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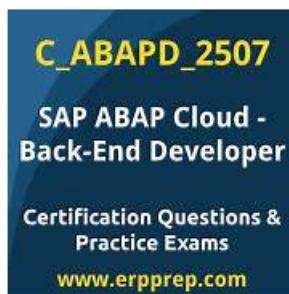
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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 4	- 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 5	- 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
Given the following ABAP code, which exception will be raised on execution?

- A. cx_sy_itab_line_not_found
- B. cx_sy_conversion_no_number
- C. cx_sy_zerodivide

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 12
Exhibit:
What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Instead of go ell = NEW #(...) you could use go ifl = NEW cll(. ...).
- B. go_if 1 may call method ml with go_ift->ml().
- C. go_ifl may call method m2 with go if->m2(...).
- D. go_cll may call method ml with go_dl->ifl-ml().
- E. Instead of go_cll = NEW #() you could use go_iff - NEW #(...).

Answer: A,B,C

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 executed123 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 any123 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 any123 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 error123 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 cll123

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following are features of Core Data Services (CDS)?
(Select 3 correct answers)

- A. Inheritance
- B. Associations
- C. Delegation
- D. Structured Query Language (SQL)
- E. Annotations

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
* Associations # # Supported in CDS to define relationships between entities without materializing joins.
* SQL (Structured Query Language) # # CDS is built on SQL semantics and supports declarative data modeling with SQL-based syntax.
* Annotations # # Used to enrich CDS artifacts with metadata for UI, OData exposure, and behavior.
* Delegation # # Not a CDS feature; belongs to OO or API design patterns.
* Inheritance # # Not supported in CDS entities; CDS focuses on associations and compositions.
Study Guide Reference: ABAP CDS User Guide - CDS View Features and Annotations.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following integration frameworks have been released for ABAP Cloud development? (Select 3)

- A. OData services
- B. CDS Views
- C. Business events
- D. Business Add-ins (BAdIs)

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* OData services are the standard way to expose RAP services; service bindings bind a service definition to a protocol such as OData.
* Business events are a released RAP capability for integration; RAP BOs can define, raise, and consume business events, with remote consumption via SAP Event Mesh and event bindings.
* CDS views define the semantic data models used for exposure and consumption; ADT defines CDS entities for the data model that can be used in applications. Together, CDS (data modeling) + OData (service exposure) + Events (event-driven integration) constitute the released, recommended integration building blocks in ABAP Cloud/RAP. (BAdIs are classic enhancement spots and not positioned as the primary integration frameworks for ABAP Cloud developer extensibility; SOAP is not the recommended

channel in the RAP guidance above.)

NEW QUESTION # 15
Given this code,
DATA(structure_variable) REDUCE structure_type (
INIT
h_structure_variable TYPE structur e_type
FOR row IN source_itab
NEXT
h_structure_variable-f1 += row-f1
h_structure_variable-f2+= row-f2
which of the following statements are correct? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. This REDUCE expression may produce a result of multiple rows.
- B. The REDUCE expression creates a loop over source_itab.
- C. row is a predefined name and cannot be changed.
- D. Components of h_structuree_variable will be copied to same-named components of structure_variable.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 16
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