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Building calculation views

Question: 1

A calculation view includes a rank node that uses the source data and settings shown in the graphic. Your query requests all columns of the rank node. How many rows are in the output of your query?

Data Source for Rank Node:

COUNTRY	DIVISION	COMPANY	AMOUNT
US	X	A	10
US	X	B	12
US	X	C	13
US	P	D	16
US	P	E	14
US	P	F	18
DE	X	B	5
DE	X	C	19
DE	X	D	13
CA	X	A	20
CA	X	B	21
CA	X	D	4
CA	P	E	2

Rank Node Settings:

Aggregation Function: Row
Result Set Direction: Top
Result Set Type: Absolute
Target Value: Fixed (2)
Offset: Fixed (0)
Partition Columns: COUNTRY
DIVISION

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 2
- D. 5

Answer: B

Building calculation views

Question: 2

Why might you use the Keep Flag property in an aggregation node?

- A. To exclude columns that are NOT requested by a query to avoid incorrect results
- B. To ensure that the aggregation behavior defined in the aggregation node for a measure CANNOT be overridden by a query
- C. To include columns that are NOT requested by a query but are essential for the correct result
- D. To retain the correct aggregation behavior in stacked views

Answer: C

Building calculation views

Question: 3

A calculation view consumes the data sources shown in the graphic. You want to identify which companies sold products in January AND February. What is the optimal way to do this?

Sales Projection January			Sales Projection February		
Company	Product	Quantity	Company	Product	Quantity
001	X	10	001	X	10
002	Y	7	002	Y	7
003	X	10	004	X	10
005	Y	8	006	Y	8

- A. Use an aggregation node.
- B. Use a union node.
- C. Use an intersect node.
- D. Use a minus node.

Answer: C

Building calculation views

Question: 4

Which type of join supports a temporal condition in a calculation view?

- A. Text join
- B. Referential join
- C. Inner join
- D. Left outer join

Answer: C

Building calculation views

Question: 5

What is generated when you build/deploy a CUBE calculation view design-time file? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Metadata to enable consumption by external tools
- B. A column view in a container
- C. An SQL execution plan

D. Cached results to improve read performance

Answer: A, B

Building calculation views

Question: 6

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

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

Answer: C, D

Building calculation views

Question: 7

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?

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

Answer: C

Building calculation views

Question: 8

Why would you choose to implement a referential join?

- A. To automate the setting of cardinality rules
- B. To reuse the settings of an existing join
- C. To develop a series of linked joins
- D. To ignore unnecessary data sources

Answer: D

Building calculation views

Question: 9

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

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

Answer: C

Building calculation views

Question: 10

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?

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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