

C_ABAPD_2507ブロンズ教材 &更新する C_ABAPD_2507無料ダウンロード最高の材料を提供する SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud



ちなみに、CertShiken C_ABAPD_2507の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fF1pcUK8G3Hqhwvt9V-U_PuLvYWP8sI9

IT業界での大手会社として、SAPは認証を通して専門家の標準を確認しました。認証を取得した専門家たちの給料は普通の専門家たちに比べて高いです。だから、C_ABAPD_2507試験の認証はIT業界でのあなたにとって重要です。この認証がありましたら、あなたはもっと輝かしい未来を迎えることができます。C_ABAPD_2507問題集の重要性が言うまでもなく、C_ABAPD_2507問題集の選択も大切です。我々の問題集を利用して、試験に合格することができます。

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">オブジェクト指向設計：この試験セクションでは、SAP ABAP開発者のスキルを評価し、ABAPにおけるオブジェクト指向プログラミングの基礎を網羅します。クラス、インターフェース、継承、ポリモーフィズム、カプセル化といった概念が含まれており、これらはすべて堅牢でスケーラブルなABAPアプリケーションの構築に不可欠です。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ABAP SQLとコードプッシュダウン：このセクションでは、SAP ABAP開発者のスキルを評価し、ABAPにおける高度なSQL技術の使用について学習します。データベースレベルの処理を活用してアプリケーションのパフォーマンスを向上させるコードプッシュダウン戦略も含まれています。主な分野には、Open SQLの拡張機能と、データベースに近いロジックの統合が含まれます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAP Clean Core Extensibilityと ABAP Cloud：この試験セクションでは、SAP アプリケーションプログラマーのスキルを測定し、SAP BTP における Clean Core 原則と拡張オプションを網羅します。また、クラウドネイティブ ABAP 開発プラクティスも含まれており、SAP のクラウド戦略に沿った、アップグレード安定性とメンテナンス性に優れた拡張機能の作成に重点が置かれています。

>> C_ABAPD_2507ブロンズ教材 <<

完璧なC_ABAPD_2507ブロンズ教材試験-試験の準備方法-一番優秀な
C_ABAPD_2507無料ダウンロード

SAPのC_ABAPD_2507認証試験の合格証は多くのIT者になる夢を持つ方がとりたいです。でも、その試験はITの専門知識と経験が必要なので、合格するために一般的にも大量の時間とエネルギーをかからなければならなくて、助簡単ではありません。CertShikenは素早く君のSAP試験に関する知識を補充できて、君の時間とエネルギーが節約させるウェブサイトでございます。CertShikenのことに興味があったらネットで提供した部分資料をダウンロードしてください。

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 認定 C_ABAPD_2507 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Behavior definition
- B. Process definition
- C. Authentication rules
- D. CDS view

正解: A、D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the RAP model, a Business Object (BO) is composed of the following key parts:

* A CDS view, which defines the data model layer (entity structure, projections, associations).

* A Behavior Definition (BDEF), which defines the behavior layer - what operations can be performed (create, update, delete, validations, determinations).

Therefore:

* Option B and C are correct.

* Option A is incorrect because "Process definition" is not a RAP construct; process logic is handled via behavior implementation and determinations.

* Option D is incorrect because "Authentication rules" are managed externally (e.g., via IAM, authorizations), not inside the BO.

Reference: SAP Help 1, page 6 - RAP Architecture Overview and layers (Data Modeling and Behavior).

質問 # 37

When you join two database tables, which of the following rules applies to the database fields you use in the join?

- A. They must have the same name, e.g. coll = coll.
- B. They must be the same position in their table, for example left_table-coll = right_table-coll.
- C. They must always have an alias name.
- D. They must be compared with an ON condition.

正解: D

質問 # 38

Which function call produces the string 'LORE_IPSUM_FACTUM'?

- A. `from_mixed(val = 'LorelpsumFactum' sep = '_')`
- B. `to_upper(condense('LorelpsumFactum'))`
- C. `condense(to_upper('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 # 39

Which restrictions exist for ABAP SQL arithmetic expressions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Decimal types and integer types can NOT be used in the same expression.
- **B. The operator is allowed only in floating point expressions.**
- C. Floating point types and integer types can NOT be used in the same expression.
- **D. The operator/is allowed only in floating point expressions.**

正解: B、D

解説:

ABAP SQL arithmetic expressions have different restrictions depending on the data type of the operands. The following are some of the restrictions:

Floating point types and integer types can be used in the same expression, as long as the integer types are cast to floating point types using the cast function. For example, `CAST (num1 AS FLTP) / CAST (num2 AS FLTP)` is a valid expression, where `num1` and `num2` are integer types.

The operator `/` is allowed only in floating point expressions, where both operands have the type `FLTP` or `f`. For example, `num1 / num2` is a valid expression, where `num1` and `num2` are floating point types. If the operator `/` is used in an integer expression or a decimal expression, a syntax error occurs.

Decimal types and integer types can be used in the same expression, as long as the expression is a decimal expression. A decimal expression has at least one operand with the type `DEC`, `CURR`, or `QUAN` or `p` with decimal places. For example, `num1 + num2` is a valid expression, where `num1` is a decimal type and `num2` is an integer type.

The operator `**` is allowed only in floating point expressions, where both operands have the type `FLTP` or `f`. For example, `num1 ** num2` is a valid expression, where `num1` and `num2` are floating point types. If the operator `**` is used in an integer expression or a decimal expression, a syntax error occurs.

質問 # 40

Given the following ABAP code, which exception will be raised on execution?

```
CONSTANTS c_char TYPE c LENGTH 1 VALUE ' '.
```

```
TRY.
```

```
result = 2 / c_char.
```

```
out->write( |Result: { result } | ).
```

```
CATCH cx_sy_zerodivide.
```

```
out->write( |Error: Division by zero is not defined| ).
```

```
CATCH cx_sy_conversion_no_number.
```

```
out->write( |Error: { c_char } is not a number!| ).
```

```
CATCH cx_sy_itab_line_not_found.
```

```
out->write( |Error: Itab contains less than { 2 / c_char } rows| ).
```

```
ENDTRY.
```

- A. `cx_sy_zerodivide`
- **B. `cx_sy_conversion_no_number`**
- C. `cx_sy_itab_line_not_found`

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

Here, `c_char` is defined as a character type with a space `' '` as its value.

When attempting `2 / c_char`, ABAP tries to interpret the character `' '` as a number. Since it is not a numeric value, ABAP raises the conversion error `cx_sy_conversion_no_number`.

* `cx_sy_zerodivide` would occur only if the denominator was zero numeric.

* `cx_sy_itab_line_not_found` applies to internal table access errors, not relevant here.

This is consistent with ABAP Cloud runtime exception handling, where strict typing and error categories are clearly defined.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Keyword Documentation - Exception Classes in Arithmetic Operations.

