

C_BW4H_2505勉強方法 & C_BW4H_2505関連問題資料

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Required secrets:

<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal access token
<input type="checkbox"/> Shared Access Authorization token
<input type="checkbox"/> Username and password

Storage location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Data Lake
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Key Vault
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTP access
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTPS access

Answer:

Required secrets:

<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal access token
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shared Access Authorization token
<input type="checkbox"/> Username and password

Storage location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Data Lake
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Key Vault
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTP access
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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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>> C_BW4H_2505勉強方法 <<

C_BW4H_2505関連問題資料、C_BW4H_2505関連合格問題

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SAP C_BW4H_2505 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP AnalyticsツールとSAP Analytics Cloud: このセクションでは、SAPコンサルタントがSAP Analytics Cloud、Lumira、Analysis for Officeなどのツールを使用してデータを視覚化し、解釈するスキルを評価します。特に、SAPエコシステム内でビジネスインテリジェンスツールを適用するコンサルタントの能力に重点を置きます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 基礎: このセクションでは、SAPコンサルタントの基礎的な理解度を測定し、SAP BW 4HANAおよびSAP Business Data Cloudに関連する重要な用語と概念を網羅します。これらのプラットフォームを操作・操作するために必要なコアフレームワークとアーキテクチャに重点を置いています。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW クエリ設計: このセクションでは、データエンジニアがSAP BW 4HANAを使用してクエリを作成および実行する能力を評価します。受験者がクエリコンポーネントを操作して、レポート作成や分析のためにデータを効果的に取得および構造化できる能力を評価します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP HANAへのデータ取得: このセクションでは、SAPコンサルタントが様々なデータソースをSAP HANAに統合する能力を評価します。様々なデータ取り込み手法を理解し、処理に必要なデータアクセスを確保する能力を評価します。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW 4HANAプロジェクトとモデリングプロセス: このセクションでは、データエンジニアがSAP BW 4HANAプロジェクトをどのように導き、貢献するかを評価します。モデリングワークフロー、プロジェクトライフサイクルの各段階、プロジェクトチーム内のコラボレーション戦略に関する知識が含まれます。
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW 4HANA データフロー: このセクションでは、SAPコンサルタントがSAP BW 4HANA環境内でデータをロードする実践的な能力を評価します。システムの異なるレイヤーにまたがるデータの移動および変換プロセスに関する知識を評価します。
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ネイティブSAP HANAモデリング: このセクションでは、SAPコンサルタントがSAP HANAのネイティブモデリングオプションを記述および適用する能力を評価します。特に、HANAプラットフォーム内で直接最適化されたデータ構造を構築する方法の理解を重視します。
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP BW 4HANAへのデータ取得: このセクションでは、データエンジニアが複数のソースからSAP BW 4HANAへのデータ統合をどのように管理するかをテストします。データの抽出、変換、そしてSAP環境へのロードに使用されるツールとプロセスに関する基本的な知識を網羅します。
トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> InfoObjectsとInfoProviders: このセクションでは、SAP BW 4HANAにおけるInfoObjectsとInfoProvidersの操作に関するデータエンジニアの知識をテストします。分析データの整理、保存、アクセスに使用されるデータ構造の取り扱いについて学びます。

SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA 認定 C_BW4H_2505 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 #59

For which reasons should you run an SAP HANA delta merge? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. To combine the query cache from different executions
- B. To move the most recent data from disk to memory
- C. To decrease memory consumption
- D. To improve the read performance of InfoProviders

正解: C、D

解説:

In SAP HANA, the delta merge operation is a critical process for managing data storage and optimizing query performance. It is particularly relevant in columnar storage systems like SAP HANA, where data is stored in two parts: the main storage (optimized for read operations) and the delta storage (optimized for write operations). The delta merge operation moves data from the delta storage to the main storage, ensuring efficient data management and improved query performance.

* To Decrease Memory Consumption (A): The delta storage holds recent changes (inserts, updates, deletes) in a row-based format, which is less memory-efficient compared to the columnar format used in the main storage. Over time, as more data accumulates in the delta storage, it can lead to increased memory usage. Running a delta merge moves this data into the main storage, which is compressed and optimized for columnar storage, thereby reducing overall memory consumption.

* To Improve the Read Performance of InfoProviders (D): Queries executed on SAP HANA tables or InfoProviders (such as ADSOs, CompositeProviders, or BW queries) benefit significantly from data being stored in the main storage. The main storage is optimized for read operations due to its columnar structure and compression techniques. When data resides in the delta storage, queries must access both the delta and main storage, which can degrade performance. By running a delta merge, all data is consolidated into the main storage, improving read performance for reporting and analytics.

Why Run an SAP HANA Delta Merge?

* To Combine the Query Cache from Different Executions (B): This is incorrect because the delta merge operation does not involve the query cache. The query cache in SAP HANA is a separate mechanism that stores results of previously executed queries to speed up subsequent executions. The delta merge focuses solely on moving data between delta and main storage and does not interact with the query cache.

* To Move the Most Recent Data from Disk to Memory (C): This is incorrect because SAP HANA's in-memory architecture ensures that all data, including the most recent data, is already stored in memory.

The delta merge operation does not move data from disk to memory; instead, it reorganizes data within memory (from delta to main storage). Disk storage in SAP HANA is typically used for persistence and backup purposes, not for active query processing.

Incorrect Options:

SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric Context: In the context of SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric, understanding the delta merge process is essential for optimizing data models and ensuring high-performance analytics. SAP HANA is often used as the underlying database for SAP BW/4HANA and other data fabric solutions. Efficient data management practices, such as scheduling delta merges, contribute to seamless data integration and transformation across the data fabric landscape.

For further details, you can refer to the following resources:

- * SAP HANA Administration Guide: Explains the delta merge process and its impact on system performance.
- * SAP BW/4HANA Documentation: Discusses how delta merges affect InfoProvider performance in BW queries.
- * SAP Learning Hub: Provides training materials on SAP HANA database administration and optimization techniques.

By selecting A (To decrease memory consumption) and D (To improve the read performance of InfoProviders), you ensure that your SAP HANA system operates efficiently, with reduced memory usage and faster query execution.

質問 # 60

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. Tables of semantic type Hierarchy
- D. Remote tables of semantic type Text

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 61

Which of the following are possible delta-specific fields for a generic DataSource in SAP S/4HANA? Note:

There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Record mode
- B. Time stamp
- C. Request ID
- D. Calendar day
- E. Numeric pointer

正解: A、B、D

解説:

In SAP S/4HANA, delta-specific fields are used to identify and extract only the changes (deltas) in data since the last extraction. These fields are critical for ensuring efficient data replication and minimizing the volume of data transferred between systems. For a generic DataSource, the following delta-specific fields are commonly used:

* Calendar Day (A): The calendar day field is often used as a delta-specific field to track changes based on the date when the data was modified. This is particularly useful for scenarios where data changes are logged daily, such as transactional or master data updates. By filtering records based on the calendar day, you can extract only the relevant changes.

* Record Mode (D): The record mode field indicates the type of change that occurred for a specific record (e.g., insert, update, or delete). This field is essential for delta management because it allows the system to distinguish between new records, updated records, and deleted records. For example:

* "N" (New) for inserts.

* "U" (Update) for updates.

* "D" (Delete) for deletions.

* Time Stamp (E): The time stamp field captures the exact date and time when a record was created or modified. This is one of the most common delta-specific fields because it provides precise information about when changes occurred. By comparing the time stamp of the last extraction with the current data, you can extract only the changes made after the last run.

* Request ID (B): The request ID is not typically used as a delta-specific field. It identifies the extraction request but does not provide information about the changes in the data itself. Instead, it is used internally by the system to track extraction processes.

* Numeric Pointer (C): A numeric pointer is another internal mechanism used by SAP to manage delta queues. However, it is not a delta-specific field that can be directly used in generic DataSources.

Numeric pointers are managed automatically by the system and are not exposed for custom delta logic.

Incorrect Options:

SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric Context: In the context of SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric, understanding delta-specific fields is crucial for designing efficient data integration pipelines. Generic DataSources are often used to extract data from SAP S/4HANA systems into downstream systems like SAP BW/4HANA or other analytics platforms. Proper use of delta-specific fields ensures that only the necessary data is extracted, reducing latency and improving performance.

For further details, refer to:

* SAP S/4HANA Embedded Analytics Documentation: Explains delta mechanisms and delta-specific fields for generic DataSources.

* SAP BW/4HANA Extraction Guides: Provides best practices for configuring delta extraction in SAP BW/4HANA.

By selecting A (Calendar day), D (Record mode), and E (Time stamp), you ensure that the correct delta-specific fields are identified for efficient data extraction.

質問 # 62

Which SAP BW/4HANA objects support the feature of generating an external SAP HANA View? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Composite Provider
- B. BW query
- C. Open ODS view
- D. Semantic group object

正解: B、C

解説:

In SAP BW/4HANA, certain objects support the generation of external SAP HANA views, enabling seamless integration with SAP HANA's in-memory capabilities and allowing consumption by other tools or applications outside of SAP BW/4HANA. Below is an explanation of the correct answers:

A). BW query A BW query in SAP BW/4HANA can generate an external SAP HANA view. This feature allows the query to be exposed as a calculation view in SAP HANA, making it accessible for reporting tools like SAP Analytics Cloud (SAC), SAP BusinessObjects, or custom applications. By generating an external HANA view, the BW query leverages SAP HANA's performance optimization while maintaining the analytical capabilities of SAP BW/4HANA.

* SAP BW/4HANA Query Designer includes functionality to expose queries as external HANA views. This is documented in the SAP BW/4HANA Query Design Guide and is part of the broader integration between SAP BW/4HANA and SAP HANA.

B). Open ODS view Open ODS views are designed to provide direct access to data stored in SAP HANA tables or other sources. They inherently support the generation of external SAP HANA views, as they are tightly integrated with SAP HANA's modeling capabilities. Open ODS views act as a bridge between SAP BW/4HANA and SAP HANA, allowing data to be consumed directly by external tools or applications via HANA views.

Reference: The Open ODS view functionality is a core feature of SAP BW/4HANA, as described in the SAP BW/4HANA Modeling Guide. It is specifically designed to leverage SAP HANA's native capabilities, including the generation of external views. Incorrect Options C. Composite Provider Composite Providers in SAP BW/4HANA combine data from multiple sources (e.g., InfoProviders, Open ODS views, or HANA tables) into a unified structure for reporting. However, Composite Providers do not directly support the generation of external SAP HANA views. While they can be used within SAP BW/4HANA for reporting purposes, their architecture does not include the ability to expose themselves as HANA views.

Reference: The SAP BW/4HANA Modeling Guide explicitly states that Composite Providers are internal to SAP BW/4HANA and do not generate external HANA views.

D). Semantic group object Semantic group objects are used to organize and manage metadata in SAP BW/4HANA. They do not represent physical data structures or support the generation of external SAP HANA views. Instead, they serve as logical containers for grouping related objects, such as InfoObjects or queries, for easier navigation and maintenance. Reference: The SAP BW/4HANA Administration Guide describes semantic groups as organizational tools rather than data modeling or integration components.

Conclusion The two SAP BW/4HANA objects that support the feature of generating an external SAP HANA view are:

BW query

Open ODS view

These objects enable seamless integration with SAP HANA's in-memory database and allow external tools to consume data modeled in SAP BW/4HANA. This capability underscores the tight integration between SAP BW/4HANA and SAP HANA, leveraging the strengths of both platforms for advanced analytics and reporting.

質問 # 63

You open an SAP Analysis for Microsoft Office workbook. On which Design Panel tabs can you verify the filter values? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Analysis
- B. Components
- C. Design Rules
- D. Information

正解: B、D

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C_BW4H_2505関連問題資料: https://www.jpshiken.com/C_BW4H_2505_shiken.html

- P.S.JpshikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 SAP C_BW4H_2505ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=15tbW5-c9gwXlJoVxFiuhGCMai_AmAqBs