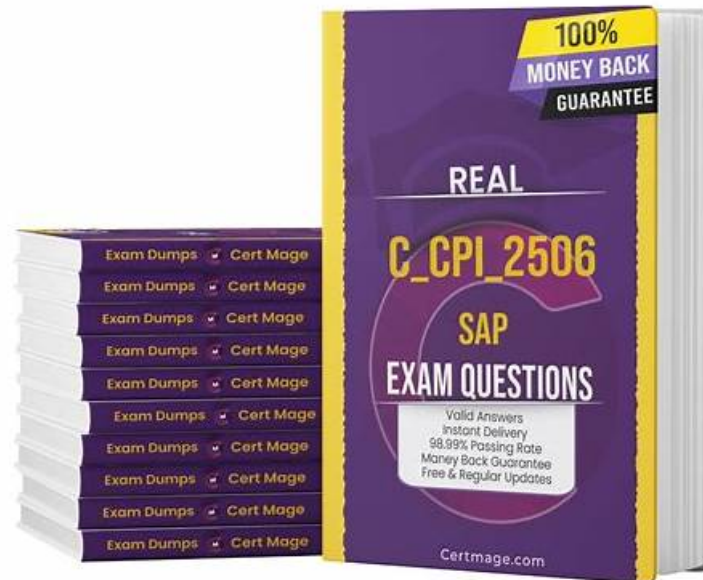


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## SAP C-CPI-2506 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing APIs: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solution Architects and focuses on managing APIs within the SAP ecosystem. It covers topics such as API provisioning, lifecycle management, security policies, and monitoring, ensuring candidates can handle APIs effectively for enterprise integration needs.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Implementing Cloud Integration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Consultants and examines how cloud integration flows are designed and deployed. It emphasizes creating integration scenarios, handling connectivity, and applying best practices to build efficient, secure, and reliable integration processes in SAP's cloud environment.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SAP Event Mesh: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solution Architects and centers on using SAP Event Mesh to support event-driven integration. It highlights the importance of asynchronous communication, event publishing, and subscription models, allowing organizations to build scalable and decoupled systems.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SAP Integration Suite Overview:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Consultants and covers the foundational concepts of the SAP Integration Suite. It provides an understanding of the suite's capabilities, its role in connecting applications, and its relevance in modern cloud-based integration scenarios.</li> </ul>
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## SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

### NEW QUESTION # 12

In an Event-Driven Architecture (EDA), which architectural characteristic best limits the propagation of failure from one service to another?

- A. Centralized logging facilitates rapid failure identification.
- B. Robust error handling prevents service disruption.
- C. Asynchronous communication buffers immediate failure impact.
- **D. Loose coupling between services minimizes cascading failures.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Event-Driven Architecture, resilience is ensured by:

Loose coupling # Services do not depend on each other's runtime availability. A failure in one service does not directly impact others.

This design minimizes cascading failures that can occur in tightly coupled systems.

Asynchronous communication and error handling help further, but loose coupling is the fundamental characteristic that limits failure propagation.

Incorrect options:

A # Robust error handling is important but not the main architectural limiter of cascading failures.

C # Centralized logging helps with troubleshooting, not failure prevention.

D # Asynchronous buffering mitigates impact but loose coupling fundamentally prevents direct propagation.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

You call the following URL in your browser: [https://sapes5.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/iwbep/GWSAMPLE\\_BASIC/ProductSet\('HT-1000'\)/ToSalesOrderLineItems](https://sapes5.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/iwbep/GWSAMPLE_BASIC/ProductSet('HT-1000')/ToSalesOrderLineItems). What file type is displayed?

- **A. XML**
- B. PHP
- C. HTML
- D. Java

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The URL shown is an OData service endpoint exposed from the SAP ES5 Gateway demo system:  
[https://sapes5.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/iwbep/GWSAMPLE\\_BASIC/ProductSet\('HT-1000'\)/ToSalesOrderLineItems](https://sapes5.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/iwbep/GWSAMPLE_BASIC/ProductSet('HT-1000')/ToSalesOrderLineItems)

OData services in SAP Gateway return XML responses by default when called in a browser, unless otherwise specified by request headers (like JSON format).

The structure follows AtomPub/Atom XML representation, showing entity details and navigation properties.

Therefore, the file type displayed in the browser is XML, not HTML, Java, or PHP.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

What is a characteristic of a product in the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite?

- A. It is deployed as a separate artifact on the API business hub enterprise.
- B. It is a separate artifact and is required for basic authentication.
- C. It encapsulates the API provider.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the context of the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite, a product is a logical entity that groups and encapsulates one or more APIs, API proxies, or API providers to expose them to consumers in a controlled and manageable way. The key characteristic of a product is that it encapsulates the API provider

, allowing developers to bundle related APIs, define access policies, and manage their lifecycle for specific use cases or consumers.

Why Option C is Correct:

\* Role of a Product in SAP API Management: In SAP Integration Suite's API Management capability, a product serves as a container that encapsulates the API provider (the backend system or service exposing the APIs) and its associated APIs or API proxies. This encapsulation allows for centralized management of access, security policies (e.g., authentication, rate limiting), and monetization settings.

Products enable API providers to be exposed to consumers (e.g., developers or applications) in a structured manner, often through the API Business Hub Enterprise or developer portals.

\* SAP Reference: According to the SAP Integration Suite - API Management Guide on the SAP Help Portal, a product is defined as "a collection of APIs that are grouped together to provide a specific business capability or service to API consumers." It encapsulates the API provider's endpoints and applies policies to manage access and usage. For example, a product might encapsulate an API provider for an SAP S/4HANA system, exposing APIs like SalesOrder or Customer to external applications.

\* Practical Usage: In SAP API Management, an Integration Developer creates a product in the API Portal, associates it with an API provider (e.g., an SAP backend system or a third-party service), and configures policies such as OAuth or API key authentication. The product is then published to the API Business Hub Enterprise or a developer portal, where consumers can discover and subscribe to it.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

\* A. It is deployed as a separate artifact on the API business hub enterprise: While products are published to the API Business Hub Enterprise (or a custom developer portal) for discovery by consumers, they are not deployed as separate artifacts. In SAP API Management, an artifact refers to entities like API proxies or integration flows, whereas a product is a logical grouping of APIs and their providers, not a standalone deployable entity. The product is managed within the API Portal and exposed via the hub, but it is not "deployed" as an artifact.

\* B. It is a separate artifact and is required for basic authentication: A product is not a separate artifact, nor is it specifically required for basic authentication. Basic authentication is a policy that can be applied to an API or API proxy within a product, but it is not a defining characteristic of the product itself. Products are about encapsulation and management of APIs, not about enforcing a specific authentication mechanism like basic authentication.

SAP Integration Developer Workflow Example:

\* Create API Provider: In the SAP Integration Suite's API Portal, the developer defines an API provider, specifying the backend system (e.g., an SAP Gateway service or a third-party REST service) and its connection details.

\* Develop API Proxies: Create API proxies that expose specific endpoints of the API provider, applying policies like security or rate limiting.

\* Create a Product: Group one or more API proxies under a product in the API Portal, configuring access policies and usage limits. For example, a "Customer Management" product might encapsulate APIs for customer data retrieval and updates.

\* Publish to API Business Hub Enterprise: Publish the product to the API Business Hub Enterprise or a custom developer portal, where consumers can discover and subscribe to it.

\* Consumer Access: External applications or developers subscribe to the product, receiving credentials (e.g., API keys or OAuth tokens) to access the encapsulated APIs.

References:

SAP Help Portal: SAP Integration Suite - API Management Guide - "API Products" section, which describes products as entities

that encapsulate API providers and their APIs to manage access and exposure to consumers.

SAP API Management Developer Guide: Details the process of creating and managing products, emphasizing their role in encapsulating API providers and applying policies.

SAP Community Blogs: Articles like "Getting Started with SAP API Management" explain how products are used to bundle APIs and expose them via the API Business Hub Enterprise.

SAP Integration Suite Documentation: Highlights the role of products in facilitating controlled access to API providers in integration scenarios.

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

Why does the API Management capability of the SAP Integration Suite require API providers?

- A. To incorporate APIs from source systems
- B. To create APIs
- C. To create authenticated API instances

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In API Management (Integration Suite):

API Providers represent backend systems (e.g., SAP S/4HANA, SuccessFactors, third-party APIs).

They are required to connect and incorporate APIs from those systems into API Management.

Once defined, API Proxies are created from API Providers to expose APIs securely.

Other options:

Authentication is handled via policies, not API Providers.

APIs are created as API Proxies, not directly by Providers.

Thus, the purpose of API Providers is to incorporate APIs from source systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

You want to publish a new API product to the API business hub enterprise. What is a requirement?

- A. At least two deployed API Proxies
- B. At least two deployed API Providers
- C. At least one deployed API Provider
- D. At least one deployed API Proxy

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To publish a new API product to the API business hub enterprise, you need at least one deployed API proxy as a requirement. An API proxy is an API that acts as an intermediary between an API provider and an API consumer. It can be used to add security, monitoring, caching, transformation, and other features to the API provider. An API product is a bundle of one or more API proxies that are grouped together for a specific business scenario or use case. To create an API product, you need to select one or more deployed API proxies from your API portal and provide some metadata, such as name, title, description, quota limits, and so on. Then you can publish your API product to the API business hub enterprise, which is a centralized platform for discovering, consuming, and managing APIs. Reference: Create an API Proxy | SAP Help Portal, Create a Product | SAP Help Portal

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

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