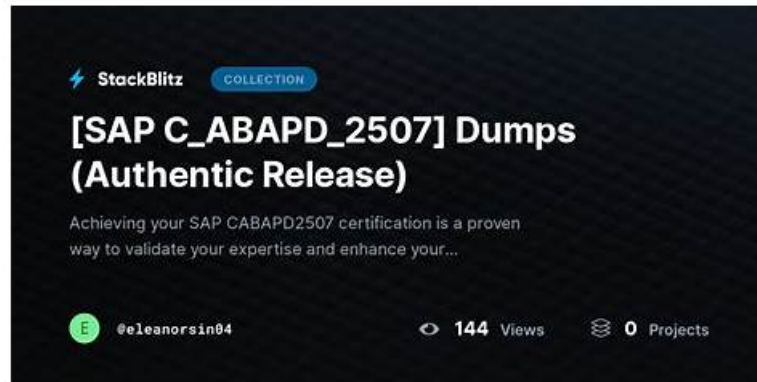


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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

In a test method you call method `cl_abap_unit_assert=>assert_equals(..)` in the following way:

```
CLASS Itcl1 DEFINITION FOR TESTING RISK LEVEL HARMLESS DURATION SHORT.
```

```
PRIVATE SECTION.
```

```
METHODS m1 FOR TESTING.
```

```
ENDCLASS.
```

```
CLASS Itcl1 IMPLEMENTATION.
```

```
METHOD m1.
```

```
DATA: go_test_object TYPE REF TO zcl_to_be_tested.
```

```
CONSTANTS: lco_exp TYPE string VALUE 'test2'.
```

```
CREATE OBJECT go_test_object.
```

```
cl_abap_unit_assert=>assert_equals(
```

```
EXPORTING
```

```
act = go_class->mv_attribute
```

```
exp = lco_exp
```

```
msg = 'assert equals failed ' && go_test_object->mv_attribute && ' ' && lco_exp ENDMETHOD.
```

```
ENDCLASS.
```

What will happen if method parameters `act` and `exp` are not equal?

- A. The tested unit will automatically be appended to a default ABAP Test Cockpit Variant.
- **B. There will be a message in the test log.**
- C. The tested unit cannot be transported.
- D. The test will be aborted.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is the purpose of a foreign key relationship between two tables in the ABAP Dictionary?

- A. To document the relationship between the two tables
- B. To create a corresponding foreign key relationship in the database
- **C. To ensure the integrity of data in the corresponding database tables**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of a foreign key relationship between two tables in the ABAP Dictionary is to ensure the integrity of data in the corresponding database tables. A foreign key relationship defines a logical link between a foreign key table and a check table, where the foreign key fields of the former are assigned to the primary key fields of the latter. This means that the values entered in the foreign key fields must exist in the check table, otherwise the system will reject the entry. This way, the foreign key relationship prevents the insertion of invalid or inconsistent data in the database tables.

A foreign key relationship also serves to document the relationship between the two tables in the ABAP Dictionary, but this is not its primary purpose. A foreign key relationship does not necessarily create a corresponding foreign key relationship in the database, as this depends on the database system and the settings of the ABAP Dictionary. Some database systems do not support foreign keys at all, while others require additional steps to activate them. Therefore, the foreign key relationship in the ABAP Dictionary is mainly a logical concept that is enforced by the ABAP runtime environment.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following results in faster access to internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- B. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- C. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- D. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- E. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

The access to internal tables can be optimized by using the appropriate table type and specifying the table key. The table key is a set of fields that uniquely identifies a row in the table and determines the sorting order of the table. The table key can be either the primary key or a secondary key. The primary key is defined by the table type and the table definition, while the secondary key is defined by the user using the KEY statement¹.

The following results in faster access to internal tables:

B . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps².

D . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, meaning that some of the fields of the primary key can be omitted, as long as they are the rightmost fields and there are no gaps between the specified fields.

E . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order.

The following do not result in faster access to internal tables, because:

A . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps. If the primary key is specified partially from the left without gaps, the system cannot use the binary search algorithm and has to perform a linear search, which is slower².

C . In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A standard internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a sequential storage and access of the rows. The primary key of a standard internal table is the standard key, which consists of all the fields of the table row in the order in which they are defined. A standard internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is slower than the access using the table index, because the system has to perform a linear search to find the row. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, but this does not improve the access speed, because the system still has to perform a linear search.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which function call produces the string 'LORE IPSUM FACTUM'?

- A. to_mixed(val='Lore IpsumFactum' sep=
- B. from_mixed(val='LoreIpsumFactum' sep=
- C. to_upper(condense('Lore IpsumFactum'))
- D. condense to_upper('LoreIpsumFactum'))

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 54

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' occ = -2 case = abap_false)
- B. find(val = 'FIND FOUND Found' sub = 'F')
- C. find(val = 'FIND Found found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 case = abap_true)
- D. find(val = 'find Found FOUND' sub = 'F' occ = -2)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 55

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