at the buyer then costs one assignment.

Question: 10

CHALLENGE 4 — Buyer-Facing Reporting Users for Two Automotive Customers
The larger buyer asks for a one-off extract covering every line its parts run on, so its engineers can benchmark against the plant's other work. The contract commits the company to transparency on that buyer's own production, and access to the reporting data falls under the audit policy the team maintains.
Which response holds both commitments?

A. Provide the extract as asked and record the release in the audit trail, since the transparency commitment in the contract covers what the buyer's engineers have requested.
B. Provide the extract with the other customers' identifiers removed and send it outside the reporting path, so the audit record stays focused on routine reporting access.
C. Provide the extract limited to that buyer's own parts and lines, released through the audited reporting path so that the release itself is recorded.
D. Decline the extract until after the build season and offer a summary compiled by the quality team, since releasing line data at all would need a contract amendment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The transparency commitment runs to that buyer's own production, so scoping the extract to its parts and lines satisfies it without crossing into other customers' work. Releasing through the audited path keeps the disclosure inside the record the team already maintains.

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