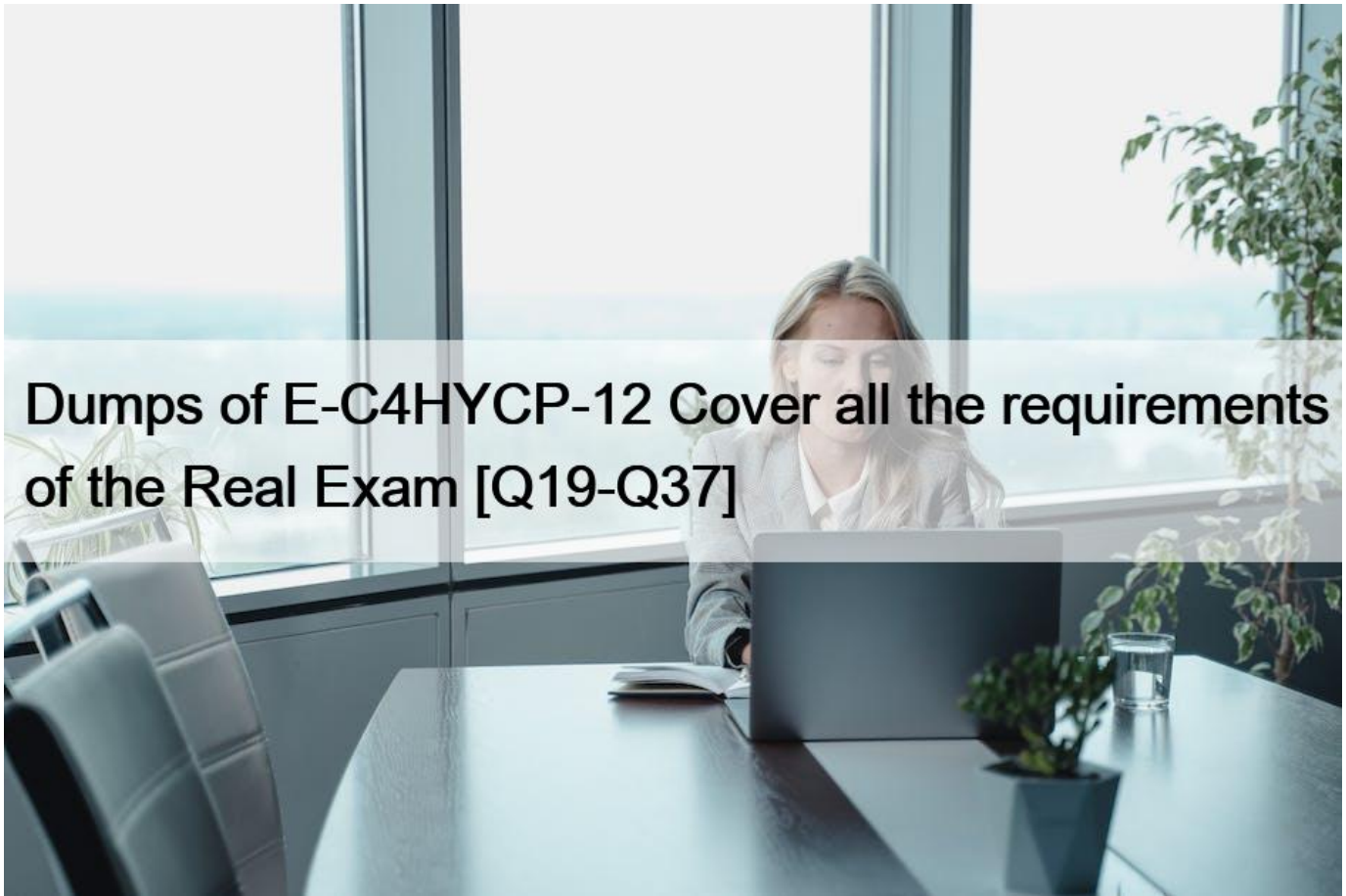


Dumps of E-C4HYCP-12 Cover all the requirements of the Real Exam [Q19-Q37]



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Dumps of E-C4HYCP-12 Cover all the requirements of the Real Exam Correct Practice Tests of E-C4HYCP-12 Dumps with Practice Exam Q19. You enable the automatic reset in the Backoffice Framework configuration. When is the reset triggered? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * After the next compilation
- * After you logout
- * On the next server startup
- * After you login again

Q20. What is a Restriction?

- * The WHERE clause of a FlexibleSearch statement
- * A limitation of the types and attributes a user can see or edit in the Backoffice Administration Cockpit
- * A way to assign access rights to users and user groups
- * A fragment of the WHERE clause of a FlexibleSearch statement

A Restriction is a fragment of the WHERE clause of a FlexibleSearch statement that can be applied to a type or an attribute. It can be used to limit the visibility or access of certain items based on user groups or conditions

Q21. How can you avoid bottlenecks in the SAP Commerce platform? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Switch off relations ordering to improve the performance of the import and the synchronization.

- * Avoid using the lazy-loading mechanism when coding in the development phase.
- * Schedule a regular cleanup of the props table.
- * Check the average number of items per second imported by ImpEx to validate that the cache size is sufficient.

Switching off relations ordering can improve the performance of the import and the synchronization by reducing the number of queries to the database. Checking the average number of items per second imported by ImpEx can help validate that the cache size is sufficient and avoid cache misses that can slow down the import process. Reference: 12

Q22. Which ImpEx headers can you use to update an SAP Commerce Cloud item? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname[lang=en];locname[lang=de];groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname[lang=en];locname[lang=de];groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname;groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID;locname;groups(uid)[mode=append]`

Q23. How are bug fixes provided to partners and customers?

- * SAP Commerce delivers small jar archives called Hot Fix for the extension that fixes a specific bug.
- * SAP Commerce provides an extension that contains bug fixes.
- * SAP Commerce provides SAP Notes with code corrections describing the best way to fix a specific bug.
- * SAP Commerce provides a patch release that contains only bug fixes and security patches.

SAP Commerce provides bug fixes to partners and customers through patch releases that contain only bug fixes and security patches. Patch releases are delivered on a regular basis and can be applied on top of the existing platform version without changing the functionality or requiring additional testing. SAP Commerce does not deliver small jar archives called Hot Fix, nor does it provide an extension that contains bug fixes or SAP Notes with code corrections for bug fixes. Reference: 1

Q24. A customer reports a performance problem with DefaultStockService. After checking the customer's system by running `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM {StockLevelHistoryEntry}`, you discover that there are hundreds of millions of instances of StockLevelHistoryEntry. What would you do to resolve this performance issue? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Delete the content of the StockLevelHistoryEntry table directly from the database to immediately improve performance.
- * Implement a CronJob that will clean the StockLevelHistoryEntry table according to customer business needs.
- * Suggest an improvement by creating a maintenance request for the customer.
- * Run Cleanup Type System in the SAP Commerce Administration Console.

You can resolve the performance issue with DefaultStockService by implementing a CronJob that will clean the StockLevelHistoryEntry table according to customer business needs and by suggesting an improvement by creating a maintenance request for the customer. The CronJob can help reduce the size of the table and improve the query performance. The maintenance request can help inform SAP about the issue and request a possible enhancement or fix. You should not delete the content of the table directly from the database, as this may cause data inconsistency or loss. You should not run Cleanup Type System in the SAP Commerce Administration Console, as this will not affect the StockLevelHistoryEntry table.

Q25. You are deploying the OAuth2 user credentials in SAP Cloud Integration. Where do you configure the OAuth Client data?

- * SAP Commerce Backoffice|SAP Cloud Integration Web UI
- * SAP BTP cockpit|SAP Cloud Integration Web UI
- * SAP Commerce Backoffice|Administration Console
- * SAP BTP cockpit|SAP Commerce Backoffice

You configure the OAuth Client data in the SAP BTP cockpit and the SAP Cloud Integration Web UI. In the SAP BTP cockpit, you create a service instance of type xsuaa and provide the client ID and secret. In the SAP Cloud Integration Web UI, you create an OAuth2 credentials artifact and provide the authentication URL and token service URL.

Q26. How are bug fixes provided to partners and customers?

- * SAP Commerce delivers small jar archives called Hot Fix for the extension that fixes a specific bug.
- * SAP Commerce provides an extension that contains bug fixes.

- * SAP Commerce provides SAP Notes with code corrections describing the best way to fix a specific bug.
- * SAP Commerce provides a patch release that contains only bug fixes and security patches.

Q27. Which ImpEx headers can you use to update an SAP Commerce Cloud item? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname[lang=en];locname[lang=de];groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname[lang=en];locname[lang=de];groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname;groups(uid)[mode=append]`
- * `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID;locname;groups(uid)[mode=append]`

The ImpEx headers that you can use to update an SAP Commerce Cloud item are `INSERT_UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname[lang=en];locname[lang=de];groups(uid)[mode=append]` and `UPDATE UserGroup;UID[unique=true];locname;groups(uid)[mode=append]`. These headers can modify existing items or create new items if they do not exist. The `INSERT_UPDATE` header can also specify the language for localized attributes using the `lang` modifier. The other headers are not valid because they either use an incorrect syntax for the `lang` modifier (B) or do not specify the unique attribute (D).

Q28. How do you persist changes to enable and disable JDBC logging?

- * SAP Commerce Administration Console
- * Java code
- * Configuration properties file
- * Backoffice Administration Cockpit

The tool that you use to persist changes to enable and disable JDBC logging is configuration properties file. You can use this file to set various configuration parameters related to JDBC logging, such as `jdbc.log.enable`, `jdbc.log.level`, `jdbc.log.file.path`, or `jdbc.log.trace`. These parameters are persisted across server restarts and can be changed without modifying the source code. You do not use SAP Commerce Administration Console, Java code, or Backoffice Administration Cockpit to persist changes to enable and disable JDBC logging. Reference: 2

Q29. A customer reports an incident where the SAP Commerce system crashes in production. The customer provides the following log:

What would you advise the customer to do to avoid this happening again?

- * Configure the auto reconnect property in the JDBC properties to reconnect to the database automatically.
- * Modify the FlexibleSearch query that fetches catalogs to fix the syntax errors.
- * Increase the number of connections in the pool if the current number is NOT sufficient.
- * Fix the missing links between related items in the catalog.

The advice that you would give to the customer to avoid this issue happening again is to increase the number of connections in the pool if the current number is not sufficient. The log indicates that the customer is facing a connection pool exhaustion issue, which means that there are no available connections to the database. This can cause performance degradation or system crashes. Increasing the number of connections in the pool can help prevent this issue by allowing more concurrent requests to access the database. You do not configure the auto reconnect property in the JDBC properties, as this may not solve the root cause of the issue or may introduce other problems. You do not modify the FlexibleSearch query that fetches catalogs or fix the missing links between related items in the catalog, as these are not related to the issue. Reference: 1

Q30. What must you do when you configure the OAuth2 for SAP Cloud Integration? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Assign `ROLE_CLIENT` or `ROLE_TRUSTED_CLIENT` in the SAP Commerce Backoffice.
- * Configure the token endpoint URL in the SAP BTP cockpit.
- * Assign the `ESBMessaging.Send` role in the SAP Commerce Backoffice.
- * Run an ImpEx to import the `OAuthClientDetails` and `ExposedOAuthCredential` type data in the SAP Commerce Backoffice.
- * Create the secret client credentials in the SAP Commerce Backoffice.

The steps that you must do when configuring OAuth2 for SAP Cloud Integration are assigning `ROLE_CLIENT` or `ROLE_TRUSTED_CLIENT` in the SAP Commerce Backoffice, running an ImpEx to import the `OAuthClientDetails` and `ExposedOAuthCredential` type data in the SAP Commerce Backoffice, and creating the secret client credentials in the SAP Commerce Backoffice. These steps are necessary to enable role-based authentication between SAP Commerce Cloud and SAP Cloud Integration using OAuth2 tokens.

Q31. Which of the following does Product Support consider to be a workaround?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * The support engineer provides guidelines on how to implement and configure a custom Spring bean overriding the default behavior in SAP Commerce.
- * The support engineer provides an alternative solution that resolves at least the basic processes of the affected feature.
- * The support engineer provides the customer with the official SAP Commerce patch that includes the fix.
- * The support engineer provides guidelines on how to modify the code of the affected feature.

Q32. What are the recommended tools to enable JDBC logs in SAP Commerce?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Configuration properties file
- * ImpEx
- * Backoffice Administration Cockpit
- * SAP Commerce Administration Console
- * Java code

The recommended tools to enable JDBC logs in SAP Commerce are configuration properties file, Backoffice Administration Cockpit, and SAP Commerce Administration Console. You can use these tools to set various configuration parameters related to JDBC logging, such as `jdbc.log.enable`, `jdbc.log.level`, `jdbc.log.file.path`, or `jdbc.log.trace`. You can also use these tools to view or download the JDBC log files. You do not use ImpEx or Java code to enable JDBC logs in SAP Commerce. Reference: 1

Q33. You need to run a `FlexibleSearchService` query to get results without restrictions.To whom do you assign the session?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * Admin user
- * Any user that does NOT have any restrictions
- * Anonymous user
- * Any member of the `admin` group

You can assign the session to an admin user or any member of the `admin` group to run a `FlexibleSearchService` query without restrictions. These users have the `ROLE_ADMIN` assigned to them, which allows them to bypass any restrictions applied to other users or user groups.

Q34. What are some of the benefits of using Service Layer Direct?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * It allows you to read data from and write data to the database.
- * It bypasses the Jalo layer completely to persist data in the database.
- * It works for global sessions and for current sessions.
- * It combines the Jalo layer and service layer.
- * It bypasses the interceptors to persist data in the database.

The benefits of using Service Layer Direct are allowing you to read data from and write data to the database, bypassing the Jalo layer completely to persist data in the database, and bypassing the interceptors to persist data in the database. Service Layer Direct is a feature that allows the service layer to interact with the persistence layer more efficiently and use fewer resources. It can be enabled on an as-needed basis in your Java code or when invoking ImpEx. It does not work for global sessions and for current sessions, nor does it combine the Jalo layer and service layer. Reference: 2

Q35. What must you do when you provide a workaround for a code glitch in an existing service, for example, `ProductService`?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- * Modify the existing bean definition with the new service.
- * Add a new bean definition with a new ID for the new service.

- * Implement a new custom service by extending the existing service.
- * Override the alias of the original bean definition.
- * Replace all injections with a new ID for the new service.

Q36. What must you do before you can run CronJobs in SAP Commerce Cloud?

- * Set a reference to a specific job implementation within the CronJob.
- * Assign a CronJob to a group of nodes to run on a configured node group.
- * Configure a trigger to run at a specified time.
- * Assign a CronJob to run on a node with a specified ID.

You must set a reference to a specific job implementation within the CronJob before you can run it. The job implementation defines the logic and parameters of the CronJob. The other options are not mandatory for running a CronJob.

Q37. Your customer reports an incident where the SAP Commerce system crashes in production. What would you ask for? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- * The specific scenario to reproduce the issue
- * The thread dumps taken right before the crash
- * The database dump from the production system
- * The thread dumps taken after the system reboot

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