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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Object-Oriented Design: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP ABAP Developers and covers the basics of object-oriented programming in ABAP. It includes concepts such as classes, interfaces, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation, all of which are necessary for building robust and scalable ABAP applications.

Topic 2	• Core ABAP Programming: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP Application Programmers and covers foundational ABAP programming knowledge. Topics include modularization techniques, internal tables, control structures, and classical report programming. Mastery of these concepts is essential for building efficient ABAP applications.
Topic 3	• ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP Application Programmers and covers the fundamentals of the ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model (RAP). It includes topics such as behavior definitions, service binding, and the use of managed and unmanaged scenarios. The focus is on building modern, scalable, and cloud-ready applications using RAP.
Topic 4	• SAP Clean Core Extensibility and ABAP Cloud: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP Application Programmers and covers the clean core principles and extensibility options within SAP BTP. It also includes cloud-native ABAP development practices, emphasizing the creation of upgrade-stable and maintainable extensions aligned with SAP's cloud strategy.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
What are some features of a unique secondary key? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is created with the first read access of a table.
- B. It is updated when the modified table is read again.
- C. It is updated when the table is modified.
- D. It is created when a table is filled.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
A unique secondary key is a type of secondary key that ensures that the key combination of all the rows in a table is unique. A unique secondary key has two purposes: firstly, to speed up access to the table, and secondly, to enforce data integrity1.
It is created with the first read access of a table: This is true. A unique secondary key is created when an internal table is filled for the first time using the statement READ TABLE or a similar statement. The system assigns a name and an index to each row of the table based on the key fields23.
It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. A unique secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes, because it already ensures data uniqueness. The system uses a lazy update strategy for non-unique secondary keys, which means that it delays updating them until they are actually accessed23.
You cannot do any of the following:
It is created when a table is filled: This is false. As explained above, a unique secondary key is created only with the first read access of a table23.
It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. As explained above, a unique secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes23.

NEW QUESTION # 20
What is the purpose of a foreign key relationship between two tables in the ABAP Dictionary?

- A. To document the relationship between the two tables
- B. To ensure the integrity of data in the corresponding database tables

- C. To create a corresponding foreign key relationship in the database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which statement can you use to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table?

- **A. MODIFY**
- B. INSERT
- C. UPDATE
- D. APPEND

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The correct way to change the contents of a row in an internal table is by using the MODIFY statement.
* MODIFY allows updating the existing entry in an internal table based on its key or position.
* If the row exists, the statement replaces the data; if not, it inserts a new row depending on the internal table type and whether a key is specified.
* INSERT adds new rows but does not modify.
* APPEND adds entries at the end, and UPDATE is for database tables, not internal tables.
This behavior is consistent with the ABAP programming model used in both classical and RAP-based developments when manipulating internal collections or buffering data in memory during behavior pool execution.
Reference: ABAP CDS Development User Guide, section 3.2 - Editing DDL Source Code; also aligned with the core language behavior of ABAP for internal table operations.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Given the following Core Data Service View Entity Data Definition,

```
DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_flight_info_union AS
     SELECT FROM scustom
     {
          KEY      id,

          KEY      'Customer'         AS partner,
                   name,
                   city,
                   country
0    }
1    UNION
2         SELECT FROM stravelag
3         {
4              KEY      agencynum          AS id,
5                       'Agency'           AS partner
6                       name,
8                       city,
9                       country
```

when you attempt to activate the definition, what will be the response?

- A. Activation error because the field names of the union do not match
- **B. Activation error because the key fields of the union do not match**
- C. Activation successful
- D. Activation error because the field types of the union do not match

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following actions cause an indirect change to a database table requiring a table conversion? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Shortening the length of a domain used in a data element that is used in the table definition.
- B. Changing the field labels of a data element that is used in the table definition.
- C. Renaming a field in a structure that is included in the table definition
- D. Deleting a field from a structure that is included in the table definition.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The following are the explanations for each action:
A: Renaming a field in a structure that is included in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field name in the table is derived from the structure. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be copied to a new table with the new field name, and the old table must be deleted.
B: Changing the field labels of a data element that is used in the table definition does not cause an indirect change to the database table, as the field labels are only used for documentation and display purposes. This change does not require a table conversion, as the existing data in the table is not affected by the change.
C: Deleting a field from a structure that is included in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field is removed from the table as well. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be copied to a new table without the deleted field, and the old table must be deleted.
D: Shortening the length of a domain used in a data element that is used in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field length in the table is derived from the domain. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be checked for compatibility with the new field length, and any data that exceeds the new length must be truncated or rejected.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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