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**NO.30** Which of the following does a component filter affect?

- \* Story
- \* Itself
- \* Version
- \* Model

**NO.31** What is a unique quality of viewing stories on a mobile device?

- \* Stories render only in landscape mode for phones.
- \* Stories do not rotate their orientation.
- \* Stories rotate their orientation as you rotate the device.
- \* Stories render only in portrait mode for tablets.

According to the SAP Help Portal, stories can be viewed only in portrait mode for phones and landscape mode for tablets; the stories do not rotate their orientation. This is a unique quality of viewing stories on a mobile device, as opposed to viewing them on a computer browser, where the stories can be rotated and resized according to the screen dimensions. Therefore, it is important to design stories for mobile devices using the Responsive page and the Device Preview Bar in SAP Analytics Cloud Story Design.

**NO.32** Which element is NOT available in the Optimized Design Experience?

- \* Responsive page
- \* Time Series chart
- \* Grid page
- \* Data Analyzer

The Optimized Design Experience is a new user interface for SAP Analytics Cloud that simplifies and enhances the story design process. The Optimized Design Experience introduces some new elements and tools, such as Data Analyzer, Point of Interest, Time Series chart, etc. However, it also removes some elements and tools that are available in the Classic Design Experience, such as Grid page, Explorer, Digital Boardroom, etc. Therefore, the correct answer is Grid page, as it is the element that is not available in the Optimized Design Experience.

**NO.33** Which of the following are necessary for Linked Analysis?

- \* Multiple widgets
- \* Multiple stories
- \* Multiple data models
- \* Multiple pages

Linked Analysis is a feature that allows you to link multiple widgets in a story based on the same model. You can use Linked Analysis to do the following:

Filter data in multiple widgets by selecting a data point in one widget. For example, if you select Soft Drinks in a chart, all the other linked widgets will show data for Soft Drinks only.

Drill down or up in multiple widgets by changing the level of detail in one widget. For example, if you drill down from Product Category to Product Name in a table, all the other linked widgets will show data for Product Name as well.

Highlight data in multiple widgets by hovering over a data point in one widget. For example, if you hover over Germany in a geo map, all the other linked widgets will highlight the data for Germany.

To use Linked Analysis, you need to have the following:

Multiple widgets based on the same model. You can link any type of widget, such as charts, tables, geo maps, etc., as long as they are based on the same model.

A common dimension or measure between the widgets. You can link widgets based on any dimension or measure that they share in common.

You do not need to have the following for Linked Analysis:

Multiple stories. You can use Linked Analysis within the same story. You cannot link widgets across different stories.

Multiple data models. You can use Linked Analysis with one model only. You cannot link widgets based on different models.

Multiple pages. You can use Linked Analysis within the same page. You cannot link widgets across different pages.

Therefore, the correct answer is Multiple widgets, as it is the necessary element for Linked Analysis. Verified Reference:: [Link Widgets with Linked Analysis](#)

**NO.34** What are data sources for stories?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* Dataset

- \* Insight
- \* Model
- \* File
- \* Data Action

A data source is an object that contains data that you can use to create stories or other objects in SAP Analytics Cloud. There are four types of data sources in SAP Analytics Cloud:

**Model:** A model is a structured representation of your data that defines how the data is organized and calculated. You can create models by importing data from various sources or connecting to live data systems.

**Dataset:** A dataset is a type of data source that allows you to import data from files

**NO.35** What story option can help you create a story as a launchpad to other stories?

- \* Input control
- \* Hyperlink
- \* Linked Analysis
- \* RSS Feed

The story option that can help you create a story as a launchpad to other stories is hyperlink. A hyperlink is a link that allows users to navigate from one location to another by clicking on it. You can use hyperlinks to link widgets, text, or images in a story to other stories in SAP Analytics Cloud, creating a launchpad effect. Input control, linked analysis, and RSS feed are not story options that can help you create a story as a launchpad to other stories; they are options that can help you filter data, link widgets, or display news feeds in a story. Verified Reference: [SAP Analytics Cloud &#8211; Hyperlinks]

**NO.36** What is a property of a public dataset?

- \* It can be shared among different stories.
- \* It can be converted to a model.
- \* Its data is structured in a star schema.
- \* Its data source can be changed.

A public dataset is a type of dataset that is shared among different stories. You can use public datasets to create stories or blend data with models. A public dataset has the following properties:

It can be shared among different stories. You can use public datasets in multiple stories without having to import them again.

It cannot be converted to a model. You cannot convert a public dataset to a model. If you want to create a model from a public dataset, you have to import it as a private dataset first.

Its data is not structured in a star schem

a. A public dataset does not have any predefined dimensions or measures. It only has columns and rows of data.

Its data source cannot be changed. You cannot change the data source of a public dataset after you import it. If you want to update the data in a public dataset, you have to import a new file.

**NO.37** When you import a file for a story, which of the following can you use for data wrangling? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Formula bar
- \* Custom expression editor
- \* Transform bar
- \* Calculation editor

These are two of the options that you can use for data wrangling when you import a file for a story in SAP Analytics Cloud,

according to the SAP Help Portal<sup>1</sup>. Data wrangling is the process of cleaning, structuring, and enriching raw data into a desired format for better decision making in less time<sup>2</sup>.

The custom expression editor is a tool that allows you to create or edit formulas and expressions for your data columns<sup>3</sup>. You can access the custom expression editor by clicking on the formula icon in the builder panel or by double-clicking on a column header in the data view<sup>3</sup>. The custom expression editor provides a list of functions and operators that you can use to manipulate your data, such as arithmetic, logical, string, date, and aggregation functions<sup>3</sup>. You can also use the custom expression editor to create calculated columns or measure-based dimensions from your existing columns<sup>3</sup>.

The transform bar is a tool that allows you to apply various transformations to your data columns, such as renaming, reordering, grouping, splitting, merging, or deleting columns<sup>4</sup>. You can access the transform bar by clicking on the transform icon in the builder panel or by right-clicking on a column header in the data view<sup>4</sup>. The transform bar provides a list of actions that you can use to modify your data structure, such as move left, move right, group by, split by delimiter, merge columns, or delete column<sup>4</sup>. You can also use the transform bar to change the data type or format of your columns, such as text, number, date, currency, or percentage<sup>4</sup>.

**NO.38** You want to blend data in a story from two models (see graphic below). Model 1 is the primary model. Which link type returns what data Primary All Intersection

- \* Customer A Customer C
- \* Customer A Customer C
- \* Customer A

**NO.39** Which story page types are imported into the SAP Digital Boardroom builder?

- \* Canvas and grid
- \* Responsive and canvas
- \* Responsive and grid

**NO.40** Using the SAP Analytics Cloud mobile app, what page type is required for viewing stories?

- \* Responsive
- \* Canvas
- \* Grid

**NO.41** In the Optimized Design Experience, which SAP Analytics Cloud tool replaces Explorer?

- \* Point of Interest
- \* Data Analyzer
- \* Modeler
- \* Value Driver Trees

In the Optimized Design Experience, Data Analyzer is a new tool that replaces Explorer. Data Analyzer allows you to quickly create ad hoc analysis based on models or datasets. You can use Data Analyzer to explore data, create charts and tables, apply filters and calculations, and save your analysis as stories. Data Analyzer is similar to Explorer, but with some enhancements and new features, such as:

Support for both models and datasets

Support for planning models

Support for story calculations

Support for linked analysis

Support for responsive pages

Therefore, the correct answer is Data Analyzer, as it is the tool that replaces Explorer in the Optimized Design Experience

**NO.42** What are benefits of using the Optimized Design Experience? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Improved tooltip interactions
- \* Support for older versions of SAP HANA and SAP BW
- \* Ghost loading indicators
- \* Navigation of small hierarchies

The Optimized Design Experience is a new user interface for SAP Analytics Cloud that simplifies and enhances the story design process. The Optimized Design Experience offers some benefits over the Classic Design Experience, such as:

**Improved tooltip interactions:** You can hover over any data point in a chart to see a tooltip with more information. You can also click on the tooltip to access more actions, such as filtering, drilling, commenting, etc.

**Ghost loading indicators:** You can see a ghost image of the elements on a page while they are loading. This gives you a preview of the layout and size of the elements before they are fully rendered.

**Data Analyzer:** You can use Data Analyzer to quickly create ad hoc analysis based on models or datasets. You can also save your analysis as stories or pin them to your home page.

**Point of Interest:** You can use Point of Interest to highlight a specific data point or area in a chart. You can also add annotations, comments, or links to the Point of Interest.

**Time Series chart:** You can use Time Series chart to create interactive and animated charts that show how data changes over time. You can also customize the appearance and behavior of the Time Series chart.

Therefore, the correct answer is Improved tooltip interactions and Ghost loading indicators, as they are the benefits of using the Optimized Design Experience. Verified Reference:: [Optimized Design Experience Overview](#)

**NO.43** Which dataset types does SAP Analytics Cloud support? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Import
- \* Public
- \* Live
- \* Embedded

The correct answers are B. Public and D. Embedded. These are two of the dataset types that SAP Analytics Cloud supports, according to the [SAP Help Portal](#)<sup>1</sup>. A public dataset is a standalone dataset that is stored in SAP Analytics Cloud and can be found in a folder location on the Files page<sup>1</sup>. An embedded dataset is a dataset that is saved within a story and does not appear in the Files list<sup>1</sup>. You can convert an embedded dataset to a public one if you want others to be able to use it<sup>1</sup>.

The other options,

A) Import and C. Live, are not dataset types, but data source types. You can import data from a file or other data source to create a dataset or a model<sup>2</sup>. You can also use live data from a source system to create a model, but not a dataset<sup>2</sup>.

1: [About Datasets and Dataset Types | SAP Help Portal](#) 3 2: [Choose Between Datasets and Models | SAP Help Portal](#)

**NO.44** Which link types can you use to blend data in a story? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- \* Intersecting data only
- \* Inner data
- \* Outer data

- \* All primary data
- \* All data

The correct answers are

A) Intersecting data only, D. All primary data, and E. All data. These are the three link types that you can use to blend data in a story, according to the SAP Learning course on Blending Data in Models1. The link type determines how the dimension data from the primary and secondary models are displayed in the blended chart or table

**NO.45** Which of the following can you use to change the formatting of a table in the Styling panel? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Table template
- \* Styling rules
- \* In-Cell Charts
- \* Thresholds

You can use table templates and styling rules to change the formatting of a table in the Styling panel. Table templates allow you to apply predefined formats to tables, such as alternating row colors, grid lines, and font sizes. Styling rules allow you to apply conditional formatting to tables, such as changing the background color, font color, or icon based on certain criteria. In-cell charts and thresholds are not available in the Styling panel; they are options that can be enabled or disabled in the Builder panel. Verified Reference: [SAP Analytics Cloud &#8211; Table Formatting]

**NO.46** Which of the following are necessary for Linked Analysis?

- \* Multiple widgets
- \* Multiple stories
- \* Multiple data models
- \* Multiple pages

**NO.47** To which of the following can you add a section?

- \* Digital Boardroom
- \* Table
- \* Canvas page
- \* Chart

You can add a section to a canvas page in a story. A section is a container that holds one or more widgets and can be used to group related content or apply filters. A digital boardroom, a table, and a chart are not valid targets for adding a section; they are either different types of presentations or widgets that can be added to a section. Verified Reference: [SAP Analytics Cloud &#8211; Sections]

**NO.48** In a story, to which of the following is chart scaling applied? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Specific page
- \* All measures
- \* All pages
- \* Specific measure

Chart scaling is a feature that ensures that you have a meaningful display of values across multiple charts in a story. By default, charts are not scaled, which can lead to incorrect data analysis, particularly if users are not paying attention to the actual values displayed in the chart1.

Chart scaling is applied to the following:

Specific page: Chart scaling is applied to all of the charts on a page, but the scaling may be different for the same measure on different pages, because the scaling factor is calculated separately for each page1.

**Specific measure:** Chart scaling is applied to a specific measure in a chart, and it affects all the charts that contain that measure on the same page. You can exclude charts from the scaling by selecting the chart and choosing Exclude from Scaling in the context menu.

Chart scaling is not applied to the following:

**All measures:** Chart scaling is not applied to all the measures in a story, only to the ones that are selected for scaling. You can select which measures to scale by choosing Scale Measures in the context menu of any chart on a page.

**All pages:** Chart scaling is not applied to all the pages in a story, only to the ones that have scaling enabled. You can enable or disable scaling for a page by choosing Enable Scaling or Disable Scaling in the context menu of any chart on a page.

Reference:

1: Chart Scaling &#8211; SAP Learning

**NO.49** What are the presentation types for the Digital Boardroom? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Dashboard
- \* Custom
- \* Agenda
- \* Canvas

**NO.50** What are limitations of datasets? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* They cannot be scheduled.
- \* They do not support column-based or property security.
- \* They do not support transformations.
- \* They cannot overwrite imported data.

A dataset is a type of data source that allows you to import data from files, such as Excel or CSV files. You can use datasets to create stories or blend data with models. However, datasets have some limitations, such as:

They cannot be scheduled. You have to manually refresh the data in a dataset.

They do not support column-based or property security. You cannot restrict access to certain columns or properties in a dataset.

They do not support transformations. You cannot apply any transformations to the data in a dataset.

They can overwrite imported data

a. You can choose to append or replace the data in a dataset when you import a new file.

Therefore, the correct answer is They cannot be scheduled and They do not support column-based or property security, as they are the limitations of datasets.

**NO.51** For which of the following tasks can you use an input control? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- \* Filter dimension or measure
- \* Define a prompt
- \* Select dimension or measure
- \* Explore data relationships

An input control is a type of filter that allows you to dynamically change the values of dimensions or measures in your story or application. You can use an input control to filter dimension or measure values and select dimension or measure values for your

widgets, such as charts, tables, or geo maps<sup>1</sup>. For example, you can create an input control that lets you choose which product category or year to display in your chart<sup>2</sup>.

You cannot use an input control to define a prompt or explore data relationships. A prompt is a filter that is applied to a model before the data is loaded into a story or an application. Prompts allow you to select the data that you want to see in your story or application. You can create prompts in the modeler, not in the story or application<sup>3</sup>. To explore data relationships, you can use the Smart Discovery feature, which allows you to automatically generate insights and visualizations based on your data. You can access Smart Discovery from the context menu of a chart or table widget<sup>4</sup>.

**NO.52** What can be done with story filters?

- \* They can be implemented without a model in a template.
- \* They can be applied to all widgets based on the same model.
- \* They can be used to change dimensions in a widget.

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