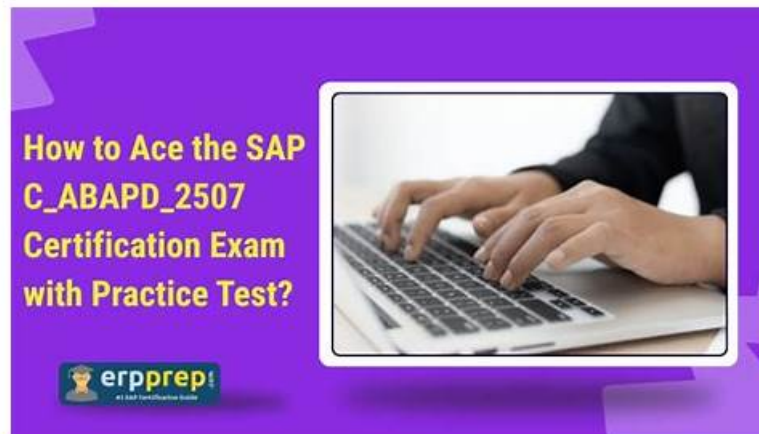


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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Exhibit:

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

- A. `go_ifl` may call method `ml` with `go_ifl->ml()`.
- B. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`.
- C. `go_cll` may call method `ml` with `go_cll->ifl-ml()`.
- D. `go_ifl` may call method `m2` with `go_ifl->m2()`.
- E. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_ifl = NEW cll(...)`.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is valid. `go_ifl` may call method `ml` with `go_ifl->ml()`. 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 ml, 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 ml. 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->ml()` is called, the implementation of the method ml in the class cll is executed.
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.
C: This statement is not valid. `go_cll` may call method `ml` with `go_cll->ifl-ml()`. This is because `go_cll` is a data object of type REF TO cll, which is a reference to the class cll. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method ml, which can be called using the reference variable `go_cll`. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is `go_cll->ml()`, not `go_cll->ifl-ml()`. The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as `go_ifl->ifl-ml()`. Using the interface component selector ~ with a class reference will cause a syntax error.
D: This statement is not valid. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`. 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 cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, `go_ifl` cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface ifl 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 cll.
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.

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 `ml` with `go_cll->ifl-ml()`. This is because `go_cll` is a data object of type REF TO cll, which is a reference to the class cll. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method ml, which can be called using the reference variable `go_cll`. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is `go_cll->ml()`, not `go_cll->ifl-ml()`. The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as `go_ifl->ifl-ml()`. Using the interface component selector ~ with a class reference will cause a syntax error.
D: This statement is not valid. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`. 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 cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, `go_ifl` cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface ifl 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 cll.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Given the following Core Data Services View Entity Data

1. Definition, DEFINE VIEW ENNTITY demo_cds_view_entity
2. AS SELECT FROM spfli
3. {
4. cityfrom,
5. cityto,
6. carrid,
7. connid
8. }

when you attempt to activate the definition, what will be the response?

- A. Activation error due to no key defined
- B. Activation error due to missing annotation "@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName"
- C. Activation error due to missing annotation "@AccessControl.authorizationCheck"
- D. Activation will be successful

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 27

Give the following Core Data Service view entity data definition:

```

1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_cds_param_view_entity
3 WITH PARAMETERS
4 p_date :abap.dats
5 AS SELECT FROM
6 sflight
7 {
8   KEY carrid,
9   KEY connid,
10  KEY fldate,
11  price,
12  seatsmax,
13  seatsocc
14 }
15 WHERE fldate >= $parameters.p_date;
```

Which of the following ABAP SQL snippets are syntactically correct ways to provide a value for the parameter on line #4? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SELECT FROM demo_cds_param_view_entity(p_date: \$session.system_date)
- B. ...SELECT FROM demo_cds_param_view_entity(p_date = @(l_abap_context_info=>get_system_date()) ...
- C. SELECT FROM demo_cds_param_view_entity(p_date: 20230101') ...
- D. ...SELECT * FROM demo_cds_param_view_entity(p_date = '20230101')

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 28

What is the syntax to access component carrier_name of structure connection?

- A. connection/carrier_name
- B. connection-carrier_name
- C. connection=>carrier_name
- D. connection>carrier_name

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

* In ABAP, structure component access uses the hyphen (-): structure-component. The other tokens are used for different purposes: -> for object reference attributes, => for static components, and / is not a field selector in ABAP.

* ABAP Cloud stresses typed APIs and static checks, ensuring misuse of component selectors is caught early; correct structure access with - is part of the enforced style.

NEW QUESTION # 29

In a class you use the statement DATA var TYPE ...

What may stand in place of the type?

(Select 2 correct answers)

- A. The name of a data element from the ABAP Dictionary
- B. The name of a domain from the ABAP Dictionary
- C. The name of a type defined privately in another class
- D. The name of a type defined privately in class ZCL_CLASS_A

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

The ABAP DATA statement declares a variable with an assigned type.

* A. Private type in the same class (ZCL_CLASS_A) ## Allowed. A class can use its own local type definitions, declared using TYPES.

* B. Domain from ABAP Dictionary ## Not allowed directly. Domains define technical attributes but cannot be referenced directly in DATA; they must be wrapped in a data element.

* C. Type defined privately in another class ## Not accessible, since private definitions are encapsulated.

* D. Data element from ABAP Dictionary ## Allowed, because data elements are global dictionary objects.

This follows ABAP Cloud extensibility rules, ensuring encapsulation and strict typing.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Dictionary Development Guide, ABAP Cloud Back-End Developer Learning Material (Variable Typing and Encapsulation).

NEW QUESTION # 30

.....

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