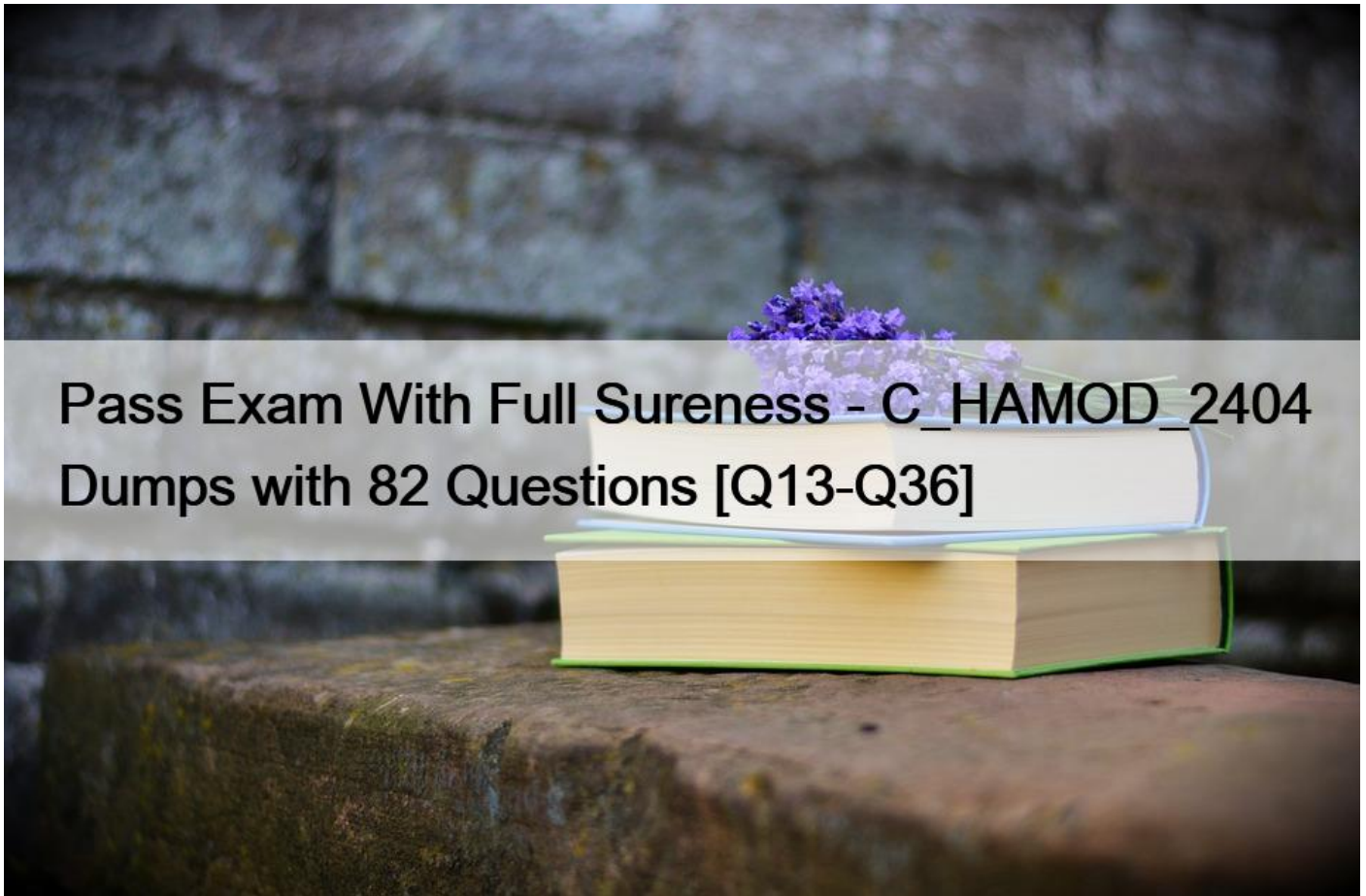


Pass Exam With Full Sureness - C_HAMOD_2404 Dumps with 82 Questions [Q13-Q36]



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SAP C_HAMOD_2404 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Working with SQL and SQL Script in models: This topic delves into applying SQL and SQLScript in SAP HANA modeling.Topic 2- Managing and administering models: The topic covers setup of modeling environment and the usage of tools for the management of data models.Topic 3- Building calculation views: It explains the usage of all types of calculation views and nodes to build a data model.Topic 4- Optimizing the performance of models: It focuses on building high performance models and using the available tools to monitor performance.Topic 5- Securing models: The topic discusses the implementation of security features for the prevention of unauthorised access to data models.Topic 6- Provisioning Data to SAP HANA: It discusses how to provision data to SAP HANA.

Q13. What are possible consequences of unfolding? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Results are read from static cache.
- * Count-distinct results are incorrect.

- * SQL compilation time increases.
- * Query processing time improves.

Unfolding is a query optimization technique where parts of a calculation view are translated into SQL.

Consequences include:

- * Count-distinct results are incorrect (B):The unfolding process may not preserve distinct counting logic correctly, potentially leading to inaccuracies.
- * SQL compilation time increases (C):The complexity of unfolded SQL queries can lead to longer compilation times due to the intricate relationships and data structures involved.

Option A is incorrect because unfolding does not relate to static caching, and D is partially correct but not as significant as B and C.

Q14. In your calculation view, you want to consume a custom data source defined using SQLScript. In which type of object do you write your code?

- * Scalar function
- * Table function
- * Anonymous block
- * Procedure

Q15. In a calculation view, your table function node executes a table function that requires input parameters. How can you fill the input parameters of the table function? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Define constant values.
- * Assign a hierarchy node.
- * Reference the output of a procedure.
- * Map columns from lower nodes.
- * Create and map an input parameter

Q16. Why do you create calculation views of data category DIMENSION with type TIME?

- * To add a temporal condition to a join to find matching records from two tables based on a date
- * To provide additional time-related navigation possibilities
- * To store historical versions of attributes
- * To provide the time intervals required by time-dependent parent-child hierarchies

Q17. Why would you implement SQL in calculation views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * To increase the possibilities for consumption
- * To fine-tune performance
- * To implement custom functions
- * To define dynamic analytic privileges
- * To fine-tune performance (B):Implementing SQL in calculation views can help optimize performance by leveraging advanced SQL features and minimizing unnecessary data movement.

* To define dynamic analytic privileges (D):SQL enables the implementation of conditions for dynamic analytic privileges, ensuring fine-grained and context-sensitive data access.

Options A and C are less relevant as SQL is not primarily for expanding consumption possibilities or implementing functions, which are handled by other mechanisms in SAP HANA.

Q18. Why do we use Git when modeling calculation views?

- * To display dependencies in stacked scenarios
- * To automate the build process
- * To manage versions of source files
- * To enable collaboration between developers

Q19. Why would you use the Transparent Filter property in a calculation view?

- * To prevent filtered columns from producing incorrect aggregation results.
- * To improve filter performance in join node
- * To allow filter push-down in stacked calculation views
- * To ignore a filter applied to a hidden column

The Transparent Filter property is used in SAP HANA to allow filter push-down in stacked calculation views.

This ensures that filters applied to one layer of the view are propagated to underlying views, enhancing performance by reducing the volume of data processed at higher levels. (Reference: SAP HANA Transparent Filter Guide)

Q20. Why do you nest flowgraphs? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * To reduce flowgraph maintenance
- * To access additional node types
- * To improve flowgraph performance
- * To start multiple flowgraphs at the same time

Q21. What are some best practices for writing SQLScript for use with calculation views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Break up large statements by using variables.
- * Use dynamic SQL.
- * Control the flow logic using IF-THEN-ELSE conditions.
- * Choose declarative language instead of imperative language.

Best practices for writing SQLScript in calculation views include:

- * A. Break up large statements by using variables: This makes the script easier to read, maintain, and debug.
- * D. Choose declarative language instead of imperative language: Declarative SQL is more efficient and optimized for database processing in SAP HANA.

Dynamic SQL (B) and control flow logic (C) are discouraged due to potential performance and maintenance issues.

Q22. You define a hierarchy in a calculation view. You want to expose the hierarchy to SQL. Which of the following conditions must be met? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * The hierarchy must be defined as a local hierarchy.
- * The hierarchy must be a shared hierarchy.
- * The hierarchy must be a parent-child hierarchy.
- * The hierarchy must be exposed by a CUBE calculation view with star join.

Q23. In a calculation view, what is the purpose of a variable?

- * To provide a dynamic value in a calculated column
- * To break up complex SQL into smaller steps
- * To pass values between procedures and calculation views
- * To filter an attribute at run-time based on a user input

A variable in a calculation view is used to filter an attribute at runtime based on user input. Variables allow for dynamic selection of data subsets based on specific criteria, which enhances flexibility in querying and data analysis.

Q24. What is a restricted measure?

- * A measure that can be consumed by a CUBE and not a DIMENSION.
- * A measure that is filtered by one or more attribute values.
- * A measure that can only be displayed by those with necessary privileges.
- * A measure that cannot be referenced by a calculated column.

Q25. Two calculation views, A and B, are defined as shown in the diagram. Three analytic privileges have been granted to you. When you preview calculation view A, what data do you see?

- * US for P1 and P2, and GE for P1 and P2
- * US for P1
- * US for P1 and GE for P1
- * US for P1 and P2, and GE for P2

Q26. What are the limitations of using a full outer join in a star join node? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * It CANNOT be mixed in the same star join node with other join types.
- * Only one column can be included in the join condition.
- * It must appear in the last DIMENSION in the star join node.
- * It is restricted to one DIMENSION in a star join node.

The limitations of using a full outer join in a star join node include:

- * It must appear in the last DIMENSION in the star join node (C): Full outer joins can only be implemented on the last dimension table in the star join node due to the complex nature of the resulting data set. This restriction ensures data integrity and predictable query results.
- * It is restricted to one DIMENSION in a star join node (D): Full outer joins cannot be used across multiple dimensions in a single star join node, limiting their scope to a specific table-to-table relationship within the star join design.

Q27. Why do we use Git when modeling calculation views?

- * To display dependencies in stacked scenarios
- * To automate the build process
- * To manage versions of source files
- * To enable collaboration between developers

Git is used in calculation view modeling to:

- * C. Manage versions of source files: It provides version control, enabling tracking and rollback of changes in calculation views and other project artifacts.

While collaboration (D) and build automation (B) are benefits of Git in general, the primary purpose in this context is version management. Displaying dependencies (A) is unrelated to Git.

Q28. What options do you have to handle orphan nodes in your hierarchy? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Assign them to a parent determined by an expression.
- * Assign them to a leaf level node.
- * Assign them to an existing node at the root level.
- * Define them as additional root nodes.

In SAP HANA, orphan nodes in a hierarchy are nodes that do not have a parent. To handle orphan nodes, you have the following options:

- C: Assign them to an existing node at the root level.

* This approach involves assigning orphan nodes to an existing node at the root level, effectively integrating them into the hierarchy.

D: Define them as additional root nodes.

* This method treats orphan nodes as separate root nodes, allowing them to exist independently at the top level of the hierarchy.

These options enable you to manage orphan nodes by either integrating them into the existing hierarchy structure or allowing them to exist as independent root nodes, depending on your specific requirements.

Q29. What are the advantages of column store tables compared to row store tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Higher data compression rates
- * Improved write performance on frequent updates
- * Additional indexes are used
- * Parallel access is improved
- * Higher performance for query operations

Q30. You want to create a star schema using a calculation view. The measures are based on columns from two transaction tables. DIMENSION calculation views provide the attributes. What is the correct approach?

- * Combine the transaction tables using a star join node in a CUBE calculation view.
- * Use a join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the resulting fact table.
- * Combine the transaction tables using a join node in a CUBE calculation view.
- * Combine the DIMENSIONS using another join node.
- * Use a star join node to combine both resulting fact and dimension tables.
- * Combine the transaction tables using a join node in a CUBE calculation view.
- * Use a star join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the resulting fact table.
- * Combine the transaction tables using an aggregation node in a CUBE calculation view.
- * Use a star join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the resulting fact table.

Q31. What is the recommended tool for developing cloud foundry applications?

- * SAP Business Application Studio
- * SAP HANA Cloud Central
- * SAP HANA Web IDE
- * SAP HANA cockpit

Q32. What is the default top view node for a calculation view of type CUBE?

- * PROJECTION
- * UNION
- * HIERARCHY
- * AGGREGATION

Q33. You run a CREATE REMOTE SOURCE SQL statement to create a smart data integration remote source, but the statement fails. What could be the reason? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * The credentials clause defines TYPE ‘PASSWORD’ but does not specify a technical user

- * The remote system is not reached through the company network
- * You do not have the CREATE REMOTE SOURCE privilege on the remote system
- * The specified adapter is not registered with your SAP HANA system
- * The credentials clause defines TYPE ‘PASSWORD’ but does not specify a technical user (A):The technical user must be provided when TYPE ‘PASSWORD’ is used for authentication.

- * The specified adapter is not registered with your SAP HANA system (D):The adapter must be properly registered and available in the SAP HANA system to establish a remote source connection.

Options B and C are incorrect as network reachability issues are not related to the SQL statement syntax, and the CREATE REMOTE SOURCE privilege must exist on the SAP HANA system, not the remote system.

Q34. You have defined a pruning configuration table in a calculation view. What are you attempting to prune from the query execution?

- * Data sources of unions
- * Joins
- * Calculated columns
- * Filters

Q35. You import a project that includes an SAP HANA database (HDB) module to your workspace. You need to create a calculation view that uses data from a table located in an external schema within the same local database.

Which of the following items do you need? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Synonym
- * Remote source
- * SQL view
- * Authorization

Q36. You combine two customer master data tables with a union node in a calculation view. Both master data tables include the same customer name. How do you ensure that each customer name appears only once in the results?

- * Define a restricted column in a union node.
- * Add an intersect node above the union node.
- * Include an aggregation node above the union node.
- * In the union node, map both source customer name columns to one target column.

To ensure that each customer name appears only once in the results when combining two tables using a union node, an aggregation node should be added above the union node. The aggregation node consolidates duplicate entries by grouping the data based on unique customer names, effectively removing duplicates.

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