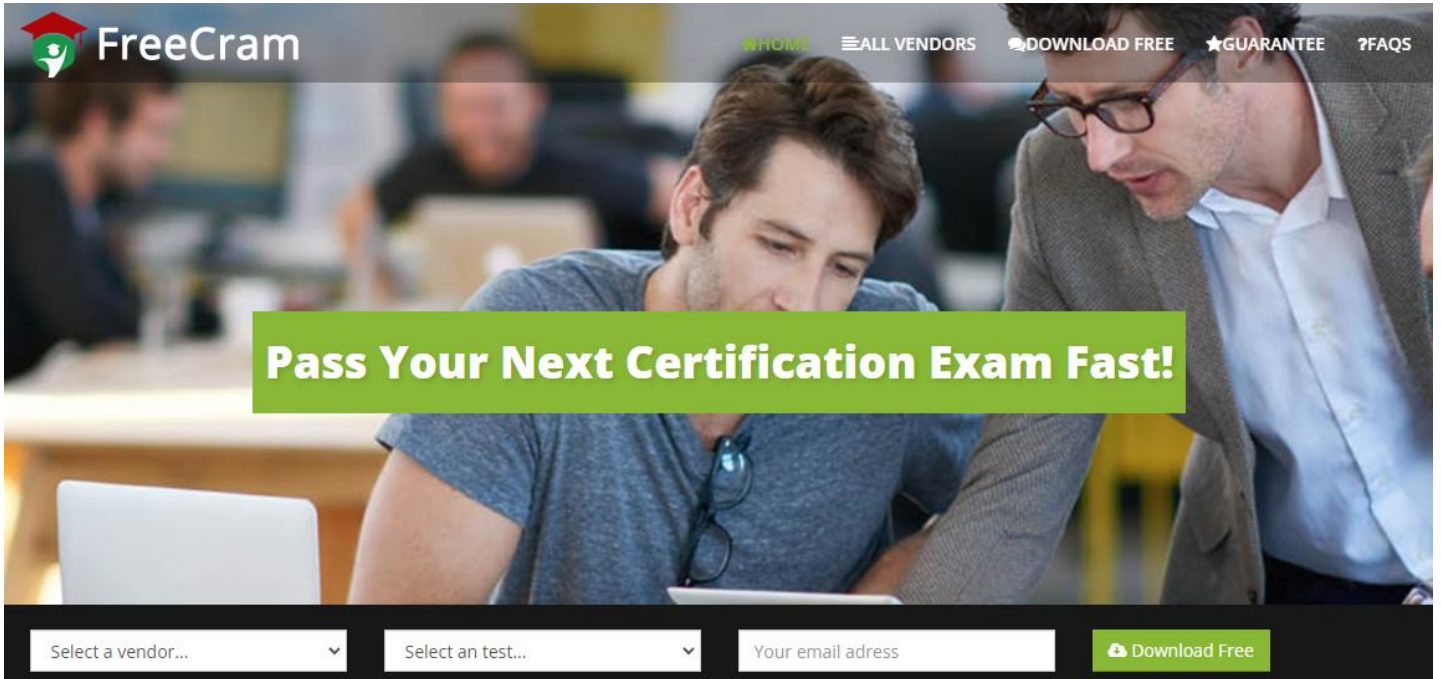


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Exam : **C_BW4H_2404-JPN**

Title : **SAP Certified Associate -
Data Engineer - Data Fabric
(C_BW4H_2404 日本語版)**

Vendor : **SAP**

Version : **DEMO**

QUESTION NO: 1

クエリ定義で変更できる外部階層プロパティはどれですか？注: この質問には 3 つの正解があります。

- A. 子ノードの位置
- B. ソート方向
- C. レベルアップ経験値
- D. テキストノードを表示する
- E. 時間依存性

Answer: B C D

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION NO: 2

データフローで InfoSource を使用する利点は何ですか？注: この質問には 2 つの正解があります。

- A. 中間データを保存せずに複雑な変換を単純な部分に分割する
- B. ソースデータの差分抽出情報を提供する
- C. データ転送プロセス (DTP) で複数の連続変換を処理できるようにする
- D. ソースデータを保存せずに直接アクセスできるようにする

Answer: A C

Explanation:

An InfoSource in SAP BW/4HANA is a logical object used in data flows to facilitate the movement and transformation of data between source systems and target objects (e.g., DataStore Objects, InfoCubes). Let's analyze each option to determine why A and C are correct:

* Explanation: An InfoSource allows you to break down a complex transformation into smaller, manageable steps. This modular approach simplifies the design and maintenance of data flows.

Importantly, the intermediate results are not stored permanently, which optimizes storage usage and improves performance.

QUESTION NO: 3

プロセスチェーンを自動生成するボタンはどこにありますか？

- A. プロセスチェーンエディターというアプリで
- B. データ転送プロセスのエディターで

C. プロセスチェーン更新のSAP GUIトランザクション内

D. データフローオブジェクトのエディタ内

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAP BW/4HANA, process chains are used to automate and schedule tasks such as data loads, transformations, and activations. The ability to automatically generate a process chain is available in specific editors within the SAP BW/4HANA environment. Below is an explanation of the correct answer:

D: In the editor of a data flow object, the data flow object in SAP BW/4HANA represents the end-to-end flow of data from source to target. When working with data flow objects (e.g., in the Data Flow Editor), you can automatically generate a process chain by clicking a dedicated button. This feature simplifies the creation of process chains by analyzing the data flow and creating the necessary steps (e.g., extraction, transformation, loading, and activation) in the process chain.

* Steps to Generate a Process Chain:

* Open the data flow object in the Data Flow Editor.

* Locate the "Generate Process Chain" button (usually represented by a chain icon).

* Click the button to automatically create a process chain based on the defined data flow.

QUESTION NO: 4

SAP BW/4HANA InfoObject

のどの機能が物理的なデータ保存スペースを削減することを目的としていますか? 注: この質問には正解が2つあります。

A. 参照特性

B. 推移的属性

C. 複合特性

D. 拡張マスターデータ更新

Answer: A B

Explanation:

In SAP BW/4HANA, InfoObjects are fundamental building blocks used to define characteristics (attributes) and key figures in data models. They play a critical role in organizing and managing master data and transactional data. Certain features of InfoObjects are specifically designed to optimize storage and reduce physical data redundancy. Below is a detailed explanation of the correct answers:

* Explanation: A reference characteristic allows one characteristic to "reuse" the master data and attributes of another characteristic. Instead of duplicating the master data for the referencing characteristic, it simply points to the referenced characteristic's master data. This significantly reduces physical storage space by avoiding redundancy.

QUESTION NO: 5

オブジェクトを共有するユースケースはどれですか? 注: この質問には3つの正解があります。

A. 製品ディメンションビューは、さまざまなビジネスセグメントのさまざまなファクトモデルで使用する必要があります。

B. BW時間特性は、複数のDataStoreオブジェクトにわたって使用する必要があります

(高度)。

C. ソース接続は、異なるレプリケーション フローで使用する必要があります。

D.

タイムテーブルは中央のスペースで定義され、他の多くのスペースでも使用される必要があります。

E. SAP DataSphere コア スペース全体の SAP BW ブリッジ スペースにあるリモート テーブルを使用します。

Answer: A B D

Explanation:

Sharing objects is a common requirement in SAP Data Fabric and SAP BW/4HANA environments to ensure reusability, consistency, and efficiency. Below is a detailed explanation of why the correct answers are A, B, and D:

* Correct: Sharing a product dimension view across multiple fact models is a typical use case in data modeling. By reusing the same dimension view, you ensure consistency in how product-related attributes (e.g., product name, category, or hierarchy) are represented across different business segments. This approach avoids redundancy and ensures uniformity in reporting and analytics.

Option A: A product dimension view should be used in different fact models for different business segments

* Correct: Time characteristics, such as fiscal year, calendar year, or week, are often reused across multiple DataStore objects (DSOs) in SAP BW/4HANA. Sharing a single time characteristic ensures that all DSOs use the same time-related definitions, which is critical for accurate time-based analysis and reporting.

Option B: A BW time characteristic should be used across multiple DataStore objects (advanced)

* Incorrect: While source connections can technically be reused in different replication flows, this is not considered a primary use case for "sharing an object" in the context of SAP Data Fabric. Source connections are typically managed at the system level rather than being shared as reusable objects within the data model.

Option C: A source connection needs to be used in different replication flows

* Correct: Centralized time tables are often created in a shared or central space to ensure consistency across different spaces or workspaces in SAP DataSphere. By sharing these tables, you avoid duplicating time-related data and ensure that all dependent models use the same time definitions.

Option D: Time tables are defined in a central space should be used in many other spaces

* Incorrect: While remote tables in the SAP BW bridge space can be accessed across SAP DataSphere core spaces, this is more about cross-space access rather than "sharing an object" in the traditional sense. The focus here is on connectivity rather than reusability.

Option E: Use remote tables located in the SAP BW bridge space across SAP DataSphere core spaces

* SAP DataSphere Documentation: Highlights the importance of centralizing and sharing objects like dimensions and time tables to ensure consistency across spaces.

* SAP BW/4HANA Modeling Guide: Discusses the reuse of time characteristics and dimension views in multiple DSOs and fact models.

* SAP Data Fabric Architecture: Emphasizes the role of shared objects in reducing

redundancy and improving data governance.

References to SAP Data Engineer - Data Fabric Concepts

QUESTION NO: 6

どのユースケースで推移的属性をモデル化する必要がありますか？

- A. マスターデータ属性に対する BW クエリの一時的プロバイダーを生成します
- B. マスターデータ属性の時間依存スナップショットを保存する
- C. 拡張マスターデータ更新を使用して属性をロードします
- D. ナビゲーション属性のナビゲーション属性に関するレポート

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Transitive Attributes Use Case:

* Transitive attributes allow reporting on navigational attributes of other navigational attributes.

* Scenarios:

* For example, if a Product has a Supplier (navigational attribute), and the Supplier has a Country (navigational attribute), a transitive attribute enables reporting directly on the Country associated with a Product.

References:

- * SAP Help Portal - Transitive Attributes
- * SAP BW/4HANA Attribute Modeling Guide

QUESTION NO: 7

InfoObject 「ADDRESS」には高カーディナリティフラグが設定されています。ただし、「ADDRESS」には属性があります

高カーディナリティ フラグのない「CITY」。このシナリオでは SID 値にどのような影響がありますか？

- A. InfoObject "ADDRESS" の SID 値は保存されません。
- B. InfoObject "CITY" がアクティブになると、SID 値が生成されます。
- C. InfoObject "ADDRESS" がアクティブになると、SID 値が生成されます。
- D. InfoObject "ADDRESS" のデータがロードされると、SID 値が生成されます。

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAP BW (Business Warehouse), the concept of High Cardinality plays a crucial role in determining how data is stored and managed for InfoObjects. Let's break down the scenario described in the question and analyze the effects on SID (Surrogate ID) values:

* InfoObject: An InfoObject is a basic building block in SAP BW, representing a business entity like

"ADDRESS" or "CITY".

* High Cardinality Flag: When this flag is set for an InfoObject, it indicates that the InfoObject has a very large number of distinct values (high cardinality). This affects how SIDs are generated and managed.

* SID (Surrogate ID): A unique identifier assigned to each distinct value of an InfoObject. SIDs are used to optimize query performance and reduce storage requirements.

* InfoObject "ADDRESS": The High Cardinality flag is set for this InfoObject. This means that

the system expects a large number of distinct values for "ADDRESS". As a result, SID generation for

"ADDRESS" is deferred until actual data is loaded into the system. This approach avoids unnecessary overhead during activation and ensures efficient storage.

* Attribute "CITY": This attribute does not have the High Cardinality flag set. Therefore, SIDs for

"CITY" will be generated when the InfoObject is activated, as is typical for standard InfoObjects without high cardinality.

* For InfoObject "ADDRESS", since the High Cardinality flag is set, SID values are NOT generated during activation. Instead, they are generated dynamically when data for "ADDRESS" is loaded into the system. This behavior aligns with the design principle of high cardinality objects to defer SID generation until runtime.

* For attribute "CITY", SID values are generated during activation because it does not have the High Cardinality flag set.

Key Concepts: Scenario Analysis: Effects on SID Values: Why Option D is Correct: The correct answer is D.

SID values are generated when data for InfoObject "ADDRESS" is loaded. This is consistent with the behavior of high cardinality InfoObjects in SAP BW. SID generation is deferred until data loading to optimize performance and storage.

* SAP BW Documentation on High Cardinality: SAP BW systems use the High Cardinality flag to manage large datasets efficiently. For high cardinality objects, SIDs are generated at runtime during data loading rather than during activation.

* SAP Note on SID Generation: SAP notes related to SID generation (e.g., Note 2008578) explain the behavior of high cardinality objects and their impact on SID management.

* SAP Data Fabric Best Practices: In scenarios involving high cardinality, deferring SID generation until data loading is recommended to ensure optimal performance and resource utilization.

References: By understanding the implications of the High Cardinality flag and its interaction with attributes, we can confidently conclude that SID values for "ADDRESS" are generated only when data is loaded.

QUESTION NO: 8

BW クエリの多次元例外集計で 1

つのキー数値に使用できる参照特性の最大数はいくつですか？

A. 10

B. 7

C. 5

D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

In SAP BW (Business Warehouse), multi-dimensional exception aggregation is a powerful feature that allows you to perform complex calculations on key figures based on specific characteristics. When defining a key figure with multi-dimensional exception aggregation, you can specify reference characteristics that influence how the aggregation is performed.

* Key Figures and Exception Aggregation: A key figure in SAP BW represents a measurable

entity, such as sales revenue or quantity. Exception aggregation allows you to define how the system aggregates data for a key figure under specific conditions. For example, you might want to calculate the maximum value of a key figure for a specific characteristic combination.

* **Reference Characteristics:**Reference characteristics are used to define the context for exception aggregation. They determine the dimensions along which the exception aggregation is applied. For instance, if you want to calculate the maximum sales revenue per region, "region" would be a reference characteristic.

* **Limitation on Reference Characteristics:**SAP BW imposes a technical limitation on the number of reference characteristics that can be used for a single key figure with multi-dimensional exception aggregation. This limit ensures optimal query performance and avoids excessive computational complexity.

Key Concepts:Verified Answer Explanation:The maximum number of reference characteristics that can be used for one key figure with multi-dimensional exception aggregation in a BW query is 7. This is a well- documented limitation in SAP BW and is consistent across versions.

* **SAP Help Portal:** The official SAP documentation for BW Query Designer and exception aggregation explicitly mentions this limitation. It states that a maximum of 7 reference characteristics can be used for multi-dimensional exception aggregation.

* **SAP Note 2650295:** This note provides additional details on the technical constraints of exception aggregation and highlights the importance of adhering to the 7-characteristic limit to ensure query performance.

* **SAP BW Best Practices:** SAP recommends carefully selecting reference characteristics to avoid exceeding this limit, as exceeding it can lead to query failures or degraded performance.

SAP Documentation and References:Why This Limit Exists:The limitation exists due to the computational overhead involved in processing multi-dimensional exception aggregations. Each additional reference characteristic increases the complexity of the aggregation logic, which can significantly impact query runtime and resource consumption.

Practical Implications:When designing BW queries, it is essential to:

- * Identify the most relevant reference characteristics for your analysis.
- * Avoid unnecessary characteristics that do not contribute to meaningful insights.
- * Use alternative modeling techniques, such as pre-aggregating data in the data model, if you need to work around this limitation.

By adhering to these guidelines and understanding the technical constraints, you can design efficient and effective BW queries that leverage exception aggregation without compromising performance.

References:

- * SAP Help Portal: BW Query Designer Documentation
- * SAP Note 2650295: Exception Aggregation Constraints
- * SAP BW Best Practices Guide