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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Required secrets:

Storage location:

Answer:

Required secrets:

Storage location:

Explanation:
 Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key.
 Scenario: The mobile applications must be able to call the share pricing service of the existing retirement fund management system. Until the system is upgraded, the service will only support basic authentication over HTTPS.
 The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application and two iOS mobile application. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers.
 Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/authorize-with-shared-key>

Question: 3

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SAP C-BW4H-2505 考試大綱:

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW 4HANA Modeling: This section targets the skills of Data Engineers in selecting appropriate modeling options and applying best practices like LSA++ within SAP BW 4HANA. It focuses on designing scalable, high-performing data models.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW 4HANA Project and the Modeling Process: This section of the exam assesses how Data Engineers guide and contribute to SAP BW 4HANA projects. It includes knowledge of modeling workflows, project lifecycle stages, and collaboration strategies within project teams.

主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Acquisition into SAP HANA: This section evaluates the capacity of SAP Consultants to integrate various data sources into SAP HANA. It assesses their ability to understand different ingestion techniques and ensure data accessibility for processing.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • InfoObjects and InfoProviders: This section tests the knowledge of Data Engineers in working with InfoObjects and InfoProviders in SAP BW • 4HANA. It involves handling data structures used for organizing, storing, and accessing analytical data.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAP BW Query Design: This section of the exam assesses the ability of Data Engineers to create and run queries using SAP BW • 4HANA. It evaluates how well candidates can work with query components to retrieve and structure data effectively for reporting and analysis.

>> C-BW4H-2505權威認證 <<

C-BW4H-2505考古題 & C-BW4H-2505考題資源

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最新的 SAP Certified Associate C-BW4H-2505 免費考試真題 (Q31-Q36):

問題 #31

You have already loaded data from a non-SAP system into . You want to federate this data with data from an InfoCube of your SAP BW powered by SAP HANA. What do you need to use to combine the data?

- A. SAP BW Remote Migration
- B. SAP BW Shell Migration
- C. SAP BW/4HANA Model Transfer
- **D. SAP ABAP Connection**

答案： D

問題 #32

What are some of the variable types in a BW query that can use the processing type SAP HANA Exit? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Text
- **B. Characteristic value**
- C. Hierarchy node
- **D. Formula**

答案： B,D

問題 #33

You consider using the feature Snapshot Support for a Star DataStore object. Which data management process may be slower with this feature than without it?

- **A. Selective Data Deletion**
- B. Activating Data
- C. Delete request from the inbound table
- D. Filling the Inbound Table

答案： A

解題說明：

The feature "Snapshot Support" in SAP BW/4HANA is designed to enable the retention of historical data snapshots within a Standard DataStore Object (DSO). When enabled, this feature allows the system to maintain multiple versions of records over time, which is useful for auditing, tracking changes, or performing historical analysis. However, this capability comes with trade-offs in terms of performance for certain data management processes.

Let's evaluate each option:

* Option A: Selective Data Deletion With Snapshot Support enabled, selective data deletion becomes slower because the system must manage and track historical snapshots. Deleting specific records requires additional processing to ensure that the integrity of historical snapshots is maintained. This process involves checking dependencies between active and historical data, making it more resource-intensive compared to scenarios without Snapshot Support.

* Option B: Delete request from the inbound table Deleting requests from the inbound table is generally unaffected by Snapshot Support. This operation focuses on removing raw data before it is activated or processed further. Since Snapshot Support primarily impacts activated data and historical snapshots, this process remains efficient regardless of whether the feature is enabled.

* Option C: Filling the Inbound Table Filling the inbound table involves loading raw data into the DSO.

This process is independent of Snapshot Support, as the feature only affects how data is managed after activation. Therefore, enabling Snapshot Support does not slow down the process of filling the inbound table.

* Option D: Activating Data While activating data may involve additional steps when Snapshot Support is enabled (e.g., creating historical snapshots), it is not typically as slow as selective data deletion.

Activation processes are optimized in SAP BW/4HANA, even with Snapshot Support, to handle the creation of new records and snapshots efficiently.

References: SAP BW/4HANA Administration Guide: Discusses the impact of Snapshot Support on data management processes, including selective data deletion.

SAP Help Portal: Provides insights into how Snapshot Support works and its implications for performance.

SAP Best Practices Documentation: Highlights scenarios where Snapshot Support is beneficial and outlines potential performance considerations.

In conclusion, Selective Data Deletion is the process most significantly impacted by enabling Snapshot Support in a Standard DataStore Object. This is due to the additional complexity of managing historical snapshots while ensuring data consistency during deletions.

問題 #34

What are the prerequisites for deleting business partner attribute master data in SAP BW/4HANA? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. In SAP BW/4HANA there must be no analysis authorizations related to business partner values that should be deleted
- B. In SAP BW/4HANA there must be no hierarchy data related to business partner values that should be deleted.
- C. There must be no BW query as InfoProvider in SAP BW/4HANA that uses business partner as a free characteristic.
- D. There must be no transaction data in a DataStore Object (advanced) referring to business partner values that should be deleted.

答案： A,D

解題說明：

Deleting master data in SAP BW/4HANA requires careful consideration of dependencies to ensure data integrity and system stability. Below is a detailed explanation of the prerequisites for deleting business partner attribute master data:

* Explanation: While it is important to ensure that queries do not rely on specific master data values, this is not a strict prerequisite for deleting master data. Queries using business partner as a free characteristic will not prevent the deletion of master data, as long as there are no active dependencies such as transaction data or authorizations tied to those values.

* SAP BW/4HANA allows master data deletion even if queries reference the characteristic, provided there are no underlying dependencies like transaction data or authorizations.

Option B: In SAP BW/4HANA there must be no hierarchy data related to business partner values that should be deleted Explanation: While hierarchy data can be associated with master data, the presence of hierarchies does not directly prevent the deletion of master data. Hierarchies can be adjusted or removed independently of the master data deletion process. Therefore, this is not a prerequisite.

Reference: SAP documentation does not list hierarchy data as a blocking factor for master data deletion unless the hierarchy itself has active dependencies.

Option C: There must be no transaction data in a DataStore Object (advanced) referring to business partner values that should be deleted Explanation: Transaction data in a DataStore Object (advanced) creates a dependency on the master data. If transaction data references specific business partner values, those values cannot be deleted until the transaction data is either archived or

removed. This ensures data consistency and prevents orphaned records.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA enforces this rule to maintain referential integrity between master data and transactional data. Deleting master data without addressing transaction data would lead to inconsistencies.

Option D: In SAP BW/4HANA there must be no analysis authorizations related to business partner values that should be deleted
Explanation: Analysis authorizations define access restrictions based on master data values. If analysis authorizations are configured to restrict access using specific business partner values, those values cannot be deleted until the authorizations are updated or removed. This ensures that security settings remain valid and consistent.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA checks for dependencies in analysis authorizations before allowing master data deletion. Failing to address these dependencies can result in authorization errors.

問題 #35

What are the benefits of separating master data from transactional data in SAP BW/4HANA? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Allowing different data load frequency
- B. Reducing the number of database tables
- C. Ensuring referential integrity of your transactional data
- D. Providing language-dependent master data texts
- E. Avoiding generation of SID values

答案: A,C,D

解題說明:

In SAP BW/4HANA, separating master data from transactional data is a fundamental design principle that provides numerous benefits for data management, reporting, and system performance. Below is an explanation of the correct answers and why they are valid.

* B. Allowing different data load frequency

* Master data (e.g., customer names, product descriptions) typically changes less frequently than transactional data (e.g., sales orders, invoices). By separating these two types of data, you can schedule independent data loads for each.

* For example, master data might be updated weekly or monthly, while transactional data could be loaded daily or even in real-time. This separation ensures efficient data management and reduces unnecessary processing overhead.

* In SAP BW/4HANA, this separation is supported by the use of InfoObjects for master data and DataStore Objects (DSOs) or Advanced DSOs for transactional data, allowing flexible scheduling and processing.

C). Ensuring referential integrity of your transactional data

Separating master data from transactional data helps maintain referential integrity by ensuring that transactional records always reference valid master data entries.

For instance, if a transaction references a product ID, the corresponding product master record must exist in the master data table. This separation simplifies data validation and prevents orphaned or inconsistent data.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA enforces referential integrity through the use of Surrogate IDs (SIDs) and master data tables, which link transactional data to their corresponding master data attributes.

D). Providing language-dependent master data texts

Master data often includes descriptive texts (e.g., product names, customer addresses) that may need to be displayed in multiple languages for global organizations. By separating master data, SAP BW/4HANA can store language-dependent texts in dedicated tables and retrieve them based on the user's language preference.

For example, a product name can be stored in English, German, and French, and the system will display the appropriate text based on the user's locale.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA supports multilingual master data through its text tables, which are linked to master data objects and enable language-dependent reporting.

Incorrect Options: A. Reducing the number of database tables

Separating master data from transactional data actually increases the number of database tables because each type of data is stored in its own set of tables.

For example, master data is stored in attribute tables, text tables, and hierarchy tables, while transactional data is stored in fact tables. This separation improves data organization but does not reduce the number of tables.

Reference: The architecture of SAP BW/4HANA explicitly separates master and transactional data into distinct tables to optimize performance and manageability.

E). Avoiding generation of SID values

SID (Surrogate ID) values are essential for linking transactional data to master data in SAP BW/4HANA.

Separating master data from transactional data does not avoid the generation of SIDs; rather, it relies on SIDs to establish relationships between the two.

For example, when a transaction references a customer, the system uses the customer's SID to link the transaction to the corresponding master data record.

