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## SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## **2026 Valid SAP C-ABAPD-2507: Reliable SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Study Guide**

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### **SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 77**

What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

## Object-oriented design

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Given this code,

```
INTERFACE if1.  
    METHODS m1.  
ENDINTERFACE.
```

```
CLASS cl1 DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        INTERFACES if1.  
        METHODS m2.  
    ENDCLASS.
```

```
...  
* in a method of another class  
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.  
DATA go_cl1 TYPE REF TO cl1.  
go_cl1 = NEW #( ... ).  
go_if1 = go_cl1.
```

what are valid statements?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #( ... )` you could use `go_if1 = NEW cl1( ... )`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1( ... )`.

```
CLASS cl1 DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        INTERFACES if1.  
        METHODS m2.  
    ENDCLASS.
```

```
...  
* in a method of another class  
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.  
DATA go_cl1 TYPE REF TO cl1.  
go_cl1 = NEW #( ... ).  
go_if1 = go_cl1.
```

what are valid statements?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #( ... )` you could use `go_if1 = NEW cl1( ... )`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1( ... )`.
- ☐ `go_cl1` may call method `m1` with `go_cl1->if1~m1( ... )`.
- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #( ... )` you could use `go_if1 = NEW #( ... )`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m2` with `go_if->m2( ... )`.

**Valid Statements (3 correct answers):**

- ✓ 1. Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #( ... )` you could use `go_if1 = NEW cl1( ... )`.

This is valid because cl1 implements if1. You can directly instantiate cl1 into a reference typed as if1.

- ✓ 2. `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1( ... )`.

This is valid because m1 is defined in interface if1, and go\_if1 is typed as reference to if1.

- ✓ 3. `go_cl1` may call method `m1` with `go_cl1->if1~m1( ... )`.

This is also valid. go\_cl1 is typed as cl1, which implements if1, and method m1 can be explicitly accessed via interface reference.

**Incorrect Options:**

- ✗ `go_if1` may call method `m2` with `go_if1->m2( ... )`

Invalid. m2 is not part of if1, and go\_if1 is only typed as if1.

- ✗ `go_cl1` may call method `m1` directly without interface notation

Depends on implementation. If m1 is not redefined in public section directly, you must use interface access: `go_cl1->if1~m1()`.

- A. `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1( ... )`.
- B. `go_cl1` may call method `m1` directly without interface notation
- C. `go_if1` may call method `m2` with `go_if1->m2( ... )`
- D. `go_cl1` may call method `m1` with `go_cl1->if1~m1( ... )`.
- E. Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #( ... )` you could use `go_if1 = NEW cl1( ... )`.

**Answer: A,D,E**

**NEW QUESTION # 78**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION # 79**

Which function call returns 0?

**Core ABAP programming**

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Which function call returns 0?

- ☐ `find( val = 'FIND Found found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 CASE = abap_true )`
- ☐ `find( val = 'find FOUND Found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 CASE = abap_false )`
- ☒ `find( val = 'FIND FOUND FOUND' sub = 'F' )`
- ☐ `find( val = 'find Found FOUND' sub = 'F' occ = -2 )`

- A. `find( val = 'FIND FOUND Found' sub = 'F' )`
- B. `find( val = 'find Found FOUND' sub = 'F' occ = -2 )`
- C. `find( val = 'find FOUND Found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 case = abap_false )`

- D. find( val = 'FIND Found found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 case = abap\_true )

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The pseudo-comment is checked by the syntax checker
- B. The pragma is not checked by the syntax checker.
- C. #EC\_NEEDED is not checked by the syntax checker.
- D. ##NEEDED is checked by the syntax checker.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Both statements are valid in ABAP, but they have different effects on the program.

##NEEDED is a pragma that can be used to hide warnings from the ABAP compiler syntax check. It tells the check tools that a variable or a parameter is needed for further processing, even if it is not used in the current statement. For example, if you declare a variable without assigning any value to it, you can use ##NEEDED to suppress the warning about unused variables<sup>12</sup>.

The pragma is not checked by the syntax checker means that you can use any pragma to hide any warning from the ABAP compiler syntax check, regardless of its effect on the program logic or performance. For example, if you use ##SHADOW to hide a warning about an obscured function, you can also use it to hide a warning about an invalid character in a string<sup>12</sup>.

You cannot do any of the following:

#EC\_NEEDED is not checked by the syntax checker: This is not a valid statement in ABAP. There is no pseudo-comment with #EC\_NEEDED in ABAP<sup>3</sup>.

The pseudo-comment is checked by the syntax checker: This is false. Pseudo-comments are obsolete and should no longer be used in ABAP. They were replaced by pragmas since SAP NW 7.0 EhP2 (Enhancement Package)<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

Exhibit:

What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. go\_ifl may call method m2 with go\_ifl->m2(...).
- B. go\_ifl may call method m1 with go\_ifl->m1().
- C. Instead of go\_cll = NEW #(...) you could use go\_ifl = NEW cll( ... ).
- D. Instead of go\_cll = NEW #() you could use go\_ifl = NEW #(...).
- E. go\_cll may call method m1 with go\_cll->ifl-m1().

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is valid. go\_ifl may call method m1 with go\_ifl->m1(). This is because go\_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method m1, which can be called using the reference variable go\_ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it provides an implementation of the method m1. The data object go\_ifl is assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. Therefore, when go\_ifl->m1() is called, the implementation of the method m1 in the class cll is executed<sup>123</sup> B: This statement is valid. Instead of go\_cll = NEW #(...) you could use go\_ifl = NEW cll(...). This is because go\_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it is compatible with the interface ifl. Therefore, go\_ifl can be assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the class name cll. The inline declaration operator @DATA is optional in this case, as go\_ifl is already declared. The parentheses after the class name cll can be used to pass parameters to the constructor of the class cll, if any<sup>123</sup> E: This statement is valid. go\_ifl may call method m2 with go\_ifl->m2(...). This is because go\_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The class cll also defines a method m2, which is a public method of the class cll. Therefore, go\_ifl can call the method m2 using the reference variable go\_ifl. The method m2 is not defined in the interface ifl, but it is accessible through the interface ifl, as the interface ifl is implemented by the class cll. The parentheses after the method name m2 can be used to pass parameters to the method m2, if any<sup>123</sup> The other statements are not valid, as they have syntax errors or logical errors. These statements are:

C: This statement is not valid. go\_cll may call method m1 with go\_cll->ifl-m1(). This is because go\_cll is a data object of type REF

To `c1l`, which is a reference to the class `c1l`. The class `c1l` implements the interface `if1`, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface `if1`. The interface `if1` defines a method `m1`, which can be called using the reference variable `go_c1l`. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is `go_c1l->m1()`, not `go_c1l->if1-m1()`. The interface component selector `~` is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as `go_if1->if1-m1()`. Using the interface component selector `~` with a class reference will cause a syntax error<sup>123</sup> D: This statement is not valid. Instead of `go_c1l = NEW #()` you could use `go_if1 = NEW #(...)`. This is because `go_if1` is a data object of type REF TO `if1`, which is a reference to the interface `if1`. The interface `if1` cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, `go_if1` cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface `if1` using the `NEW` operator and the inline declaration operator `@DATA`. This will cause a syntax error or a runtime error. To instantiate an interface, you need to use a class that implements the interface, such as the class `c1l`<sup>123</sup>

### NEW QUESTION # 82

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