

SAP C_BW4H_2505 Testdump & C_BW4H_2505 Exam Answers



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SAP C_BW4H_2505 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP Analytics Tools and SAP Analytics Cloud: This section evaluates the skills of SAP Consultants in using tools like SAP Analytics Cloud, Lumira, and Analysis for Office to visualize and interpret data. It focuses on the consultant's ability to apply business intelligence tools within the SAP ecosystem.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native SAP HANA Modeling: This section evaluates the ability of SAP Consultants to describe and apply native modeling options in SAP HANA. It emphasizes understanding how to build optimized data structures directly within the HANA platform.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the foundational understanding of SAP Consultants and covers essential terms and concepts related to SAP BW 4HANA and SAP Business Data Cloud. It focuses on the core framework and architecture necessary to navigate and work with these platforms.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Acquisition into SAP BW 4HANA: This section tests how Data Engineers manage data integration into SAP BW 4HANA from multiple sources. It covers essential knowledge of tools and processes used for data extraction, transformation, and loading into the SAP environment.

Topic 7	<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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAP BW • 4HANA Data Flow: This section of the exam measures the practical ability of SAP Consultants to load data within the SAP BW • 4HANA environment. It assesses familiarity with data movement and transformation processes across different layers of the system.

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SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which features of an SAP BW/4HANA InfoObject are intended to reduce physical data storage space? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Reference characteristic
- B. Compounding characteristic
- C. Enhanced master data update
- D. Transitive attribute

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In SAP BW/4HANA, InfoObjects are fundamental building blocks used to define characteristics (attributes) and key figures in data models. They play a critical role in organizing and managing master data and transactional data. Certain features of InfoObjects are specifically designed to optimize storage and reduce physical data redundancy. Below is a detailed explanation of the correct answers:

* Explanation: A reference characteristic allows one characteristic to "reuse" the master data and attributes of another characteristic. Instead of duplicating the master data for the referencing characteristic, it simply points to the referenced characteristic's master data. This significantly reduces physical storage space by avoiding redundancy.

* In SAP BW/4HANA, reference characteristics are commonly used when multiple characteristics share the same set of values (e.g., "Country" as a reference for "Shipping Country" and "Billing Country"). This feature aligns with SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric principles of optimizing data storage and minimizing duplication.

Option B: Transitive attribute Explanation: A transitive attribute is an attribute that is derived from another characteristic rather than being stored directly in the master data table of the main characteristic. For example, if "City" has an attribute "Region," and "Region" has an attribute "Country," then "Country" can be defined as a transitive attribute of "City." This avoids storing the "Country" attribute redundantly in the "City" master data table, thereby reducing physical storage requirements.

Reference: Transitive attributes are a key feature in SAP BW/4HANA for optimizing master data storage. By leveraging relationships between characteristics, they ensure that only necessary data is stored, adhering to the principles of efficient data management in SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric.

Option C: Compounding characteristic Explanation: A compounding characteristic is used to create a hierarchical relationship between two characteristics, where one characteristic depends on another (e.g., "Street" compounded with "City"). While compounding helps organize data logically, it does not inherently reduce physical storage

space. Instead, it defines how data is structured and queried.

Reference: Compounding is primarily a modeling feature and does not contribute to storage optimization.

Therefore, this option is incorrect.

Option D: Enhanced master data update
Explanation: The enhanced master data update mechanism improves the process of updating master data by enabling parallel processing and reducing update times.

However, it does not directly reduce physical storage space. Its purpose is to enhance performance and efficiency during data updates, not to optimize storage.

Reference: While enhanced master data update is a valuable feature in SAP BW/4HANA, it is unrelated to reducing physical storage space, making this option incorrect.

Summary To reduce physical data storage space in SAP BW/4HANA, the following features of InfoObjects are used:

Reference characteristic: Reuses master data from another characteristic, avoiding duplication.

Transitive attribute: Derives attributes indirectly through relationships, minimizing redundant storage.

These features align with the SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric's focus on efficient data modeling and storage optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 49

You create a report with SAP Crystal Reports for Enterprise and need an analysis view as a data source.

Which tool can you use to create this analysis view?

- A. SAP BusinessObjects Web Intelligence
- B. SAP Analysis for Microsoft Office
- C. SAP Lumira, designer edition
- D. SAP Crystal Reports for Enterprise

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 50

For which scenarios do you use the SAP HANA model focus? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Load snapshots using ABAP CDS Views.
- B. Define calculations using geospatial functions.
- C. Build views procedures using SQL script.
- D. Define ABAP Managed Database Procedures in data flows.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 51

What should you consider when you set the High Cardinality flag for a characteristic? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. You cannot use this characteristic as a navigation attribute for another characteristic.
- B. You cannot use this characteristic as an external characteristic in hierarchies.
- C. You cannot use navigation attributes for this characteristic.
- D. You cannot load more than 2 billion master data records for this characteristic.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In SAP BW/4HANA, the High Cardinality flag is used to optimize the handling of characteristics with a very large number of distinct values (e.g., transaction IDs, timestamps). However, enabling this flag imposes certain restrictions on how the characteristic can be used. Below is an explanation of the correct answers and why they are valid.

* A. You cannot use this characteristic as a navigation attribute for another characteristic.

* When the High Cardinality flag is set, the characteristic cannot serve as a navigation attribute for another characteristic. Navigation attributes are used to provide additional descriptive information for a characteristic, but high-cardinality characteristics are not suitable for this purpose due to their large size and potential performance impact.

* SAP BW/4HANA enforces this restriction to ensure optimal performance and avoid excessive memory consumption during query execution.

B). You cannot use navigation attributes for this characteristic.

Similarly, a characteristic with the High Cardinality flag cannot have navigation attributes assigned to it.

Navigation attributes add complexity and increase the volume of data processed during reporting, which is incompatible with the optimization goals of high-cardinality characteristics.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA restricts the use of navigation attributes for high-cardinality characteristics to maintain efficient query performance.

Incorrect Options: C. You cannot load more than 2 billion master data records for this characteristic.

This statement is incorrect. The High Cardinality flag is specifically designed to handle characteristics with very large numbers of distinct values, including scenarios where the number of master data records exceeds 2 billion.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA supports high-cardinality characteristics to manage massive datasets efficiently, leveraging SAP HANA's in-memory capabilities.

D). You cannot use this characteristic as an external characteristic in hierarchies.

While high-cardinality characteristics are not typically used in hierarchies due to their size and complexity, there is no explicit restriction preventing them from being used as external characteristics in hierarchies.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA allows high-cardinality characteristics to be included in hierarchies, but their usage should be carefully evaluated to avoid performance issues.

Conclusion: The correct answers are A. You cannot use this characteristic as a navigation attribute for another characteristic and B.

You cannot use navigation attributes for this characteristic, as these restrictions are imposed to optimize performance and memory usage for high-cardinality characteristics in SAP BW/4HANA.

NEW QUESTION # 52

An upper-level CompositeProvider compares current values with historic values based on a union operation.

The current values are provided by a DataStore object (advanced) that is updated daily. Historic values are provided by a lower-level CompositeProvider that combines different open ODS views from DataSources.

What can you do to improve the performance of the BW queries that use the upper-level CompositeProvider?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use a join node instead of the Union node in the upper-level CompositeProvider.
- B. Replace the DataStore object (advanced) for current data by an Open ODS view that accesses the current data directly from the source system.
- C. Use the "Generate Dataflow" feature for the Open ODS views load the historic data to the new generated DataStore objects (advanced).
- D. Replace the lower-level CompositeProvider with a new DataStore object (advanced) fill it with the same combination of historic data.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Improving the performance of BW queries that use a CompositeProvider involves optimizing the underlying data sources and their integration. Let's analyze each option to determine why A and D are correct:

* Explanation: CompositeProviders are powerful tools for combining data from multiple sources, but they can introduce performance overhead due to the complexity of union operations. Replacing the lower-level CompositeProvider with a DataStore object (advanced) simplifies the data model and improves query performance. The DataStore object can be preloaded with the combined historic data, eliminating the need for real-time union operations during query execution.

* In SAP BW/4HANA, DataStore objects (advanced) are optimized for high-performance data storage and retrieval. They provide faster access compared to CompositeProviders, especially when dealing with static or semi-static data like historic values.

2. Use a join node instead of the Union node in the upper-level CompositeProvider (Option B) Explanation: Replacing a Union node with a Join node is not always feasible, as these operations serve different purposes. A Union combines data from multiple sources into a single dataset, while a Join merges data based on matching keys. If the data model requires a Union operation, replacing it with a Join would fundamentally alter the query logic and produce incorrect results.

Reference: The choice between Union and Join depends on the business requirements and data relationships.

Performance improvements should focus on optimizing the existing Union operation rather than replacing it with an incompatible operation.

3. Replace the DataStore object (advanced) for current data with an Open ODS view that accesses the current data directly from the source system (Option C) Explanation: Accessing current data directly from the source system via an Open ODS view can introduce latency and increase the load on the source system.

Additionally, this approach bypasses the benefits of staging data in a DataStore object (advanced), such as data cleansing and transformation. For optimal performance, it is better to retain the DataStore object for current data.

Reference: SAP BW/4HANA emphasizes the use of DataStore objects (advanced) for staging and processing data before it is consumed by queries. This ensures consistent performance and reduces dependency on external systems.

4. Use the "Generate Dataflow" feature for the Open ODS views and load the historic data to the newly generated DataStore

