

C-ABAPD-2507練習問題集、C-ABAPD-2507日本語試験対策

C_ABAPD_2507

SAP認定資格
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>> C-ABAPD-2507練習問題集 <<

SAP C-ABAPD-2507日本語試験対策 & C-ABAPD-2507日本語版トレーニング

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 認定 C-ABAPD-2507 試験問題 (Q71-Q76):

質問 #71

What are some characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- B. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables.
- C. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- D. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table.
- E. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table.

正解: C、D、E

解説:

Secondary keys are additional keys that can be defined for internal tables to optimize the access to the table using fields that are not part of the primary key. Secondary keys can be either sorted or hashed, depending on the table type and the uniqueness of the key. Secondary keys have the following characteristics1:

A . Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table. This means that when you use a READ TABLE or a LOOP AT statement to access an internal table, you have to specify the secondary key that you want to use with the USING KEY addition. For example, the following statement reads an internal table itab using a secondary key sec_key:

```
READ TABLE itab USING KEY sec_key INTO DATA(wa).
```

If you do not specify the secondary key, the system will use the primary key by default2.

B . Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table. This means that you can define more than one secondary key for an internal table, regardless of the table type. For example, the following statement defines an internal table itab with two secondary keys sec_key_1 and sec_key_2:

```
DATA itab TYPE SORTED TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE KEY sec_key_1 COMPONENTS field1 field2
sec_key_2 COMPONENTS field3 field4.
```

You can then choose which secondary key to use when you access the internal table1.

D . Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This means that you can define a sorted secondary key for an internal table that allows duplicate values for the key fields. A sorted secondary key maintains a predefined sorting order for the internal table, which is defined by the key fields in the order in which they are specified. For example, the following statement defines a sorted secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that sorts the table by field1 in ascending order and field2 in descending order:

```
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE SORTED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1
ASCENDING field2 DESCENDING.
```

You can then access the internal table using the sorted secondary key with a binary search algorithm, which is faster than a linear search3.

The following are not characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables, because:

C . Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This is false because hashed secondary keys must be unique. This means that you can only define a hashed secondary key for an internal table that does not allow duplicate values for the key fields. A hashed secondary key does not have a predefined sorting order for the internal table, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the table rows. For example, the following statement defines a hashed secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that hashes the table by field1 and field2:

```
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH UNIQUE HASHED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 field2.
```

You can then access the internal table using the hashed secondary key with a direct access algorithm, which is very fast.
E. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables. This is false because secondary keys can be created for any kind of internal table, such as standard tables, sorted tables, and hashed tables. However, the type of the secondary key depends on the type of the internal table. For example, a standard table can have sorted or hashed secondary keys, a sorted table can have sorted secondary keys, and a hashed table can have hashed secondary keys.

質問 # 72

How can you control data access of a business user?

(Select 3 correct answers)

- A. To control the general access implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- B. To control the "Read access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.
- C. To control the "Read access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- D. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.
- E. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).

正解: C、D、E

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

In ABAP Cloud / RAP, authorization control follows a structured approach:

* Read access # can be controlled implicitly via an Access Control object (D).

* Create, Update, Delete access # can be controlled both:

* Explicitly with AUTHORITY-CHECK (B),

* Or implicitly through Access Control object definitions (C).

* General implicit control via Access Control (A) or explicit checks for Read (E) are not correct because the system differentiates access levels precisely.

This ensures that business users can only access the data they are authorized for, following RAP's security- by-default principle.

Verified Study Guide Reference: RAP Security & Access Control Documentation - Authorization in RAP BOs.

質問 # 73

You want to extract date information of a flight date (f_info) and format it like yyyy-dd-mm using the following code:

```
SELECT FROM TABLE dtab1
```

```
FIELDS fl,
```

```
extract_year( f_info ) && '-' && extract_month( f_info ) && '-' && extract_day( f_info ) ...
```

For the extract_* functions to work, what can be the data dictionary types of f_info?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. TMS
- B. DATS
- C. UTCLONG
- D. TIMESTAMP
- E. TIMN

正解: B、C、D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The EXTRACT_YEAR, EXTRACT_MONTH, and EXTRACT_DAY functions in ABAP SQL are SQL built-in functions used for extracting date components. These functions are only supported for timestamp- capable or date-capable fields.

According to the ABAP CDS Development Guide and SAP HANA SQL capabilities available to ABAP SQL via CDS or native SQL:

* DATS (ABAP Dictionary data type for dates) is fully supported for extract functions.

* TIMESTAMP and UTCLONG are also supported since they represent full date-time values and are mapped internally to TIMESTAMP with time zone considerations.

* TMS is a time-only type and is not valid for extract date functions.

* TIMN is for time periods and is also not valid for extracting year, month, or day.

Therefore:

* Option B (UTCLONG) - correct

* Option C (TIMESTAMP) - correct

* Option D (DATS) - correct

* Options A (TIMS) and E (TIMN) - incorrect

Reference: ABAP CDS Development User Guide, section 2.2 - SQL expressions and supported built-in functions in code pushdown; extract_* documented for date/time-compatible types.

質問 # 74

Given the following code:

```
DATA gv_text1 TYPE string. "#EC_NEEDED
```

```
DATA gv_text2 TYPE string ##NEEDED.
```

What are valid statements? (Select 2 correct answers)

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

正解: B、C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

* Pragmas (##) are evaluated by the syntax check and runtime check tools (e.g., ATC, Code Inspector). ##NEEDED is recognized and processed (C).

* Pseudo-comments (#EC) are not checked; they are legacy directives to suppress specific findings, hence (D) is correct.

* Therefore, A and B are invalid.

Study Guide Reference: ABAP Cloud Guidelines - Pseudo-comments vs Pragmas.

質問 # 75

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

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

正解: C、D

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 # 76

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