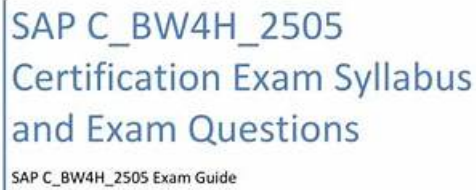


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This SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA (C_BW4H_2505) exam guide is your strategic resource for mastering the core topics and passing the certification on your first attempt. It includes a comprehensive syllabus breakdown, key exam details, recommended study materials, and a curated set of realistic sample questions. Learn critical concepts such as SAP BW/4HANA modeling, data acquisition, query design, native HANA modeling, and analytics tools. This guide ensures you stay focused on high-impact areas, helping you earn your SAP certification with confidence.

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It is apparent that a majority of people who are preparing for the C_BW4H_2505 exam would unavoidably feel nervous as the exam approaching. If you are still worried about the coming exam, since you have clicked into this website, you can just take it easy now, I can assure you that our company will present the antidote for you--our C_BW4H_2505 Learning Materials. And you will be grateful to choose our C_BW4H_2505 study questions for its high-effective to bring you to success.

SAP C_BW4H_2505 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <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 2 | <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 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. |
| Topic 4 | <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. |
| Topic 5 | <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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

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 # 24

In an SAP HANA smart data integration flowgraph, which transformation options are available? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Combine datasets
- B. Call an ABAP function module
- C. Include a stored procedure
- D. Run an SAP HANA analysis process
- E. Split datasets

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 25

You created an Open ODS View on an SAP HANA database table to virtually consume the data in SAP BW /4HANA. Real-time reporting requirements have now changed you are asked to persist the data in SAP BW

/4HANA.

Which objects are created when using the "Generate Data Flow" function in the Open ODS View editor?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Transformation**
- **B. Data source**
- C. CompositeProvider
- **D. DataStore object (advanced)**
- E. SAP HANA calculation view

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

* Open ODS View: An Open ODS View in SAP BW/4HANA allows virtual consumption of data from external sources (e.g., SAP HANA tables). It does not persist data but provides real-time access to the underlying source.

* Generate Data Flow Function: When using the "Generate Data Flow" function in the Open ODS View editor, SAP BW/4HANA creates objects to persist the data for reporting purposes. This involves transforming the virtual data into a persistent format within the BW system.

* Generated Objects:

* DataStore Object (Advanced): Used to persist the data extracted from the Open ODS View.

* Transformation: Defines how data is transformed and loaded into the DataStore Object (Advanced).

* Data Source: Represents the source of the data being persisted.

Key Concepts: Objects Created by "Generate Data Flow": When you use the "Generate Data Flow" function in the Open ODS View editor, the following objects are created:

* DataStore Object (Advanced): This is the primary object where the data is persisted. It serves as the storage layer for the data extracted from the Open ODS View.

* Transformation: A transformation is automatically generated to map the fields from the Open ODS View to the DataStore Object (Advanced). This ensures that the data is correctly structured and transformed during the loading process.

* Data Source: A data source is created to represent the Open ODS View as the source of the data. This allows the BW system to extract data from the virtual view and load it into the DataStore Object (Advanced).

* B. SAP HANA Calculation View: While Open ODS Views may be based on SAP HANA calculation views, the "Generate Data Flow" function does not create additional calculation views. It focuses on persisting data within the BW system.

* E. CompositeProvider: A CompositeProvider is used to combine data from multiple sources for reporting. It is not automatically created by the "Generate Data Flow" function.

References: SAP BW/4HANA Documentation on Open ODS Views: The official documentation explains the "Generate Data Flow" function and its role in persisting data.

SAP Note on Open ODS Views: Notes such as 2608998 provide details on how Open ODS Views interact with persistent storage objects.

SAP BW/4HANA Best Practices for Data Modeling: These guidelines recommend using transformations and DataStore Objects (Advanced) for persisting data from virtual sources.

By using the "Generate Data Flow" function, you can seamlessly transition from virtual data consumption to persistent storage, ensuring compliance with real-time reporting requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

An Analytic Model in 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 type Dimension represent 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 type Fact contain 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 type Hierarchy define 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 type Text store 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 Concepts By understanding the semantic types and their roles, you can effectively design Analytic Models that meet business requirements for data analysis and reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 27

In SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA you have imported a project including an HDB module with calculation views. What do you need to do in the project settings before you can successfully build the HDB module?

- A. Change the schema name
- B. Define a package.
- C. Assign a space.
- **D. Generate the HDI container.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, when working with an HDB module that includes calculation views, certain configurations must be completed in the project settings to ensure a successful build. Below is an explanation of the correct answer and why the other options are incorrect.

B). Generate the HDI container The HDI (HANA Deployment Infrastructure) container is a critical component for deploying and managing database artifacts (e.g., tables, views, procedures) in SAP HANA. It acts as an isolated environment where the database objects are deployed and executed. Before building an HDB module, you must generate the HDI container to ensure that the necessary runtime environment is available for deploying the calculation views and other database artifacts.

* Steps to Generate the HDI Container:

* In SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, navigate to the project settings.

* Under the "SAP HANA Database Module" section, configure the HDI container by specifying the required details (e.g., container name, schema).

* Save the settings and deploy the container.

* The SAP HANA Developer Guide explicitly states that generating the HDI container is a prerequisite for building and deploying HDB modules. This process ensures that the artifacts are correctly deployed to the SAP HANA database.

Incorrect Options A. Define a package Defining a package is not a requirement for building an HDB module.

Packages are typically used in SAP BW/4HANA or ABAP environments to organize development objects, but they are not relevant in the context of SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA or HDB modules.

Reference: The SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA documentation does not mention packages as part of the project settings for HDB modules.

C). Assign a space Assigning a space is related to Cloud Foundry environments, where spaces are used to organize applications and services within an organization. While spaces are important for deploying applications in SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP), they are not directly related to building HDB modules in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA.

Reference: The SAP BTP documentation discusses spaces in the context of application deployment, but this concept is not applicable to HDB module builds.

D). Change the schema name Changing the schema name is not a mandatory step before building an HDB module. The schema name is typically defined during the configuration of the HDI container or inherited from the default settings. Unless there is a specific requirement to use a custom schema, changing the schema name is unnecessary.

Reference: The SAP HANA Developer Guide confirms that schema management is handled automatically by the HDI container unless explicitly customized.

