

C_BW4H_2505 Valid Exam Questions & C_BW4H_2505 Study Pdf Vce & C_BW4H_2505 Latest Study Guide

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Required secrets:

- Certificate
- Personal access token
- Shared Access Authorization token
- Username and password

Storage location:

- Azure Data Lake
- Azure Key Vault
- Azure Storage with HTTP access
- Azure Storage with HTTPS access

Answer:

Required secrets:

- Certificate
- Personal access token
- Shared Access Authorization token
- Username and password

Storage location:

- Azure Data Lake
- Azure Key Vault
- Azure Storage with HTTP access
- Azure Storage with HTTPS access

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 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 BW4HANA and SAP Business Data Cloud. It focuses on the core framework and architecture necessary to navigate and work with these platforms.
Topic 2	<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 BW4HANA. It evaluates how well candidates can work with query components to retrieve and structure data effectively for reporting and analysis.

Topic 3	<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 4	<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 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.
Topic 6	<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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which node type is available for both graphical modeling of SAP HANA HDI Calculation Views (XS Advanced) and SAP HANA Calculation Views (XS Classic)?

- A. Graph
- B. Minus
- C. Rank
- D. Non Equi Join

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are involved in an SAP BW/4HANA project focusing on General Ledger reporting want to use the SAP ERP standard DataSource OFI_GL_14 (New GL Items) which is not active in your SAP ERP system.

Which transactions can be used to activate this DataSource? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Transaction RSA5 (Installation of DataSource from Business Content) in the SAP ERP system**
- B. Transaction RSORBCT (Data Warehousing Workbench: BI Content) in the SAP BW/4HANA system
- C. Transaction RSDS (DataSource Repository) in the SAP BW/4HANA system
- **D. Transaction RSA2 (DataSource Repository) in the SAP ERP system**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To activate a standard DataSource like OFI_GL_14 (New GL Items) in an SAP ERP system, you need to use transactions that are specifically designed for managing and activating DataSources within the ERP system.

Below is a detailed explanation of the correct answers:

* Explanation: This transaction is used in the SAP BW/4HANA system to activate or install BI Content objects such as InfoProviders, Transformations, and DTPs. However, it does not activate DataSources in the source SAP ERP system. Activation of DataSources must occur in the ERP system itself.

* RSORBCT is part of the BW/4HANA environment and is unrelated to activating DataSources in the ERP system.

Option B: Transaction RSA5 (Installation of DataSource from Business Content) in the SAP ERP system
Explanation: RSA5 is used in the SAP ERP system to activate standard DataSources delivered by SAP. When you run this transaction, you can search for and activate specific DataSources, such as OFI_GL_14, from the Business Content. This ensures that the DataSource becomes available for extraction.

Reference: RSA5 is a key transaction for enabling standard DataSources in SAP ERP systems. It is essential for preparing the ERP system to deliver data to SAP BW/4HANA.

Option C: Transaction RSA2 (DataSource Repository) in the SAP ERP system
Explanation: RSA2 provides access to the DataSource repository in the SAP ERP system. While it does not directly activate DataSources, it allows you to view, maintain, and manage the status of DataSources. You can also trigger the activation of DataSources from this transaction.

Reference: RSA2 is often used alongside RSA5 to verify the status of DataSources and ensure they are correctly configured for extraction.

Option D: Transaction RSDS (DataSource Repository) in the SAP BW/4HANA system
Explanation:

RSDS is used in the SAP BW/4HANA system to view and manage DataSources that have been replicated from the source system. However, it cannot activate DataSources in the SAP ERP system. Activation must occur in the ERP system using transactions like RSA5 or RSA2.

Reference: RSDS is limited to managing DataSources within the BW/4HANA environment and does not interact with the ERP system's DataSource activation process.

Summary
To activate the OFI_GL_14 DataSource in the SAP ERP system:

RSA5: Activates standard DataSources from Business Content.

RSA2: Provides access to the DataSource repository and supports maintenance tasks.

These transactions ensure that the DataSource is properly enabled in the ERP system, allowing it to deliver data to SAP BW/4HANA.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In SAP BW/4HANA, a DataMart 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 table
In a DataMart DSO, request-based deletion is possible only for the most recent request in the active 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 Options B. Any non-activated request in the inbound table Non-activated requests reside in the inbound table and can be deleted individually without restriction. However, this option is incorrect because the question specifically refers to the active 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 table This 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 table This 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.

Conclusion The 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.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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. DataStore object (advanced)
- C. CompositeProvider
- D. Data source
- 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

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

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.

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