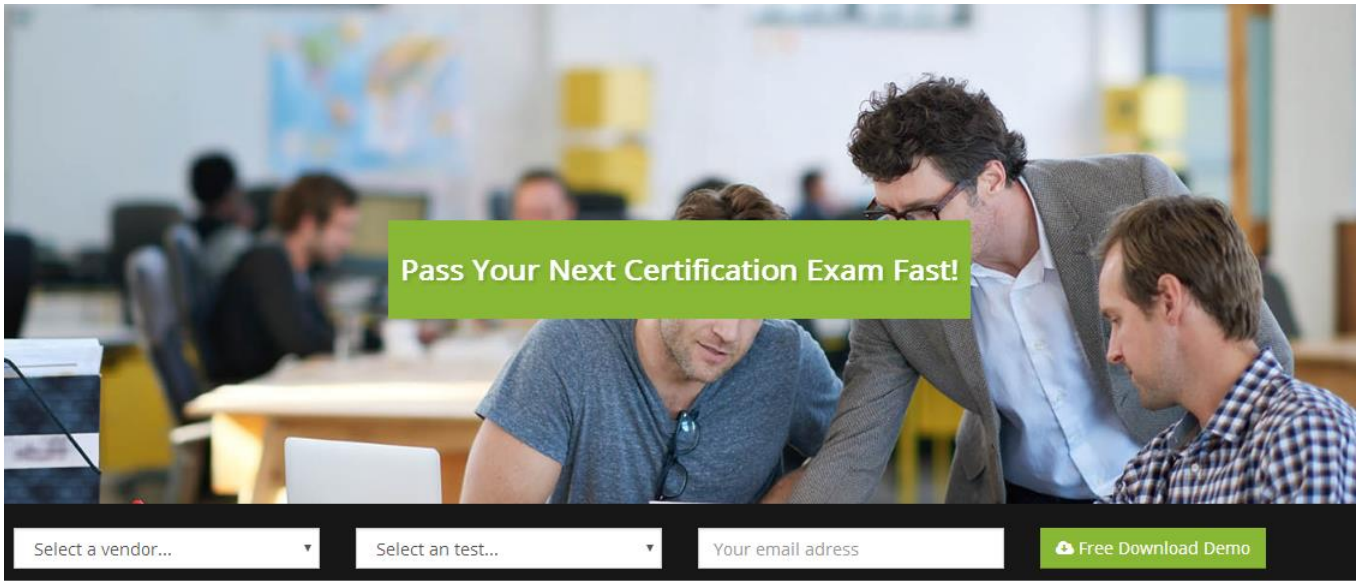
ITPassLeader



Instant Download | 365 Days Free Updates | Money Back Guarantee | Security & Privacy

Choose the version that fits your needs	PDF Version	Desktop Test Engine	Online Test Engine
Latest and Up-to-Date exam dumps with real exam questions answers.	✓	✓	✓
Get 12-Months free updates without any extra charges.	✓	✓	✓
Experience same exam environment before appearing in the certification exam.	✗	✓	✓
100% exam passing guarante in the first attempt.	✓	✓	✓
20% discount on more than one license and 30% discount on 5+ license purchases.	✗	✓	✓
100% secure purchase on SSL.	✓	✓	✓
Completely private purchase without sharing your personal info with anyone.	✓	✓	✓

http://www.itpassleader.com

High-praise Exam Dumps Questions grant you success by high pass rate - ITPassLeader

Exam : **C-HAMOD-2404**

Title : SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP HANA

Vendor : SAP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What options do you have to handle orphan nodes in your hierarchy? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Assign them to a parent determined by an expression.

B. Assign them to a leaf level node.

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

D. Define them as additional root nodes.

Answer: C D

Explanation:

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.

NO.2 You create a table function to remove historic records, sum the current total weekly working hours for each employee, and update the personnel table with the results. The deployment of the table function fails.

Which of the following could be a valid reason?

A. You did not define at least one input parameter.

B. You did not define a valid table type.

C. Your table function includes a DELETE statement.

D. Your table function refers to a scalar function.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Table functions in SAP HANA are used for read-only operations and cannot includeDML (Data Manipulation Language)statements such asDELETE,INSERT, orUPDATE.

* C. Your table function includes a DELETE statement: This is the reason for the deployment failure, as DML operations are not allowed in table functions.

Input parameters (A), table types (B), and references to scalar functions (D) do not cause deployment issues unless they are incorrectly defined, which is not the case here.

NO.3 Why would you set the "Ignore multiple outputs for filters" property in a calculation view?

A. To ensure semantic correctness

B. To avoid duplicate rows in the output

C. To force filters to apply at the lowest node

D. To hide columns that are not required

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Ignore multiple outputs for filters" property in a calculation view ensures that filters are applied consistently and correctly at thelowest node. This setting forces filters to be applied as early as possible in the data flow, ensuring that redundant or incorrect data processing does not occur at higher nodes. This improves performance and maintains the integrity of the filter logic.

NO.4 When you build/deploy a flowgraph, what can be generated? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Batch Task

B. Procedure

C. Function

D. Real-time Task

E. Replication Task

Answer: A B D

Explanation:

When you build or deploy a flowgraph, the following can be generated:

* Batch Task (A):Allows execution of the flowgraph in batch mode.
* Procedure (B):Encapsulates the flowgraph logic for execution.
* Real-time Task (D):Supports near-real-time execution scenarios.

Options C (Function) and E (Replication Task) are not directly generated by flowgraphs.(Reference: SAP HANA Flowgraph Documentation)

NO.5 Why do you use the Hidden Columns checkbox in the semantics node of your calculation view? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. To avoid exposing sensitive columns when defining calculated columns

B. To prevent passing columns in stacked calculation views

C. To ensure specific columns are NOT exposed to the reporting tool

D. To remove a column that is also used as a Label column

Answer: C D

Explanation:

TheHidden Columnscheckbox in the semantics node is used for the following reasons:

* C. To ensure specific columns are NOT exposed to the reporting tool: This prevents unwanted columns from appearing in the reporting layer while retaining their use internally within the calculation view.
* D. To remove a column that is also used as a Label column: This hides columns used only for labeling purposes from being directly exposed in the output.

NO.6 You combine two tables in a join node using multiple columns in each table.
Why do you enable the dynamic join option? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. To force the calculation at the relevant level of granularity, even if this level is not the grouping level defined by the query

B. To allow data analysis at different levels of granularity with the same calculation view

C. To ensure that the aggregation always happens after the join execution

D. To ensure that the join execution uses only the join columns requested in the query

Answer: B D

Explanation:
TheDynamic Joinoption in SAP HANA calculation views enables flexibility when joining tables with multiple columns. The reasons for enabling it include:
* B. To allow data analysis at different levels of granularity with the same calculation view: Dynamic joins adjust to the query's granularity requirements, enabling analysis at various levels without redesigning the calculation view.
* D. To ensure that the join execution uses only the join columns requested in the query: This ensures efficient execution by only processing the relevant columns, reducing unnecessary computations.

NO.7 In an XS Advanced project, what is the purpose of the .hdiconfig file?

A. To specify in which space the container should be deployed

B. To specify an external schema in which calculation views will get their data

C. To specify which HDI plug-ins are available

D. To specify the namespace rules applicable to the names of database objects

Answer: C

Explanation:
The.hdiconfigfile in an XS Advanced project is used to specify whichHDI plug-insare available for use in the project. These plug-ins define how different file types are processed and deployed within the HDI container.
For example, plug-ins might be defined for handling calculation views, tables, or sequences.

NO.8 What are some best practices when developing calculation views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Avoid defining joins on calculated columns.

B. Include all data flow logic within one calculation view.

C. Define filters on calculated columns.

D. Aggregate at the lowest possible node.

Answer: A B

Explanation:
* Avoid defining joins on calculated columns (A):Joins on calculated columns can significantly impact performance because they require calculations before the join operation. It is better to minimize such scenarios.
* Include all data flow logic within one calculation view (B):Consolidating logic within a single calculation view reduces complexity and improves maintainability, avoiding unnecessary data movement across multiple views.
Options C and D are less optimal because defining filters or aggregations on calculated columns can increase the computational overhead.