

## [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.

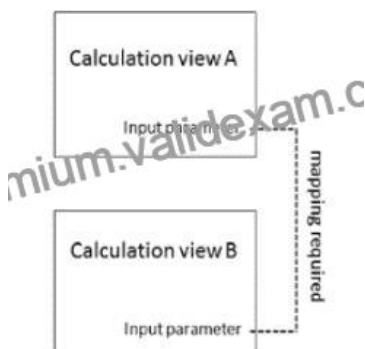
**Q45.** What is a restricted measure?

- \* 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.

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