[Mar 05, 2023 Get Unlimited Access to C-HCMOD-03 Certification Exam Cert Guide [Q40-Q55

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Q40. 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.
* To ensure that the join execution only uses the join columns requested in the query
* To ensure that the aggregation always happens after the join execution
* To allow data analysis at different levels of granularity with the same calculation view
* To force the calculation at the relevant level of granularity, even if this level is not the grouping level defined by the query

Q41. 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?
* Projection
* Join

* Union
* Aggregation

Q42. 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 must appear in the last DIMENSION in the star join node.
* It is restricted to one DIMENSION in a star join node.
* It CANNOT be mixed in the same star join node with other join types.
* Only one column can be included in the join condition.

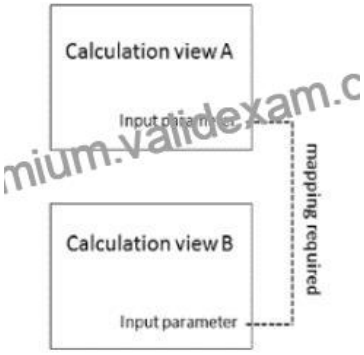
Q43. Why would you create calculation views of data category DIMENSION with type TIME?
* To provide additional time-related navigation possibilities
* To add a temporal condition to a join to find matching records from two tables based on a date
* To store historical versions of attributes
* To provide the time intervals required by time-dependent parent-child hierarchies

Q44. 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 calculation view of type CUBE with star join./Use a join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the fact table.
* Combine the transaction tables using an aggregation node in a calculation view of type CUBE with star join./Use a star join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the fact table.
* Combine the transaction tables using a join node in a calculation view of type CUBE with star join.Use a star join node to join the DIMENSIONS to the fact table.
* Combine the transaction tables using a star join node in a calculation view of type CUBE with star join.Use the same star join node to connect the DIMENSIONS to the fact table.

Q45. 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.

Q46. You want to join two tables in a calculation view.Why do you use a non-equi join?
* Join columns have different data types.
* The number of joined columns is different in each table.
* Join columns need to be ignored when NOT requested by the query.
* The join condition is not represented by matching values.

Q47. 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?
* You already mapped the input parameters in another calculation view.
* The names of the input parameters do not match.
* You selected the wrong parameter mapping TYPE.
* Your source calculation view is of type DIMENSION.

Q48. What do you use in the definition of a dynamic SQL analytic privilege?
* A table function that returns a list of allowed values.
* A scalar function that returns a list of the allowed values for each attribute.
* A procedure that returns the data access condition as an SQL expression.
* An organization hierarchy that provides role-based access to data.

Q49. Why would you create SQL in calculation views?
* To implement custom logic
* To provide an alternative to graphical modeling
* To fine-tune performance
* To enable write capabilities

Q50. Why would you use the SQL analyzer? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* To warn of potential performance issues related to calculated columns
* To display the execution time of a calculation view
* To identify the root data sources of a function
* To preview data at the node level of a calculation view

Q51. Why would you choose an HDI-shared service plan instead of a schema service plan?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* You want to use SAP Business Application Studio.
* You want to use containers to isolate objects.
* You want to develop calculation views.
* You want to create database objects using source files.
* You want to use synonyms to access external data.

Q52. Why would you enable Debug Query mode in a calculation view?
* To identify data sources that are not accessed by a query
* To check which database engines are invoked
* To set breakpoints and step through the execution
* To understand how tables are partitioned

Q53. Which of the following techniques can you use to improve the performance of calculation views?Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Avoid aggregating data early in the data flow.
* Partition large tables.
* Limit the number of stacked calculation views.
* Implement union pruning.

Q54. Which of the following data sources can you include in a graphical calculation view?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

* Table function
* Procedure
* Scalar function
* Row table

Q55. What are some best practices when developing calculation views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Model star schemas using a sequence of join nodes.
* Aggregate at the lowest possible node.
* Include all data flow logic within one calculation view.
* Avoid defining joins on calculated columns.