

完璧なC-BW4H-2505受験対策解説集 &合格スムーズ C-BW4H-2505試験問題 |効果的なC-BW4H-2505認定試験



P.S. GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいC-BW4H-2505ダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1inGAUZs0h1obQVkf0Fb2acDaziwugPqO>

SAPのC-BW4H-2505認定試験を受けてC-BW4H-2505認証資格を取得したいですか。GoShikenはあなたの成功を保証することができます。もちろん、試験の準備をするときに試験に関連する知識を学ぶのは必要です。なお大切なのは、自分に相応しい効率的なツールを選択することです。GoShikenのC-BW4H-2505問題集はあなたに合う最善の勉強法です。この高品質の問題集は信じられないほどの結果を見せることができます。自分が試験に合格できない心配があれば、はやくGoShikenのウェブサイトをクリックしてもっと多くの情報を読んでください。

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"> • 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 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 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 5	<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 6	<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。

>> C-BW4H-2505受験対策解説集 <<

C-BW4H-2505試験問題、C-BW4H-2505認定試験

C-BW4H-2505試験問題の継続的な刷新により、当社は大きな市場シェアを占めています。強力な研究センターを構築し、C-BW4H-2505トレーニングガイドでより良い仕事をするために強力なチームを所有しています。SAPこれまで、C-BW4H-2505学習教材に関する多くの特許を取得しています。一方で、当社は改修の恩恵を受けています。お客様は当社の製品を選択する可能性が高くなります。一方、私たちが投資したお金は有意義なものであり、C-BW4H-2505試験の新しい学習スタイルを刷新するのに役立ちます。

SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP BW/4HANA 認定 C-BW4H-2505 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

質問 # 11

Your company manufactures products with country-specific serial numbers.

For this scenario you have created 3 custom characteristics with the technical names "PRODUCT" "COUNTRY" "SERIAL_NO".

How do you need to model the characteristic "PRODUCT" to store different attribute values for serial numbers?

- A. Use "SERIAL_NO" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT".
- B. Use "SERIAL_NO" as a transitive attribute for "PRODUCT".
- C. Use "COUNTRY" as a navigation attribute for "PRODUCT".
- D. Use "COUNTRY" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT".

正解: A

解説:

In this scenario, the company manufactures products with country-specific serial numbers, and you need to model the characteristic

"PRODUCT" to store different attribute values for serial numbers. Let's analyze each option:

* Option A: Use "COUNTRY" as a navigation attribute for "PRODUCT". Navigation attributes are used to provide additional descriptive information about a characteristic. However, they do not allow for unique identification of specific values (like serial numbers) based on another characteristic. Navigation attributes are typically used for reporting purposes and do not fulfill the requirement of storing different attribute values for serial numbers.

* Option B: Use "SERIAL_NO" as a transitive attribute for "PRODUCT". Transitive attributes are derived attributes that depend on other attributes in the data model. They are not suitable for directly storing unique values like serial numbers. Transitive attributes are more about deriving values rather than uniquely identifying them.

* Option C: Use "COUNTRY" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT". Compounding characteristics involve combining multiple characteristics into a single key. While this could theoretically work if "COUNTRY" were part of the key, it does not address the requirement of associating serial numbers with products. The primary focus here is on "SERIAL_NO," not "COUNTRY."

* Option D: Use "SERIAL_NO" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT". This is the correct approach. By defining "SERIAL_NO" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT," you create a composite key that uniquely identifies each product instance based on its serial number. This ensures that different attribute values (e.g., country-specific details) can be stored for each serial number associated with a product.

References: SAP BW/4HANA Modeling Guide: Explains the concept of compounding characteristics and their use cases in modeling scenarios.

SAP Help Portal: Provides detailed documentation on how to define and use compounding characteristics in SAP BW/4HANA.

SAP Community Blogs: Experts often discuss practical examples of using compounding characteristics to handle complex data relationships.

By using "SERIAL_NO" as a compounding characteristic for "PRODUCT," you ensure that the data model supports the storage of unique attribute values for each serial number, meeting the business requirement effectively.

質問 # 12

Which external hierarchy properties can be changed in the query definition? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Position of child nodes
- B. Display text nodes
- C. Exp to level
- D. Sort direction
- E. Time dependency

正解: B、C、D

解説:

In SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric, particularly when working with hierarchies in query definitions, external hierarchies are used to organize and structure data in a meaningful way for reporting and analysis. External hierarchies are predefined hierarchies that can be integrated into queries, and certain properties of these hierarchies can be adjusted within the query definition to meet specific reporting requirements.

* B. Sort direction

* The sort direction determines the order in which the hierarchy nodes are displayed in the query results. You can choose to sort the hierarchy in ascending or descending order based on node names, key values, or other attributes. This property is adjustable in the query definition to allow flexibility in how the data is presented to end users.

* In SAP BW (Business Warehouse) and SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric, sorting options for hierarchies are available in the query designer under the hierarchy settings.

C). Exp to level

The "Exp to level" property allows you to specify the depth to which the hierarchy should be expanded when displayed in the query results. For example, if you set "Exp to level" to 3, the hierarchy will automatically expand to show all nodes up to the third level. This is useful for controlling the granularity of data displayed without requiring manual expansion by the user.

Reference: In SAP BW Query Designer, this property is part of the hierarchy display settings and can be configured during query design.

D). Display text nodes

The "Display text nodes" property controls whether text nodes (descriptive labels) are shown alongside the hierarchy nodes in the query output. Text nodes provide additional context or descriptions for each node, making the hierarchy easier to interpret for end users.

Reference: This property is commonly used in SAP BW and SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric to enhance the readability of hierarchical data in reports.

Incorrect Options: A. Position of child nodes

The position of child nodes within a hierarchy is determined by the hierarchy's structure and cannot be altered in the query definition.

It is a fixed property defined during the creation of the hierarchy in the backend system.

Reference: SAP documentation specifies that structural properties like node positions are not modifiable at the query level.

E). Time dependency

Time dependency is a characteristic of the hierarchy itself, indicating whether the hierarchy changes over time (e.g., organizational structures that evolve). This property is defined during the creation of the hierarchy and cannot be changed in the query definition.

Reference: SAP BW and SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric treat time-dependent hierarchies as static entities in the query context, meaning their time dependency cannot be altered dynamically.

Conclusion: The three correct answers - Sort direction, Exp to level, and Display text nodes - are properties that can be modified in the query definition to customize the presentation of external hierarchies. These adjustments provide flexibility in how hierarchical data is displayed and analyzed, enhancing the usability of reports and dashboards in SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric environments.

質問 # 13

How can you protect all InfoProviders against displaying their data?

- A. By flagging all InfoAreas as authorization-relevant
- B. By flagging the characteristic 0INFOPROV as authorization-relevant
- C. By flagging all InfoProviders as authorization-relevant
- **D. By flagging the characteristic 0TCAIPROV as authorization-relevant**

正解: **D**

解説:

To protect all InfoProviders against displaying their data, you need to ensure that access to the InfoProviders is controlled through authorization mechanisms. Let's evaluate each option:

* Option A: By flagging all InfoProviders as authorization-relevant This is incorrect. While individual InfoProviders can be flagged as authorization-relevant, this approach is not scalable or efficient when you want to protect all InfoProviders. It would require manually configuring each InfoProvider, which is time-consuming and error-prone.

* Option B: By flagging the characteristic 0TCAIPROV as authorization-relevant This is correct. The characteristic 0TCAIPROV represents the technical name of the InfoProvider in SAP BW/4HANA. By flagging this characteristic as authorization-relevant, you can enforce access restrictions at the InfoProvider level across the entire system. This ensures that users must have the appropriate authorization to access any InfoProvider.

* Option C: By flagging all InfoAreas as authorization-relevant This is incorrect. Flagging InfoAreas as authorization-relevant controls access to the logical grouping of InfoProviders but does not provide granular protection for individual InfoProviders. Additionally, this approach does not cover all scenarios where InfoProviders might exist outside of InfoAreas.

* Option D: By flagging the characteristic 0INFOPROV as authorization-relevant This is incorrect. The characteristic 0INFOPROV is not used for enforcing InfoProvider-level authorizations. Instead, it is typically used in reporting contexts to display the technical name of the InfoProvider.

References: SAP BW/4HANA Security Guide: Describes how to use the characteristic 0TCAIPROV for authorization purposes.

SAP Help Portal: Provides detailed steps for configuring authorization-relevant characteristics in SAP BW/4HANA.

SAP Best Practices for Security: Highlights the importance of protecting InfoProviders and the role of 0TCAIPROV in securing data.

In conclusion, the correct answer is B, as flagging the characteristic 0TCAIPROV as authorization-relevant ensures comprehensive protection for all InfoProviders in the system.

質問 # 14

In a BW query with cells, you need to overwrite the initial definition of a cell. Which cell types can you use?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Help cell
- **B. Selection cell**
- C. Reference cell
- **D. Formula cell**

正解: **B、D**

質問 # 15

有：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1inGAUZs0h1obQVkJF0Fb2aeDazIwugPqO>