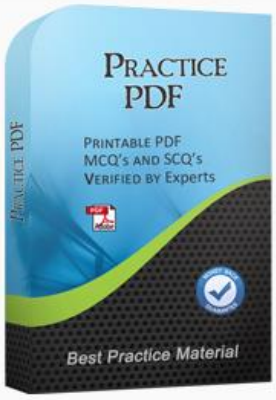
Pass4sureQuiz

Pass4sureQuiz

- Online Tool, Convenient, easy to study.
- Instant Online Access
- Supports All Web Browsers
- Practice Online Anytime
- Test History and Performance Review
- Supports Windows / Mac / Android / iOS, etc.

- Installable Software Application
- Simulates Real Exam Environment
- Builds Exam Confidence
- Supports MS Operating System
- Two Modes For Practice
- Practice Offline Anytime



- Printable PDF Format
- Prepared by IT Experts
- Instant Access to Download
- Study Anywhere, Anytime
- 365 Days Free Updates
- Free PDF Demo Available

Security & Privacy

We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.

365 Days Free Updates

Free update is available within 365 days after your purchase. After 365 days, you will get 50% discounts for updating.

Money Back Guarantee

Full refund if you fail the corresponding exam in 90 days after purchasing. And Free get any another product.

Instant Download

After Payment, our system will send you the products you purchase in mailbox in a minute after payment. If not received within 2 hours, please contact us.

http://www.pass4surequiz.com/

The best Pass-Sure Quiz materials help you pass exam fast and easily.

Exam : **C-HANADEV-18**

Title : Certified Development Associate - SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06

Vendor : SAP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You need to install SAP HANA 2.0, express edition to develop a native SAP HANA application. Which of the following deployment options do you have?
There are 2 correct answers to this question.
A. Installation on Windows Server
B. Installation on Mac OS
C. Installation on Linux OS
D. Usage of virtual machine on Microsoft Windows
Answer: C D
Explanation:
SAP HANA 2.0, express edition is a streamlined version of SAP HANA that can run on laptops and other resource-constrained hosts. It supports native SAP HANA application development and can be installed on Linux OS or used as a virtual machine on Microsoft Windows. Installation on Windows Server or Mac OS is not supported by SAP HANA 2.0, express edition. References:
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Application Development for SAP HANA1, Section 1.1, p. 5
* SAP HANA, express edition - Installation Guide, Section 1.1, p. 7
* SAP HANA, express edition - FAQ, Question 1

NO.2 You are asked to produce sales value for the month using sales order line items (sales price per item x quantity sold) what do you use to achieve this in a calculated column of a calculation view?
There are 2 correct answers to this question.
A. Keep flag
B. Dynamic join
C. Transparent filter
D. Non-equijoin
Answer: C D
Explanation:
To produce sales value for the month using sales order line items (sales price per item x quantity sold), you can use a calculated column of a calculation view that performs the multiplication of the two columns and applies a transparent filter and a non-equijoin to restrict the data to the desired month. A transparent filter is a filter condition that is applied to the data source of a view node and is propagated to the subsequent nodes. A non-equijoin is a join condition that uses operators other than equality, such as greater than, less than, or between. For example, you can use a transparent filter to filter the sales order line items by the month of the order date, and then use a non-equijoin to join the sales order line items with the sales price table by the order date and the valid from and valid to dates of the sales price. References: Transparent Filters, Non-Equijoins, Create Calculated Columns.

NO.3 Why do you use associations in your persistence model for SAP HANA extended application services, advanced model (XS advanced)? Please choose the correct answer.
A. To enforce database-level constraints
B. To define the relationships between contexts and views
C. To define multiplicity and key of an entity relation
D. To set relationships between multiple contexts
Answer: C

Explanation:
Associations are used in the persistence model for SAP HANA extended application services, advanced model (XS advanced) to define the multiplicity and key of an entity relation. An entity relation is a logical connection between two entities, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many. Multiplicity specifies how many instances of one entity can be related to one instance of another entity. Key specifies which attributes of the related entities are used to identify and join the instances. Associations are defined using the Core Data Services (CDS) language, which is a declarative language for modeling data structures and services. Associations are part of the CDS entity definition, and they can be used to navigate from one entity to another, and to filter, aggregate, or project data from the target entity12.
The other options are not correct because they are not the purposes of using associations in the persistence model for XS advanced. Associations do not enforce database-level constraints, such as primary keys, foreign keys, or check constraints. These constraints are defined separately using the CDS annotations or the SQL DDL statements. Associations do not define the relationships between contexts and views, which are different types of CDS artifacts. A context is a namespace for grouping related CDS artifacts, such as entities, views, types, or associations. A view is a CDS artifact that defines a data model based on one or more entities or other views, and applies filters, joins, aggregations, or other operations on the data. Associations do not set relationships between multiple contexts, which are independent from each other and do not have any logical connection.
References:
* SAP HANA Platform, SAP HANA Modeling Guide for SAP HANA Web Workbench, Core Data Services
* SAP HANA Platform, SAP HANA Developer Guide for SAP HANA Web IDE, Developing Database Modules, Developing Core Data Services Models, Defining Associations

NO.4 What do you reference in a role template? Please choose the correct answer.
A. Role Collections
B. Roles
C. Routes
D. Scopes
Answer: D
Explanation:
A role template is a JSON file that defines the permissions and scopes for a specific role in a multi-target application. A scope is a string that represents a specific access right or privilege for a resource or service. For example, a scope can be used to grant read or write access to a database table or an OData service. A role template references the scopes that are required for the role to function properly. A role collection is a group of roles that can be assigned to a user or a group. A role is a collection of permissions and scopes that define what a user can do in an application. A route is a mapping between a URL path and a destination service in a multi-target application. A route is not related to a role template. References:
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Application Development for SAP HANA1, Section 6.1.1, p. 147-148
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.1, p. 25-26
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.2, p. 27-28
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.3, p. 29-30
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.4, p. 31-32
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.5, p. 33-34
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.6, p. 35-36

* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.7, p. 37-38
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.8, p. 39-40
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.9, p. 41-42
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.10, p. 43-44
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.11, p. 45-46
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.12, p. 47-48
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.13, p. 49-50
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.14, p. 51-52
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.15, p. 53-54
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.16, p. 55-56
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.17, p. 57-58
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.18, p. 59-60
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.19, p. 61-62
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.20, p. 63-64
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.21, p. 65-66
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.22, p. 67-68
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.23, p. 69-70
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.24, p. 71-72
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.25, p. 73-74
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.26, p. 75-76
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.27, p. 77-78
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.28, p. 79-80
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.29, p. 81-82
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.30, p. 83-84
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.31, p. 85-86
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.32, p. 87-88
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.33, p. 89-90
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.34, p. 91-92
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.35, p. 93-94
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.36, p. 95-96
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.37, p. 97-98
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.38, p. 99-100
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.39, p. 101-102
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.40, p. 103-104
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.41, p. 105-106
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.42, p. 107-108
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.43, p. 109-110
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.44, p. 111-112
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.45, p. 113-114
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.46, p. 115-116
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.47, p. 117-118
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.48, p. 119-120
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.49, p. 121-122
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.50, p. 123-124
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.51, p. 125-126
* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment2, Section 3.1.52, p. 127-128

* SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 - Cloud Foundry Environment

NO.5 You are working on an entity using Core Data Services. Which properties can you define inside the Technical Configuration section? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Index

B. Import

C. Storage Type

D. Association

Answer: A C

Explanation:

The Technical Configuration section of a Core Data Services (CDS) entity allows you to define properties that affect the physical storage and performance of the entity in the database. You can define the following properties inside the Technical Configuration section1:

* Index: You can create one or more indexes on the entity to improve the query performance. You can specify the index name, the columns to be indexed, and the index type (such as unique, full-text, or spatial)2.

* Storage Type: You can specify the storage type of the entity, such as column store or row store, to optimize the data access and compression. You can also specify the partitioning mode and criteria for the entity, such as hash, range, or round-robin3.

The other two options, Import and Association, are not properties that can be defined inside the Technical Configuration section. Import is a keyword that allows you to import another CDS entity or a database table into the current CDS entity, and use its columns as part of the projection list4. Association is a keyword that allows you to create a relationship between two CDS entities, and use the associated entity's columns as part of the projection list or the join condition. References: 1: Technical Configuration | SAP Help Portal 2: Index Definition | SAP Help Portal 3: Storage Type | SAP Help Portal 4: Import | SAP Help Portal : [Association | SAP Help Portal]

NO.6 What are some of the advantages of SQLScript compared to plain SQL queries? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. It enables modular parameterized programing.

B. It increases performance by parallel execution of complex SQL statements.

C. It contains a well-defined ANSI standard.

D. It retrieves a high data volume from a database.

Answer: A B

Explanation:

SQLScript is a scripting language that extends the SQL standard and allows you to implement application logic in the database layer. Some of the advantages of SQLScript compared to plain SQL queries are:

* It enables modular parameterized programming, which means you can define reusable functions and procedures with input and output parameters, local variables, and control structures. This allows you to write more structured, maintainable, and testable code.

* It increases performance by parallel execution of complex SQL statements, which means you can leverage the parallel processing capabilities of SAP HANA and reduce the data transfer between the database and the application layer. SQLScript also supports data-intensive operations such as table functions, cursors, and dynamic SQL.

The other options are not correct because:
* It does not contain a well-defined ANSI standard, as SQLScript is a proprietary extension of SQL that is specific to SAP HANA. However, SQLScript is compatible with the SQL standard and supports most of the SQL features and syntax.
* It does not retrieve a high data volume from a database, as SQLScript is designed to process data in the database layer and return only the relevant results to the application layer. SQLScript follows the principle of "push-down" computation, which means it minimizes the data transfer and maximizes the performance.
References:
* SAP HANA SQL and System Views Reference, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
* SAP HANA SQLScript Reference, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
* SAP HANA Developer Guide for SAP HANA Web IDE, Chapter 4, Section 4.1

NO.7 You need to manage an exception in a SQLScript. Which SQLScript features can you use? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. DECLARE EXIT HANDLER

B. SIGNAL

C. DEFINE RESIGNAL

D. CREATE EXIT HANDLER

Answer: B C

Explanation:
To manage an exception in a SQLScript, you can use the SIGNAL and RESIGNAL features, which are SQLScript statements that allow you to raise and handle errors or warnings in your code. The SIGNAL statement allows you to raise a user-defined exception with a specified message and SQLSTATE value. The RESIGNAL statement allows you to propagate an existing exception to the calling procedure or function, or to modify the message or SQLSTATE value of the exception. You can use the SIGNAL and RESIGNAL statements in combination with the BEGIN and END blocks, and the DECLARE and EXIT HANDLER clauses, to define the scope and the action of the exception handling12.
The other options are not correct because they are not SQLScript features that can be used to manage an exception. The DECLARE EXIT HANDLER clause is a SQL feature that allows you to declare a handler for a specific condition or a generic SQLWARNING, SQLEXCEPTION, or NOT FOUND condition. The CREATE EXIT HANDLER statement is not a valid SQL or SQLScript statement at all.
References:
* SAP HANA Platform, SAP HANA SQL and System Views Reference, SQL Reference Manual, SQL Statements, SIGNAL
* SAP HANA Platform, SAP HANA SQL and System Views Reference, SQL Reference Manual, SQL Statements, RESIGNAL

NO.8 You define exception handling in a SQL Script procedure. What can you use declare exit handlers for? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Generic SQL conditions

B. Generic SQL exceptions

C. Specific SQL error codes

D. Specific SQL conditions

Answer: B C

Explanation:
You can use declare exit handlers in a SQL Script procedure to handle generic SQL exceptions or specific SQL error codes. An exit handler is a custom handler that defines a block of code to be executed when an exception occurs in the procedure. You can declare an exit handler for a generic SQL exception, which is any error that is raised by the database system, such as syntax errors, constraint violations, or division by zero. You can also declare an exit handler for a specific SQL error code, which is a numeric code that identifies the type and severity of the error, such as 301 for unique constraint violation, or 1299 for no data found12.
The other two options, generic SQL conditions and specific SQL conditions, are not valid arguments for declare exit handlers. A condition is a named exception that can be declared by using a condition variable and optionally associated with an SQL error code. A condition can be used to signal or resignal an exception in the procedure, or to register a continue handler, which is a custom handler that defines a block of code to be executed when an exception occurs, but does not exit the procedure. However, a condition cannot be used to register an exit handler, as the syntax requires an SQL error code or a generic SQL exception12. References:
1: Exception Handling | SAP Help Portal 2: Exception Handling Examples | SAP Help Portal

NO.9 Which of the following information must you specify when you create a new project in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA? There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. SAP HANA database version

B. Project name

C. Template

D. Namespace

Answer: B C

Explanation:
When you create a new project in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, you must specify the project name and the template. The project name is a unique identifier for your project that is used to create the folder structure and the deployment descriptor file (mta.yaml) for your project. The template is a predefined set of files and configurations that provide the basic structure and functionality for your project. You can choose from various templates, such as SAP HANA Database Project, SAP Cloud Platform Business Application, SAP Fiori Freestyle Project, and more, depending on your development scenario and requirements.
The following information is not required or not applicable when you create a new project in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA:
* SAP HANA database version: This information is not required when you create a new project in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, as the SAP HANA database version is determined by the target environment where you deploy your project. The SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA supports multiple SAP HANA versions, such as SAP HANA 2.0 SPS 04, SAP HANA 2.0 SPS 05, and SAP HANA Cloud. You can check the compatibility of the SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA and the SAP HANA database versions in the SAP HANA Deployment Infrastructure Reference.
* Namespace: This information is not applicable when you create a new project in SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, as the namespace is a concept that is used to organize the design-time artifacts in the SAP HANA repository, which is a legacy feature that has been deprecated since SAP HANA 2.0 SPS 02. Instead of using the SAP HANA repository, you should use the SAP HANA Deployment Infrastructure (HDI) to deploy your database artifacts to HDI containers, which are isolated schemas that represent
* runtime objects. You can configure the artifact namespaces for your HDI containers by editing the

.hdiconfig file in the db module of your project.
References:
* [SAP HANA Deployment Infrastructure Reference], Chapter 5: HDI with XS Advanced, Section 5.1: Developing with the SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, Subsection 5.1.1: Create a Project, pp. 101-102.
* [SAP HANA Platform Documentation], SAP HANA Developer Guide for SAP HANA XS Advanced Model, Chapter 2: Getting Started with SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA, Section 2.1: Creating a Project, pp. 17-19.

NO.10 You need to edit a database procedure. You are concerned that the version of the database procedure file you have in your local Git repository may not be synchronized with the latest version in the remote Git repository, but at this time, you do NOT want to sync the file. You only want to see the commits applied to the file in the remote repository. Which command must you use?

A. Git stash

B. Git fetch

C. Git merge

D. Git pull

Answer: B

Explanation:
To see the commits applied to the file in the remote Git repository without syncing the file, you need to use the git fetch command. This command downloads the latest changes from the remote repository to your local repository, but does not merge them with your local branches. This way, you can inspect the differences between your local and remote files, and decide whether to merge them later or not. You can use the SAP Web IDE for SAP HANA or the command line to execute the git fetch command. The other options are incorrect because they either sync the file or do not download the changes from the remote repository. The git stash command saves your local changes to a temporary stash and reverts your working directory to the last commit.
This command is useful when you want to switch branches or pull changes without committing your local changes, but it does not download the changes from the remote repository. The git merge command combines the changes from one branch into another branch. This command is useful when you want to sync your local branch with the remote branch, but it does not allow you to see the commits applied to the file before merging.
The git pull command fetches and merges the changes from the remote repository into your local branch. This command is useful when you want to update your local branch with the latest changes from the remote branch, but it does not allow you to see the commits applied to the file before merging. References:
* Git Fetch - SAP Help Portal
* Git Merge - SAP Help Portal
* Git Pull - SAP Help Portal
* Git Stash - SAP Help Portal
* HA100 - SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 Introduction - SAP Training