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C-SAC-2415 Exam Dumps, C-SAC-2415 Practice Test Questions

NEW QUESTION 17

Your embedded dataset in SAP Analytics Cloud has columns for Country, Region, City, and Customer Name. You want to aggregate measures for these columns as a single column. What can you do?
* Create a group that includes the dimensions.
* Create a level-based hierarchy in the dataset.
* Create a parent-child hierarchy in the dataset.
* Convert the embedded dataset to a model.
To aggregate measures for columns such as Country, Region, City, and Customer Name as a single column in an embedded dataset, creating a level-based hierarchy is the most effective approach. This type of hierarchy allows you to define a multi-level structure that represents the logical relationship between different geographical entities and customer names. By doing so, you can easily perform aggregations and analyze data at various levels of detail, from the broadest level (e.g., Country) down to the most specific one (e.g., Customer Name).

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Creating Hierarchies in Models

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Data Modeling and Hierarchies

NEW QUESTION 18

Which SAP Analytics Cloud feature uses natural language processing?
* Digital boardroom
* Data analyzer
* Smart insight
* Just Ask feature

NEW QUESTION 19

Where can you change a data lock status? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Data action
* Value lock management
* Multi action
* Calendar task

NEW QUESTION 20

What must you use to transform data in a dataset using if/then/else logic?
* Calculations editor
* Custom expression editor
* Formula bar
* Transform bar
To transform data in a dataset using if/then/else logic in SAP Analytics Cloud, you must use the Custom expression editor. This tool allows you to write complex logical conditions and perform conditional data transformations. The steps involved are:

Open the dataset you want to transform.

Navigate to the “Custom expression editor”.

Write your if/then/else logic using the syntax supported by SAP Analytics Cloud. For example:

IF([Sales] > 1000, “High”, “Low”)

Apply the expression to the relevant column.

Validate and save your changes.

This approach allows for flexibility and precision in transforming your data based on specific conditions.

Reference:

SAP Help Portal: SAP Analytics Cloud

Official SAP Analytics Cloud Documentation

NEW QUESTION 21

Which calculation types include dynamic date options? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this Question.
* Aggregation
* Date Difference
* Restricted Measure
* Difference From

NEW QUESTION 22

How can you improve the performance of advanced data actions? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Use fewer MEMBERSET statements
* Use fewer FOREACH functions
* Use fewer IF statements
* Use fewer data functions
* Use fewer aggregation dimension functions

NEW QUESTION 23

What can you do with a multi action? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Run allocation data actions
* Import transaction data
* Approve data
* Run allocation processes

NEW QUESTION 24

In a data model, what can you use to further describe a dimension?
* Data action
* Measure
* Property
* Variable
In a data model within SAP Analytics Cloud, Properties are used to further describe dimensions. Properties provide additional context or metadata for dimension members, such as descriptions, classifications, or other attributes that help to better understand and analyze the data within the dimension. This makes properties essential for detailed data analysis and reporting.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Dimension Properties

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Enhancing Dimensions with Properties

NEW QUESTION 25

What are the available connection types in SAP Analytics Cloud? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Live
* On-premise
* Cloud
* Import

SAP Analytics Cloud supports two primary types of data connections: Live Data Connection and Import Data Connection. Live Data Connection establishes a direct link to the data source, allowing real-time data access without replicating the data into SAP Analytics Cloud. This is ideal for scenarios where up-to-the-minute data is crucial, and data volume is large. On the other hand, Import Data Connection involves copying data from the source into SAP Analytics Cloud, which is suitable for scenarios where data doesn’t change frequently, or there’s a need for data transformation and enrichment within SAP Analytics Cloud.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Data Connections Overview

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Live Data vs. Import Data Scenarios

NEW QUESTION 26

How can you limit the refresh time of a story?
* Use canvas pages
* Collapse the hierarchy
* Create calculated measures
* Implement a value driver tree

Collapsing the hierarchy in a story can help limit the refresh time, as it reduces the amount of data that needs to be processed and displayed at any given time. By presenting data at a higher aggregation level initially, you can improve performance and allow users to expand specific sections of the hierarchy as needed for more detailed analysis.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Improving Story Performance

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Managing Data Hierarchy for Performance

NEW QUESTION 27

In which types of data source can you concatenate data? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Embedded data set
* Live data model
* Data analyzer insight
* Standalone dataset
* Imported data model

In SAP Analytics Cloud, data concatenation can be performed on Embedded datasets, Standalone datasets, and Imported data models. This process involves combining data from multiple sources or tables into a single dataset or model, providing a unified view of the data. This is particularly useful for analyses that require a comprehensive dataset compiled from various data sources.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Working with Datasets

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Concatenating Data in Models and Datasets

NEW QUESTION 28

Your story takes a long time to open. What could cause this? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

* Large calculation scope
* Many story filters
* Many hyperlinks
* Complex formatting
* Many data sources

NEW QUESTION 29

You have a live data model with two dimensions: Firstname and Lastname. Users want a single dimension in the data model that displays the dimensions as Lastname, Firstname. What must you do?
* Create the combined data in the source system.
* Create a calculated dimension in the data model.
* Create a calculated dimension in the story.
* Group the Firstname and Lastname in the data model.
To combine two dimensions, Firstname and Lastname, into a single dimension displaying as Lastname, Firstname in a live data model, you should create a calculated dimension in the data model. This calculated dimension will concatenate the two fields into one, according to the specified format. This approach allows for the creation of a new dimension that can be used across various reports and analyses within the model, maintaining the integrity of the original dimensions.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Creating Calculated Dimensions

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Data Modeling Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 30

You are creating a styling rule for a table. What is the context?
* The most granular level in the table
* The highest level in the table
* The table header
* The location of the cursor

NEW QUESTION 31

You want to use an input control to filter data appearing in a story. At what level is the filter applied?
* Calculation
* Page
* Component
* Story
When using an input control to filter data in a SAP Analytics Cloud story, the filter is applied at the Page level. This means that the selected filter criteria will affect all the components (tables, charts, etc.) on that particular page, allowing for a cohesive and consistent view of the data filtered according to the chosen parameters.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Filtering Data with Input Controls SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Page-Level Filtering in Stories

NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following data sources can you use in SAP Analytics Cloud data analyzer? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* SAP Analytics Cloud public dataset
* SAP HANA view
* SAP Datasphere model
* SAP Analytics Cloud analytic model
* SAP BusinessObjects Universe

NEW QUESTION 33

Which features are available in the Optimized Design Experience? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* Undo button
* Grid pages
* Linked widgets diagram
* Composites
* Explorer

NEW QUESTION 34

The SAP Analytics Cloud (SAC) modeler has removed the first three characters from an SAP Analytics Cloud public dimension imported from a source system. What is impacted by this change?
* Public datasets
* Source system
* Stories
* Embedded data sets
When the SAP Analytics Cloud (SAC) modeler removes the first three characters from a public dimension imported from a source system, this change impacts Stories that use this dimension. Specifically, any visualizations, calculations, or filters within those stories that rely on the original dimension values may need to be adjusted to account for the change. This modification does not affect the source system or public datasets directly, but it can impact how the data appears and behaves in stories that use the modified dimension.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Modifying Dimensions

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Impact of Dimension Changes on Stories

NEW QUESTION 35

What must a data model contain in SAP Analytics Cloud? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Calculations
* Dimensions
* Measures
* Hierarchies
In SAP Analytics Cloud, a data model must contain at least "Dimensions" and "Measures" to be functional. Dimensions are the qualitative aspects of the data (e.g., time, geography, product categories) that provide the context for analysis. Measures, on the other hand, are the quantitative data points (e.g., sales, costs, quantities) that are analyzed within the context provided by dimensions. Both are fundamental components of a data model, enabling structured data analysis and reporting.

Reference:

SAP Analytics Cloud Help Documentation: Building Data Models

SAP Analytics Cloud User Guide: Understanding Dimensions and Measures in Models

NEW QUESTION 36

You need to delete characters from a column in a dataset. What can you use? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Custom expression editor
* Formula bar
* Calculation editor
* Transform bar

NEW QUESTION 37

You import data into a dataset. One of the columns imported is Year, and SAP Analytics Cloud interprets it as a measure. How can you ensure that it is treated as a calendar year?
* Change the Year measure to a dimension in the dataset.
* Includes the Year measure in a level-based time hierarchy in the dataset.
* Insert a character into the Year measure using the transform bar.
* Add the month as a suffix to the Year measure.
If SAP Analytics Cloud interprets a 'Year' column as a measure instead of a dimension, it should be changed to a dimension to ensure it is treated as a calendar year. This adjustment can be made within the model or dataset settings, where the column's role can be switched from a measure (quantitative value) to a dimension (qualitative value). Treating 'Year' as a dimension allows it to be used appropriately in time-based analyses, such as trends over time, without being aggregated like a numerical measure.

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