

SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam | C-ABAPD-2507関連復習問題集 -素晴らしいC-ABAPD-2507: SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud



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>> C-ABAPD-2507関連復習問題集 <<

最高C-ABAPD-2507 | 更新するC-ABAPD-2507関連復習問題集試験 | 試験の準備方法SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 試験過去問

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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲

トピック 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.
トピック 2	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.
トピック 3	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.
トピック 4	ABAP Core Data Services and Data Modeling: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP ABAP Developers and covers the creation, definition, and use of Core Data Services (CDS) views for data modeling within SAP environments. Candidates are expected to understand annotations, data definitions, and the role of CDS in enabling advanced data processing and integration across SAP systems.
トピック 5	ABAP SQL and Code Pushdown: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP ABAP Developers and covers the use of advanced SQL techniques within ABAP. It includes code pushdown strategies that leverage database-level processing to enhance application performance. Key areas include Open SQL enhancements and integrating logic closer to the database.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 認定 C-ABAPD-2507 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

Exhibit:

With `cl_super` being superclass for `cl_sub1` and `cl_sub2` and with methods `sub1_meth1` and `sub2_meth1` being subclass-specific methods of `cl_sub1` or `cl_sub2`, respectively. What will happen when executing these casts? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. `go_sub1 = CAST #( go_super )`, will not work
- B. `go_sub2 = CAST #( go_super )`, will work. `go_sub1 = CAST #( go_super )`, will work
- C. `go_sub1->sub1_meth1 (...)*` will work.
- D. `go_sub2 = CAST #( go_super )`. will not work. `go_sub2->sub2_meth1 (...)`. will work

正解: A、 C

解説:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is correct. `go_sub1 = CAST #( go_super )` will not work. This is because `go_sub1` is a data object of type `REF TO cl_sub1`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub1`. `go_super` is a data object of type `REF TO cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The `CAST` operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the `CAST` operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub1`, but this is not possible, as `go_super` is not pointing to an instance of `cl_sub1`, but to an instance of `cl_super`. Therefore, the `CAST` operator will raise an exception `CX_SY_MOVE_CAST_ERROR` at runtime. B: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 = CAST #( go_super )` will work. `go_sub1 = CAST #( go_super )` will not work. This is because `go_sub2` is a data object of type `REF TO cl_sub2`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub2`. `go_super` is a data object of type `REF TO cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The `CAST` operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the `CAST` operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub2`, and this is possible, as `go_super` is pointing to an instance of `cl_sub2`, which is a subclass of `cl_super`. Therefore, the `CAST` operator will assign the reference of `go_super` to `go_sub2` without raising an exception. However, the `CAST` operator will not work for `go_sub1`, as explained in statement A. C: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 =`

CAST #(go_super) will work. go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...) will not work. This is because go_sub2 is a data object of type REF TO cl_sub2, which is a reference to the subclass cl_sub2. go_super is a data object of type REF TO cl_super, which is a reference to the superclass cl_super. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from go_super to go_sub2, and this is possible, as go_super is pointing to an instance of cl_sub2, which is a subclass of cl_super. Therefore, the CAST operator will assign the reference of go_super to go_sub2 without raising an exception. However, the method call go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...) will not work, as sub2_meth1 is a subclass-specific method of cl_sub2, which is not inherited by cl_super. Therefore, the method call will raise an exception CX_SY_DYN_CALL_ILLEGAL_METHOD at runtime. 123 D: This statement is correct. go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...) will work. This is because go_sub1 is a data object of type REF TO cl_sub1, which is a reference to the subclass cl_sub1. sub1_meth1 is a subclass-specific method of cl_sub1, which is not inherited by cl_super. Therefore, the method call go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...) will work, as go_sub1 is pointing to an instance of cl_sub1, which has the method sub1_meth1. 123

質問 # 16

Which of the following is a technique for defining access controls?

- A. Casting
- B. Redefinition
- C. Inheritance
- D. Singleton

正解: A

質問 # 17

Which of the following custom code use cases falls under Tier 1 extensibility guidelines?

- A. Implement a user or customer exit, for example SAPMV45A.
- B. Apply an SAP note with manual corrections, for example a DDIC object from SAP Basis.
- C. Create a wrapper class around SAP objects that have not been released yet.
- D. Create a custom field on a DB table or CDS view via a released extension include.

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

Tier 1 extensibility in ABAP Cloud corresponds to the safe and upgrade-stable extension layer.

* Adding custom fields to released DB tables or CDS views via released extension includes is fully supported.

* Using classic user exits (A), manual note corrections (C), or wrappers for unreleased APIs (D) belong to Tier 2 or Tier 3, and are not part of Tier 1 safe extensibility.

This guarantees that custom code in Tier 1 is cloud-ready, upgrade-stable, and based only on released extension points and APIs.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Cloud Extensibility Model - Three-Tier Extensibility Rules.

質問 # 18

Which function call produces the string 'LORE_IPSUM_FACTUM'?

- A. from_mixed(val = 'LorelpsumFactum' sep = '_')
- B. condense(to_upper('LorelpsumFactum'))
- C. to_upper(condense('LorelpsumFactum'))
- D. to_mixed(val = 'LorelpsumFactum' sep = '_')

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

* from_mixed converts a mixed-case string into uppercase with a chosen separator between words.

* Given input 'LorelpsumFactum', the function splits at uppercase letters, uppercases the parts, and joins them with _.

* Output: LORE_IPSUM_FACTUM.

* condense only removes extra spaces, to_upper only changes case, and to_mixed does the reverse of from_mixed.
Study Guide Reference: ABAP Keyword Documentation - String Functions (from_mixed, to_mixed).

質問 # 19

Class super has subclass sub. Which rules are valid for the sub constructor? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The method signature can be changed.
- B. The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance.
- C. Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super.
- D. Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super.

正解: A、B

解説:

The sub constructor is the instance constructor of the subclass sub that inherits from the superclass super. The sub constructor has some rules that it must follow when it is defined and implemented¹². Some of the valid rules are:

The method signature can be changed: This is true. The sub constructor can have a different method signature than the super constructor, which means that it can have different input parameters, output parameters, or exceptions. However, the sub constructor must still call the super constructor with appropriate actual parameters that match its interface¹².

The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance: This is true. The sub constructor must ensure that the super constructor is called explicitly using super->constructor before accessing any instance components of its own class, such as attributes or methods. This is because the super constructor initializes the inherited components of the subclass and sets the self-reference me-> to the current instance¹².

You cannot do any of the following:

Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super: This is false. The sub constructor can evaluate its own import parameters before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class.

For example, the sub constructor can use its import parameters to calculate some values or check some conditions that are needed for calling the super constructor¹².

Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super: This is false. The sub constructor can raise events of its own instance before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can raise an event to notify the consumers of the subclass about some status or error that occurred during the initialization of the subclass¹².

質問 # 20

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SAP複雑な知識が簡素化され、学習内容が習得しやすいXhs1991のC-ABAPD-2507テストトレントのセットを提供します。これにより、貴重な時間を制限しながら、SAPより重要な知識を獲得できます。SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloudガイドトレントには、時間管理とシミュレーションテスト機能が装備されています。タイムキーパーを設定して、速度を調整し、効率を改善するために注意を払うのに役立ちます。当社の専門家チームは、C-ABAPD-2507認定トレーニングでSAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud試験を準備するのに20〜30時間しかかからない非常に効率的なトレーニングプロセスを設計しました。

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