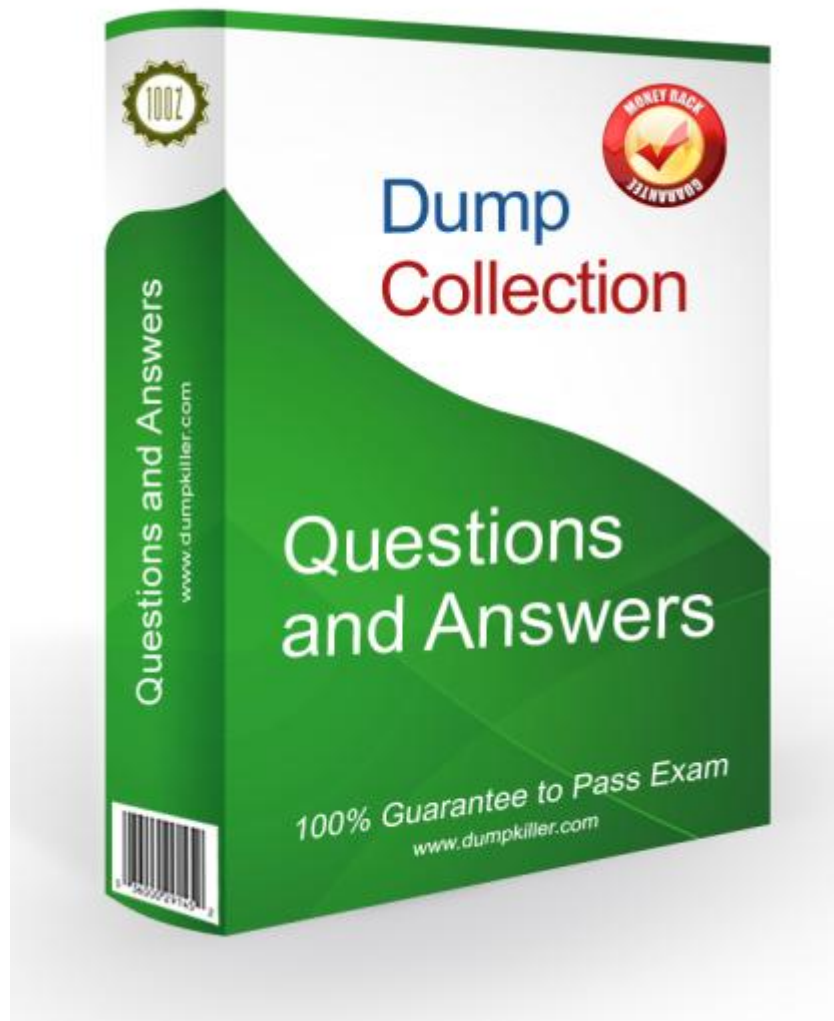


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**Exam** : **C\_DS\_42**

**Title** : SAP Certified Application  
Associate - Data Integration  
with SAP Data Services 4.2

**Vendor** : SAP

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** You execute an SAP data services job with enable recovery activated. One of the dataflows in the jobs raises an exception that interrupts the execution. You run the job again with Recover from last failed execution enabled. What happens to the data flow that raised the exception during the first execution?

- A. Is rerun with the first failed row.
- B. It is rerun from the beginning and the partially loaded data is always handled automatically.
- C. It is rerun only if the dataflow is part of a recovery unit.
- D. It is rerun from the beginning and the design of the data flow must deal with partially loaded data.

**Answer:** A

**NO.2** A SAP Data Services job contain logic to execute different dataflows depending on whether the job was successful or failed. Therefore the \$NEEDS\_RECOVERY variable should be set to either 'Yes' or 'No'. How do you assign the value to the \$NEEDS\_RECOVERY variable?

- A. Use a script with an SQL function to read from status table
- B. Use a catch block and set the variable to 'yes1
- C. Use a dataflow to set the value via a template table
- D. Use a global variable to persist the value across job executions

**Answer:** B

**NO.3** What is the SAP Data services Dataflow auditing feature used for? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. To count the number of rows processed at user defined points to collect runtime statistics
- B. To define rules based on the number of records processed overall once the dataflow is finished
- C. to define rules that each record processed by the dataflow has to comply with
- D. To view the data as it is processed by the dataflow in order to ensure its correctness

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.4** You SAP Data Services job design includes an initialization script that truncates rows in the target prior to loading, the job uses automatic recovery How would you expect the system to behave when you run the job in recovery mode?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. The job executes the scripts if it is part of a workflow marked as a recovery unit, but only if an error was raised
- B. The job executes the scripts if it is part of a workflow marked as a recovery unit irrespective of where the error occurred in the job flow.
- C. the job starts with the flow that caused the error. If this flow is after the initialization script the initialization script is skipped.
- D. The job reruns all workflows and scripts. When using automatic recovery, only dataflows that ran successfully in the previous execution ^ are skipped.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.5** An SAP Data Services dataflow must load the source table data into a target table, but the column names are different. Where do you assign each source column to the matching target column?

- A. In the table reader
- B. In a table loader
- C. In a query transform
- D. In the Map transform

**Answer:** C

**NO.6** Where can you set up breakpoints for the SAP Data services interactive debugger?

- A. In a dataflow
- B. In a workflow
- C. In a script
- D. In a job

**Answer:** A

**NO.7** An SAP Data Services job contains a lot of dataflows and runs for several hours every night. If a job execution fails, you want to skip all successful dataflows and start with the failed dataflow. How do you accomplish this?

There are 2 correct answer

- A. Run the nightly job with the enable recovery flag turned on.
- B. Design the dataflow to ensure a second run does not result in duplicate
- C. add a try block before each dataflow and a Catch block after each dataflow
- D. Merge the dataflows from the job and rerun it.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.8** which transform are typically used to implement a slowly changing dimension of type 2 in SAP Data services?

3 correct answers

- A. Data\_Transfer
- B. History\_Preserving
- C. Map\_CDC\_Operation
- D. Key\_Generation
- E. Table\_comparison

**Answer:** C,D,E