적중율좋은C-BW4H-2505최고품질시험덤프자료인증덤프SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA시험자료

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 C-BW4H-2505 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d68lE_XRzpw27IlKx1HQbSLTdaxyPJKy

C-BW4H-2505덤프를 퍼펙트하게 공부하시면 보다 쉽게 시험에서 패스할수 있습니다. 다년간 IT업계에 종사하신 전문가들이 C-BW4H-2505인증시험을 부단히 연구하고 분석한 성과가 C-BW4H-2505덤프에 고스란히 담겨져 있어 시험합격율이 100%에 달한다고 해도 과언이 아닌것 같습니다.C-BW4H-2505덤프 구매의향이 있으신 분은 구매페이지에서 덤프 데모문제를 다운받아 보시고 구매결정을 하시면 됩니다.Itcertkr는 모든 분들이 시험에서 합격하시길 항상 기원하고 있습니다.

SAP C-BW4H-2505 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.
주제 6	• 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.

주제 7	• 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.

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C-BW4H-2505최고품질 시험덤프자료 최신 덤프데모

많은 사이트에서SAP 인증C-BW4H-2505 인증시험대비자료를 제공하고 있습니다. 그중에서 Itcertkr를 선택한 분들은SAP 인증C-BW4H-2505시험통과의 지름길에 오른것과 같습니다. Itcertkr는 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프비용을 환불하는 서비스를 제공해드려 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전하도록 힘이 되어드립니다. Itcertkr덤프를 사용하여 시험에서 통과하신 분이 전해주신 희소식이 Itcertkr 덤프품질을 증명해드립니다.

최신 SAP Certified Associate C-BW4H-2505 무료샘플문제 (Q10-Q15):

질문 # 10
You defined a condition in a BW query for the top 10 of 100 customers based on sales revenue.
Using key figure properties in the BW query which two scenarios regarding result presentation can be achieved? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. One result row with the sales revenue sum of all 100 customers
- B. One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers a second result row with the sales revenue sum of all 100 customers
- C. One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers
- D. One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers a second result row with the sales revenue sum of the other 90 customers

정답：C,D

설명：
In SAP BW queries, conditions and key figure properties are powerful tools for filtering and aggregating data to meet specific reporting requirements. When defining a condition in a BW query for the top 10 of 100 customers based on sales revenue, you can control how the results are presented by configuring the key figure properties. Below is an explanation of the correct answers:
C). One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customersThis scenario is achievable by applying aconditionin the BW query to filter for the top 10 customers based on sales revenue. The query will calculate the sum of sales revenue for only those top 10 customers and display it as a single result row. This approach focuses solely on the subset of data that meets the condition.
1: SAP BW/4HANA Query Designer allows users to define conditions (e.g., "Top N" filters) to restrict the dataset displayed in the query. The key figure properties can then be configured to aggregate the filtered data into a single result row.
D). One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers a second result row with the sales revenue sum of the other 90 customersThis scenario is also achievable by combining aconditionwith the use ofexception aggregationorresult rowsin the BW query. Here's how it works:
The condition filters the top 10 customers based on sales revenue.
A second calculation is performed to aggregate the sales revenue for the remaining 90 customers (i.e., all customers not included in the top 10).
The query displays two result rows: one for the top 10 customers and another for the remaining 90 customers.
This approach requires careful configuration of key figure properties, such as exception aggregation (e.g., summing values outside the condition), to ensure accurate results.
Reference: SAP BW/4HANA supports advanced result calculations using exception aggregation and result rows. These features are documented in the SAP BW Query Design Guide and are commonly used to achieve detailed breakdowns of data.
Incorrect OptionsA. One result row with the sales revenue sum of all 100 customersThis scenario cannot be achieved directly when a condition is applied to filter for the top 10 customers. Applying a condition inherently restricts the dataset to only those customers that meet the condition (in this case, the top 10).
Therefore, the query will not include the sales revenue of all 100 customers unless the condition is removed.
Reference: Conditions in SAP BW queries are designed to filter data, and their application excludes non- matching records from the result set.
B). One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers a second result row with the sales revenue sum of all 100 customersThis scenario is not achievable because the condition limits the dataset to only the top 10 customers. While you can

calculate the sum of the top 10 customers, there is no mechanism within the same query to simultaneously calculate the sum of all 100 customers without removing the condition.
Reference: SAP BW queries do not allow overlapping calculations where a condition applies to one part of the dataset while ignoring the condition for another part of the same query.
ConclusionThe two correct scenarios regarding result presentation in this context are:
One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers.
One result row with the sales revenue sum of the top 10 customers and a second result row with the sales revenue sum of the other 90 customers.
These scenarios leverage the capabilities of conditions, key figure properties, and exception aggregation in SAP BW queries to provide flexible and meaningful insights into the data.

질문 # 11
You create an SAP HANA HDI Calculation View.
What are some of the reasons to choose the data category Cube with Star Join instead of data category Dimension? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. You can combine master data transactional data.
- B. You can create restricted columns.
- C. You can provide default time characteristics.
- D. You can aggregate measures as a sum.
- E. You can persist transactional data.

정답： A,C,D

설명:
When creating an SAP HANA HDI Calculation View, choosing thedata category Cube with Star JoinoverDimensiondepends on the specific requirements of your data model. Below is a detailed explanation of why the verified answers are correct.
* Data Category Dimension:
* Used for modeling master data or reference data.
* Does not support measures or aggregations.
* Typically used for descriptive attributes (e.g., customer names, product descriptions).
* Data Category Cube with Star Join:
* Used for modeling transactional data with measures and dimensions.
* Supports star schema designs, combining fact tables (measures) and dimension tables (attributes).
* Enables advanced features like aggregations, time characteristics, and joins between master and transactional data.
* Star Join:
* A star join connects a fact table (containing measures) with dimension tables (containing attributes) in a star schema.
* It is optimized for performance and scalability in analytical queries.
Key Concepts:
* Option A: You can combine master data transactional data.
* Why Correct?The Cube with Star Join data category is specifically designed to combine transactional data (fact tables) with master data (dimension tables).This enables comprehensive reporting and analysis.
* Option B: You can persist transactional data.
* Why Incorrect?Persisting transactional data is not a feature of the Cube with Star Join data category. Persistence is typically handled at the database or application layer.
* Option C: You can provide default time characteristics.
* Why Correct?The Cube with Star Join data category supports default time characteristics (e.g., fiscal year, calendar year), which are essential for time-based reporting and analysis.
* Option D: You can create restricted columns.
* Why Incorrect?Restricted columns are a feature of calculation views but are not specific to the Cube with Star Join data category.They can also be created in Dimension views.
* Option E: You can aggregate measures as a sum.
* Why Correct?The Cube with Star Join data category supports aggregations, such as summing measures.This is a key feature for analyzing transactional data.
Verified Answer Explanation:
* SAP HANA Modeling Guide:The guide explains the differences between data categories like Dimension and Cube with Star Join, highlighting their respective use cases.
* SAP Note 2700850:This note provides examples of scenarios where Cube with Star Join is preferred over Dimension, emphasizing its ability to handle transactional data and aggregations.
* SAP Best Practices for HANA Modeling:SAP recommends using Cube with Star Join for analytical models that require

combining master and transactional data, providing default time characteristics, and performing aggregations.

질문 # 12
Which SAP solutions can leverage the Write Interface for DataStore objects (advanced) to push data into the inbound table of DataStore objects (advanced)? Note: There are 2 correctanswers to this question.

- A. SAP Lscape Transformation Replication Server
- B. SAP Process Integration
- C. SAP Data Services

정답： B,C

질문 # 13
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. Use the "Generate Dataflow" feature for the Open ODS views load the historic data to the new generated DataStore objects (advanced).
- C. Replace the lower-level CompositeProvider with a new DataStore object (advanced) fill it with the same combination of historic data.
- D. Replace the DataStore object (advanced) for current data by an Open ODS view that accesses the current data directly from the source system.

정답： B,C

설명：
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 objects (advanced) (Option D)Explanation: The "Generate Dataflow" feature automates the process of creating dataflows for Open ODS views. By loading historic data into newly generated DataStore objects (advanced), you consolidate the data into a single, optimized storage layer. This eliminates the need for complex unions and improves query performance.
Reference: SAP BW/4HANA provides tools like "Generate Dataflow" to streamline data modeling and integration. Using DataStore objects (advanced) for historic data ensures efficient storage and retrieval.
ConclusionThe correct answers areA (Replace the lower-level CompositeProvider with a new DataStore object (advanced) and fill

it with the same combination of historic data)andD (Use the "Generate Dataflow" feature for the Open ODS views and load the historic data to the newly generated DataStore objects (advanced)). These approaches simplify the data model, reduce query complexity, and improve overall performance.

질문 # 14
You define a remote subscription of type UPSERT in an SAP HANA Smart Data Integration (SDI) real-time update scenario.Which fields are added to the DataSource automatically?Note: There are 3 correctanswers to this question.

- A. SDILCHANGE_SEQUENCE
- B. SDILCHANGE_TYPE
- C. SDILRECORD_MODE
- D. SDILCHANGE_TIME
- E. SDI_LENTITY_COUNTER

정답： A,B,D

질문 # 15
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