Number: C_HAMOD_2404
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 3.0

Exam Code: C_HAMOD_2404

Exam Name: SAP Certified Associate - Data Engineer - SAP HANA

Exam A

QUESTION 1
What is the default top view node for a calculation view of type CUBE?

A. PROJECTION
B. UNION
C. HIERARCHY
D. AGGREGATION

Correct Answer: D
Section:

QUESTION 2
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 3
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

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:

QUESTION 4
You have products that appear in table A and sometimes also in table B. What would you use to find products only appearing in table A?

A. A right outer join node between table A and table B
B. A left outer join node between table A and table B
C. An intersect node between table A and table B
D. A minus node between table A and table B

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 5
Which of the following data sources can you include in a graphical calculation view? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Table function
B. Procedure
C. Row table
D. Scalar function

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:

QUESTION 6
You created a calculation view that combines two tables in a join node. To improve the runtime of your calculation view, you use a referential join to prune data sources.
How do you check if pruning occurs? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Check the SQL query generated by the Data Preview.
B. Use the SQL Analyzer to identify the tables used.
C. Enable the Debug Query mode to identify the source columns used.
D. Observe which columns are mapped using the Performance Analysis mode.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:

QUESTION 7
Why do you create calculation views of data category DIMENSION with type TIME?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 8
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

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:

QUESTION 9
You want to join two tables in a calculation view. Why do you use a non-equi join?

A. Join columns have different data types.
B. The number of joined columns is different in each table.
C. The join condition is not represented by matching values.
D. Join columns need to be ignored when NOT requested by the query.

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 10
In a calculation view, why would you implement an SQL expression? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. To generate a restricted column
B. To define a filter
C. To generate a calculated column
D. To generate hierarchies
E. To convert currencies

Correct Answer: A, B, C
Section:

QUESTION 11
Why would you use an anonymous block when writing SQLScript?

A. To check the results without applying user privileges.
B. To test your code without generating a logic container.
C. To hide the actual tables by using aliases in the code.
D. To execute a statement without creating entries in the database log.

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 12
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.

A. Define constant values.
B. Reference the output of a procedure.
C. Assign a hierarchy node.
D. Map columns from lower nodes.
E. Create and map an input parameter.

Correct Answer: A, D, E
Section:

QUESTION 13
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?

A. US for P1 and P2, and GE for P1 and P2
B. US for P1
C. US for P1 and GE for P1
D. US for P1 and P2, and GE for P2

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 14
You are creating a procedure to be consumed in a DYNAMIC analytic privilege. What must you consider? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. The procedure should have the value DEFINER for the security mode
B. The procedure should include an input parameter to specify the user ID
C. The procedure should return a table with the list of allowed values
D. The procedure should be defined as read-only

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:

QUESTION 15
You are deploying a new calculation view, A, that uses calculation view B, as shown in the diagram. When you preview calculation view A, the account number is not masked.
What could be the reason?

A. The UNMASKED privilege has NOT been granted at the schema level.
B. You did not define masking in calculation view A.
C. You previewed the data with the technical user in the SAP HANA modeling tool.
D. The type of the Account Number column is VARCHAR.

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 16
How can you define a variable that presents its value help hierarchically? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Create a level hierarchy and assign it to the variable. * Ensure the variable's reference column is the top level of the hierarchy.
B. Create a parent-child hierarchy and assign it to the variable. * Ensure the variable's reference column is the parent attribute of the hierarchy.
C. Create a parent-child hierarchy and assign it to the variable. * Ensure the variable's reference column is the child attribute of the hierarchy.
D. Create a level hierarchy and assign it to the variable. * Ensure the variable's reference column is the leaf level of the hierarchy.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:

QUESTION 17
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.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:

QUESTION 18
Why do you use parameter mapping in a calculation view? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. To push down filters to the lowest level calculation views
B. To convert the data types of input parameters
C. To pass variable values to external value help views
D. To assign variables to one or more attributes

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:

QUESTION 19
What can you do with shared hierarchies? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Provide reusable hierarchies for drilldown in a CUBE with star join
B. Access hierarchies created in external schemas
C. Provide reusable hierarchies for drilldown in a CUBE without star join
D. Enable SQL SELECT statements to access hierarchies

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:

QUESTION 20
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 21
Your calculation view consumes one data source, which includes the following columns: SALES_ORDER_ID, PRODUCT_ID, QUANTITY and PRICE.
In the output, you want to see summarized data by PRODUCT_ID and a calculated column, PRODUCT_TOTAL, with the formula QUANTITY PRICE. In which type of node do you define the calculation to display the correct result?

A. Projection
B. Union
C. Aggregation
D. Join

Correct Answer: A
Section:

QUESTION 22
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.

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

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:

QUESTION 23
In a calculation view, what is the purpose of a variable?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:

QUESTION 24
In a calculated column, which object do you use to process a dynamic value in an expression?

A. Input Parameter
B. Variable
C. Table function
D. Procedure

Correct Answer: A
Section:

QUESTION 25
You want to map an input parameter of calculation view A to an input parameter of calculation view B using the parameter mapping feature in the calculation view editor. However, the input parameters of calculation view B are not proposed as source parameters.
What might be the reason for this?

A. The names of the input parameters do not match.

B. You selected the wrong parameter mapping TYPE.
C. Your source calculation view is of type DIMENSION.
D. You already mapped the input parameters in another calculation view.

Correct Answer: D
Section:

QUESTION 26
You set the Null Handling property for an attribute but do not set a default value. What is displayed when null values are found in a column of data type NVARCHAR?

A. ''
B. <empty string>
C. '2'
D. 'Null'

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 27
What is a restricted measure?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 28
Using the table in the diagram, you need to create a cube calculation view. What is the simplest approach to create the output from the screenshot?

A. Create a filter expression that uses an OR operator.
B. Create 3 calculated columns.
C. Implement a union node and map each year as a separate column.
D. Create a restricted column for each year.

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 29
What are the key steps to implement currency conversion in a calculation view?

A. Assign semantic type. * Choose client, source and target currencies. . * Choose conversion date and rate type. * Define an expression in a calculated column.
B. Enable the measure for conversion. * Choose client, source and target currencies. * Choose conversion date and rate type. * Assign the conversion rule to your calculation view.
C. Assign semantic type. * Enable the measure for conversion. * Choose client, source and target currencies. * Choose conversion date and rate type.
D. Enable the measure for conversion. * Choose client, source, and target currencies. * Choose conversion date and rate type. * Build the conversion rule.

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 30
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?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 31
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 32
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?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 33
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 34
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

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:

QUESTION 35
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.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:

QUESTION 36
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 37
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

Correct Answer: D
Section:

QUESTION 38
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 39
What are possible consequences of unfolding? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Results are read from static cache.
B. Count-distinct results are incorrect.
C. SQL compilation time increases.
D. Query processing time improves.

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:

QUESTION 40
Why would you partition a table in an SAP HANA database? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. To improve response time when multiple users access the same table
B. To overcome the 2 billion record limit
C. To improve data replication performance on large row tables
D. To improve query performance when accessing large column tables

Correct Answer: B, D
Section: