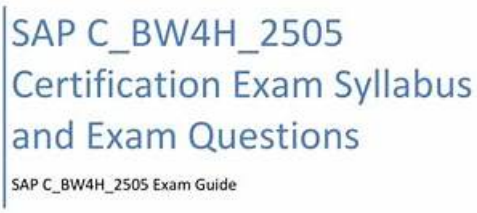
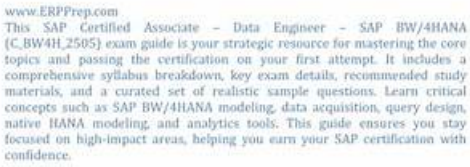
SAP C_BW4H_2505시험대비최신덤프문제 - C_BW4H_2505시험패스





그 외, Itcertkr C_BW4H_2505 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hMU27YTOZMeoIfffatcs7udGXLLIs1hn

Itcertkr에서는 시장에서 가장 최신버전이자 적중율이 가장 높은 SAP인증 C_BW4H_2505덤프를 제공해드립니다. SAP인증 C_BW4H_2505덤프는 IT업종에 몇십년간 종사한 IT전문가가 실제 시험문제를 연구하여 제작한 고품질 공부자료로서 시험패스율이 장난 아닙니다. 덤프를 구매하여 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프비용 전액을 환불해드립니다.

우리는 고객이 첫 번째 시도에서SAP C_BW4H_2505 자격증시험을 합격할수있다는 것을 약속드립니다. SAP C_BW4H_2505 시험을 합격하여 자격증을 손에 넣는다면 취직 혹은 연봉인상 혹은 승진이나 이직에 확실한 가산점이 될것입니다. SAP C_BW4H_2505시험 어려운 시험이지만 저희SAP C_BW4H_2505덤프로 조금이나마 쉽게 따봅시다.

>> SAP C_BW4H_2505시험대비 최신 덤프문제 <<

SAP C_BW4H_2505시험패스, C_BW4H_2505시험패스 덤프공부자료

우리Itcertkr에서는 끊임없는 업데이트로 항상 최신버전의SAP인증C_BW4H_2505시험덤프를 제공하는 사이트입니다, 만약 덤프품질은 알아보고 싶다면 우리Itcertkr 에서 무료로 제공되는 덤프일부분의 문제와 답을 체험하시면 되겠습니다, Itcertkr 는 100%의 보장 도를 자랑하며C_BW4H_2505시험은 한번에 패스할 수 있는 덤프입니다.

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 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.
주제 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.
주제 6	• 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.

최신 SAP Certified Associate C_BW4H_2505 무료샘플문제 (Q21-Q26):

질문 # 21
You use InfoObject B as a display attribute for InfoObject A.
Which object properties prevent you from changing InfoObject B into a navigational attribute for InfoObject A? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. InfoObject B is defined as a Key Figure.
- B. Attribute Only is set in InfoObject B.
- C. Data Type "Character String" is set in InfoObject A.
- D. Conversion Routine "ALPHA" is set in InfoObject A.
- E. High Cardinality is set in InfoObject B.

정답： A,B,E

설명:
In SAP BW/4HANA, when using InfoObjects and their attributes, certain properties of the objects can restrict or prevent specific configurations. Let's analyze each option to determine why B, C, and D are correct:
* Explanation: If an InfoObject is flagged as "Attribute Only," it means that this object is designed exclusively to serve as an attribute for another InfoObject. Such objects cannot be used as navigational attributes because navigational attributes require additional functionality, such as being part of reporting and navigation paths.
* In SAP BW/4HANA, the "Attribute Only" property is a restriction that prevents an InfoObject from being used in ways other than as a display attribute. This ensures that the object remains lightweight and focused on its intended purpose.
2. High Cardinality is set in InfoObject B (Option C)Explanation: High cardinality indicates that the InfoObject has a large number of unique values relative to the dataset size. Navigational attributes typically require efficient indexing and aggregation, which becomes challenging with high-cardinality fields.
Therefore, SAP BW/4HANA does not allow high-cardinality attributes to be used as navigational attributes.
Reference: High-cardinality attributes are better suited for use cases like drill-downs or detailed analysis rather than navigation. The

system enforces this restriction to optimize performance and avoid excessive memory consumption.
3. InfoObject B is defined as a Key Figure (Option D)Explanation: Key Figures are numeric measures (e.
g., sales amount, quantity) and are fundamentally different from characteristics (descriptive attributes). Since navigational attributes must be characteristics, an InfoObject defined as a Key Figure cannot be converted into a navigational attribute.
Reference: In SAP BW/4HANA, Key Figures and Characteristics serve distinct roles in data modeling. Key Figures are used for calculations and aggregations, while Characteristics provide context and descriptive information.
4. Data Type "Character String" is set in InfoObject A (Option A)Explanation: The data type of InfoObject A (the primary InfoObject) does not influence whether InfoObject B can be converted into a navigational attribute. The data type of InfoObject B (the attribute) is more relevant in this context.
Reference: While the data type of InfoObject A may affect how the attribute is displayed or processed, it does not impose restrictions on converting InfoObject B into a navigational attribute.
5. Conversion Routine "ALPHA" is set in InfoObject A (Option E)Explanation: Conversion routines like "ALPHA" are used to format or transform data during input/output operations. These routines do not impact the ability to convert an attribute into a navigational attribute.
Reference: Conversion routines are applied at the field level and do not interfere with the structural properties required for navigational attributes.
ConclusionThe correct answers areB (Attribute Only is set in InfoObject B),C (High Cardinality is set in InfoObject B), andD (InfoObject B is defined as a Key Figure). These properties directly conflict with the requirements for navigational attributes in SAP BW/4HANA.

질문 # 22
Which request-based deletion is possible in a DataMart DataStore object?

- A. Only the most recent request in the active data table
- B. Any request in the active data table
- C. Only the most recent non-activated request in the inbound table
- D. Any non-activated request in the inbound table

정답：A

설명：
In SAP BW/4HANA, aDataMart DataStore Object (DSO)is used to store detailed data for reporting and analysis. Request-based deletion allows you to remove specific data requests from the DSO. However, there are restrictions on which requests can be deleted, depending on whether they are in the inbound table or the active data table. Below is an explanation of the correct answer:
A). Only the most recent request in the active data tableIn a DataMart DSO, request-based deletion is possible only for themost recent requestin theactive data table. Once a request is activated, it moves from the inbound table to the active data table. To maintain data consistency, SAP BW/4HANA enforces the rule that only the most recent request in the active data table can be deleted. Deleting older requests would disrupt the integrity of the data.
* Steps to Delete a Request:
* Navigate to the DataStore Object in the SAP BW/4HANA environment.
* Identify the most recent request in the active data table.
* Use the request deletion functionality to remove the request.
* The SAP BW/4HANA Data Modeling Guide explicitly states that request-based deletion in the active data table is restricted to the most recent request to ensure data consistency.
Incorrect OptionsB. Any non-activated request in the inbound tableNon-activated requests reside in theinbound tableand can be deleted individually without restriction. However, this option is incorrect because the question specifically refers to theactive data table, not the inbound table.
Reference: The SAP BW/4HANA documentation confirms that non-activated requests in the inbound table can be deleted freely, but this is outside the scope of the question.
C). Only the most recent non-activated request in the inbound tableThis statement is incorrect because there is no restriction on deleting non-activated requests in the inbound table. All non-activated requests in the inbound table can be deleted individually, regardless of their order.
Reference: The SAP BW/4HANA Data Modeling Guide clarifies that non-activated requests in the inbound table do not have the same restrictions as those in the active data table.
D). Any request in the active data tableThis option is incorrect because SAP BW/4HANA does not allow the deletion of any request in the active data table. Only the most recent request can be deleted to maintain data integrity.
Reference: The SAP BW/4HANA Administration Guide explicitly prohibits the deletion of arbitrary requests in the active data table, as it could lead to inconsistencies.
ConclusionThe correct answer regarding request-based deletion in a DataMart DataStore Object is:Only the most recent request in the active data table.

This restriction ensures that data consistency is maintained while still allowing users to remove the latest data if needed.

질문 # 23
A user has the analysis authorization for the Controlling Areas 1000 2000.
In the InfoProvider there are records for Controlling Areas 1000 2000 3000 4000. The user starts a data preview on the InfoProvider.
Which data will be displayed?

- A. Data for Controlling Areas 1000 2000 the aggregated total of 3000 4000
- B. No data for any of the Controlling Areas
- C. Only the aggregated total of all Controlling Areas
- D. Data for Controlling Areas 1000 2000

정답：D

설명:
* Analysis Authorization in SAP BW/4HANA: Analysis authorizations are used to restrict data access for users based on specific criteria, such as organizational units (e.g., Controlling Areas). These authorizations ensure that users can only view data they are authorized to access.
* InfoProvider: An InfoProvider is a data storage object in SAP BW/4HANA that holds data for reporting and analysis. When a user performs a data preview on an InfoProvider, the system applies the user's analysis authorizations to filter the data accordingly.
* Data Preview Behavior: During a data preview, the system evaluates the user's analysis authorizations and displays only the data that matches the authorized values. Unauthorized data is excluded from the result set.
* The user has analysis authorization forControlling Areas 1000 and 2000.
* The InfoProvider contains records forControlling Areas 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000.
* When the user starts a data preview on the InfoProvider:
* The system applies the user's analysis authorization.
* Only data for the authorized Controlling Areas (1000 and 2000) will be displayed.
* Data for unauthorized Controlling Areas (3000 and 4000) will be excluded from the result set.
* B. No data for any of the Controlling Areas:This would only occur if the user had no valid analysis authorization or if there were no matching records in the InfoProvider. However, since the user is authorized for Controlling Areas 1000 and 2000, data for these areas will be displayed.Incorrect.
* C. Only the aggregated total of all Controlling Areas:Aggregation across all Controlling Areas would violate the principle of analysis authorization, which restricts data access to authorized values.
Unauthorized data (3000 and 4000) cannot contribute to the aggregated total.Incorrect.
* D. Data for Controlling Areas 1000 2000 the aggregated total of 3000 4000:Unauthorized data (3000 and 4000) cannot be included in any form, even as part of an aggregated total. The system strictly excludes unauthorized data from the result set.Incorrect.
Key Concepts:Scenario Analysis:Why Other Options Are Incorrect:Why Option A Is Correct:The system applies the user's analysis authorization and filters the data accordingly. Since the user is authorized for Controlling Areas 1000 and 2000, only data for these areas will be displayed during the data preview.
References:SAP BW/4HANA Security Guide: The official guide explains how analysis authorizations work and their impact on data visibility in queries and data previews.
SAP Note on Analysis Authorizations: Notes such as 2508998 provide detailed guidance on configuring and troubleshooting analysis authorizations.
SAP Best Practices for Data Security: These guidelines emphasize the importance of restricting data access based on user roles and authorizations.
By leveraging analysis authorizations, organizations can ensure that users only access data they are authorized to view, maintaining compliance and data security.

질문 # 24
Which entity can be used as a source of an Analytic Model?

- A. Views of semantic type Fact
- B. Business entities of semantic type Dimension
- C. Remote tables of semantic type Text
- D. Tables of semantic type Hierarchy

정답：A

설명：
AnAnalytic Modelin SAP Data Fabric or SAP BW/4HANA is designed to analyze data by combining facts (measures) and dimensions (attributes). To create an Analytic Model, you need a source entity that represents the fact data. Below is a detailed explanation of why the correct answer is B:
* Incorrect: Business entities of semantic typeDimensionrepresent descriptive attributes (e.g., customer name, product category) rather than measurable data. While dimensions are essential for enriching fact data, they cannot serve as the primary source of an Analytic Model.
Option A: Business entities of semantic type Dimension
* Correct: Views of semantic typeFactcontain measurable data (e.g., sales revenue, quantity sold) and are the primary source for an Analytic Model. These views provide the numerical data required for analysis and reporting.
Option B: Views of semantic type Fact
* Incorrect: Tables of semantic typeHierarchydefine hierarchical relationships (e.g., organizational structures or product hierarchies). While hierarchies are useful for organizing and navigating data, they do not contain measurable data and cannot serve as the source of an Analytic Model.
Option C: Tables of semantic type Hierarchy
* Incorrect: Remote tables of semantic typeTextstore textual descriptions (e.g., product names, region names). These tables are used to enhance dimensions but do not contain measurable data and are not suitable as the source of an Analytic Model.
Option D: Remote tables of semantic type Text
* SAP Data Fabric Documentation: Explains the role of semantic types in defining the purpose of entities (e.g., Fact, Dimension, Hierarchy, Text).
* SAP BW/4HANA Modeling Guide: Describes how Analytic Models are built using fact data as the primary source and dimensions for contextual enrichment.
* SAP Analytics Cloud Integration: Highlights the importance of fact views in enabling advanced analytics and reporting.
References to SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric ConceptsBy understanding the semantic types and their roles, you can effectively design Analytic Models that meet business requirements for data analysis and reporting.

질문 # 25
In a DataStore object (advanced) of type Data Mart, which request-based deletion is possible?

- A. Any request in the active data table
- B. Only the most recent request in the active data table
- C. Only the most recent not activated request in the inbound table
- D. Any not activated request in the inbound table

정답：C,D

질문 # 26
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