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## SAP C\_ABAPD\_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

## C\_ABAPD\_2507 Free Dumps | Real C\_ABAPD\_2507 Exams

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### SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

In an Access Control Object, which clauses are used? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Crant (to identify the data source)
- B. Define role (to specify the role name)
- C. Where (to specify the access conditions)
- D. Revoke (to remove access to the data source)
- E. Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check)

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

An Access Control Object (ACO) is a CDS annotation that defines the access control rules for a CDS view entity. An ACO consists of one or more clauses that specify the role name, the data source, the access conditions, and the return code of the authority check12. Some of the clauses that are used in an ACO are:

Where (to specify the access conditions): This clause is used to define the logical expression that determines whether a user has access to the data source or not. The expression can use the fields of the data source, the parameters of the CDS view entity, or the predefined variables \$user and \$session. The expression can also use the functions check\_authorization and check\_role to perform additional authority checks12.

Define role (to specify the role name): This clause is used to assign a name to the role that is defined by the ACO. The role name must be unique within the namespace of the CDS view entity and must not contain any special characters. The role name can be used to reference the ACO in other annotations, such as @AccessControl.authorizationCheck or @AccessControl.grant12.

Revoke (to remove access to the data source): This clause is used to explicitly deny access to the data source for a user who meets the conditions of the where clause. The revoke clause overrides any grant clause that might grant access to the same user. The revoke clause can be used to implement the principle of least privilege or to enforce data segregation12.

You cannot do any of the following:

Grant (to identify the data source): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The grant clause is a separate annotation that is used to grant access to a CDS view entity or a data source for a user who has a specific role. The grant clause can reference an ACO by its role name to apply the access conditions defined by the ACO12.

Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The return code of the authority check is a predefined variable that is set by the system after performing the access control check. The return code can be used in the where clause of the ACO to specify different access conditions based on the outcome of the check12.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

What are some features of ABAP SQL?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is first processed by the Database Interface.
- B. It is directly executed on the HANA database.
- C. It is only valid on the HANA database.
- D. It is integrated in the ABAP programming language.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ABAP SQL (also known as Open SQL):

- \* Is fully integrated in the ABAP language and supports embedded use with host variables, making Option B correct.
- \* Is first processed by the ABAP Database Interface, which translates Open SQL into the database- specific native SQL. Hence, Option A is also correct.
- \* Option C is incorrect because ABAP SQL is not directly executed on HANA or any database; it is interpreted and adapted by the ABAP layer.
- \* Option D is incorrect because ABAP SQL is not restricted to HANA; it is database-agnostic and works across different supported DBs.

Reference: ABAP CDS Development User Guide, section 2.2 - ABAP SQL processing and database abstraction concepts.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following are reasons to use the side-by-side extensibility pattern? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. An extension implements reactive (event based) process extensions
- B. An extension uses its own data model with occasional consumption of data in SAP S/4HANA
- C. An extension runs in the same logical unit of work (LUW) as an SAP S/4HANA application
- D. An extension is managed independently from SAP S/4HANA
- E. An extension enhances an existing SAP Fiori UI

Answer: A,B,D

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Given the following ABAP SQL statement excerpt from an ABAP program:

```
SELECT SINGLE *  
FROM spfli  
WHERE carrid = 'LH' AND connid = '0400'  
INTO @DATA(wa).
```

You are given the following information:

- \* The data source spfli on line #2 is an SAP HANA database table.
- \* spfli will be a large table with over one million rows.
- \* This program is the only one in the system that accesses the table.
- \* This program will run rarely.

Based on this information, which of the following general settings should you set for the spfli database table?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. "Load Unit" to "Page Loadable"
- B. "Storage Type" to "Row Store"
- C. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"
- D. "Load Unit" to "Column Loadable"

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In SAP HANA, the choice of storage type and load unit depends on access patterns, table size, and usage frequency.

Here's how each part applies:

- \* A. "Storage Type" to "Row Store" - This is correct. Since:
  - \* The table is accessed by only one program.
  - \* The program runs rarely.
  - \* The access pattern is row-oriented (SELECT SINGLE with filters).

Row store is more suitable for rare access with small result sets and no aggregation.

- \* D. "Load Unit" to "Page Loadable" - This is correct. Since the program runs infrequently, loading the entire column into memory (column loadable) is not efficient. Page-loadable units load only required parts into memory on demand, which reduces memory footprint.

Incorrect options:

- \* B. "Storage Type" to "Column Store" - Incorrect here. Column store is ideal for frequent reads, aggregations, or analytics, not for rarely accessed tables with simple lookups.

\* C. "Load Unit" to "Column Loadable" - Also not optimal for rarely accessed data. Column loadable preloads entire columns into memory, which is memory-intensive and unnecessary in this case.

Reference: ABAP CDS Development Guide and SAP HANA Table Storage Guidelines - Recommended storage strategies based on access pattern, frequency, and usage role.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following ON conditions must you insert in place of "????"

- A. ON Sprojection Camer=Source2 carrier\_id
- B. **ON Sprojection.carrier\_id=Z\_Source2.carrier\_id**
- C. ON Sprojection. Carrier Source2.carrier
- D. ON Z\_Sourcel.camer\_id = 7\_Source2 carrier\_id

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct ON condition that must be inserted in place of "????" is:

ON Sprojection.carrier\_id=Z\_Source2.carrier\_id

This ON condition specifies the join condition between the CDS view Sprojection and the database table Z\_Source2. The join condition is based on the field carrier\_id, which is the primary key of both the CDS view and the database table. The ON condition ensures that only the records that have the same value for the carrier\_id field are joined together1.

The other options are not valid ON conditions, because:

A . ON Z\_Sourcel.camer\_id = 7\_Source2 carrier\_id is not valid because Z\_Sourcel and 7\_Source2 are not valid data sources in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Z\_Sourcel or 7\_Source2. The correct names are Z\_Source1 and Z\_Source2. Moreover, the field camer\_id is not a valid field in the given code. There is no field named camer\_id in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier\_id.

B . ON Sprojection Camer=Source2 carrier\_id is not valid because Sprojection and Source2 are not valid data sources in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Sprojection or Source2. The correct names are Sprojection and Z\_Source2. Moreover, the field Camer is not a valid field in the given code. There is no field named Camer in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier\_id. Furthermore, the ON condition is missing the dot (.) operator between the data source name and the field name, which is required to access the fields of the data source1.

C . ON Sprojection. Carrier Source2.carrier is not valid because Carrier and carrier are not valid fields in the given code. There is no field named Carrier or carrier in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier\_id. Moreover, the ON condition is missing the dot (.) operator between the data source name and the field name, which is required to access the fields of the data source1.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

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