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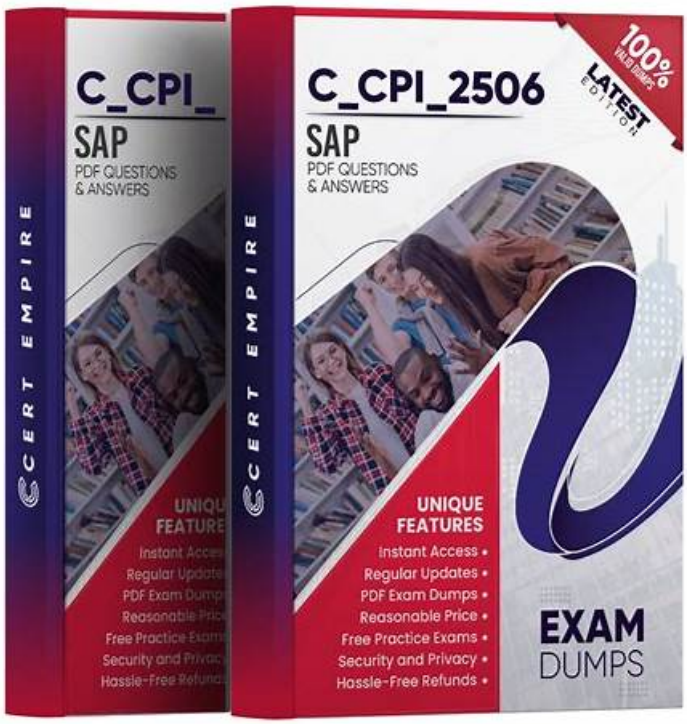

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SAP C-CPI-2506 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SAP Integration Suite Overview: 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.

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In this rapid rhythm society, the competitions among talents are growing with each passing day, some job might ask more than one's academic knowledge it might also require the professional SAP certification and so on. It can't be denied that professional certification is an efficient way for employees to show their personal SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer abilities. In order to get more chances, more and more people tend to add shining points, for example a certification to their resumes. What you need to do first is to choose a right C-CPI-2506 Exam Material, which will save your time and money in the preparation of the C-CPI-2506 exam. Our C-CPI-2506 latest questions is one of the most wonderful reviewing SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer study training dumps in our industry, so choose us, and together we will make a brighter future.

SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
What must you do to find out which entity sets are available in the OData V2.0 interface?

- A. Contact the OData interface manufacturer.
- B. Retrieve the service document from the interface.
- C. Search in the Global Directory of all available OData interfaces.
- D. Retrieve the metadata document from the interface.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In SAP Integration Development, particularly when working with OData V2.0 interfaces, the correct way to identify the available entity sets is by retrieving the metadata document from the OData service. The metadata document, accessible via the $metadata endpoint of the OData service, provides a comprehensive description of the service's data model, including all entity sets, entity types, properties, associations, and navigation properties. This document is formatted in XML (CSDL - Conceptual Schema Definition Language) and is essential for understanding the structure and capabilities of the OData service.
Why Option B is Correct:
* Metadata Document Role: The metadata document is a standard feature of OData V2.0 services, as defined by the OData protocol. It exposes the schema of the service, listing all entity sets and their properties. For example, accessing https://<service-url>/$metadata returns an XML document detailing the entity sets, such as Customers, Orders, or other resources exposed by the service.
* SAP Reference: According to SAP documentation, such as the SAP Gateway Developer Guide and OData V2.0 Protocol Specification, the metadata document is the primary source for discovering the structure of an OData service. In SAP Gateway, which is commonly used for OData services in SAP environments, the $metadata endpoint is automatically generated when an OData service is created using the Service Builder (transaction SEGW).
* Practical Usage: In SAP Integration Suite or SAP Cloud Integration, developers use the metadata document to configure integration flows (iFlows) that interact with OData services. Tools like SAP Business Application Studio or Eclipse with SAP plugins allow developers to import this metadata to generate client code or configure adapters.
Why Other Options are Incorrect:
* A. Retrieve the service document from the interface: The service document (accessed via the root URL of the OData service, e.g., https://<service-url>/) provides a list of entity sets but only includes their names and URLs, not the detailed structure (e.g., properties, types, or relationships). While it's useful for navigating to entity sets, it lacks the comprehensive schema information provided by the metadata document, making it insufficient for fully understanding the entity sets' structure.
* C. Search in the Global Directory of all available OData interfaces: There is no such thing as a "Global Directory" for OData interfaces in SAP or the broader OData ecosystem. OData services are specific to individual systems or applications, and their discovery is typically done via the service's metadata or service document, not a centralized directory.
* D. Contact the OData interface manufacturer: This option is not practical or standard. OData is a protocol, not a product with a

"manufacturer." The metadata document is the standard, self-contained way to explore an OData service, and no external contact is required.
SAP Integration Developer Workflow Example:
* Access the OData Service: In an SAP environment, an Integration Developer identifies the OData service URL (e.g., https://<host>:<port>/sap/opu/odata/sap/<service_name>).
* Retrieve Metadata: Append / $metadata to the service URL to download the metadata XML. For example, https://<host>:<port>/sap/opu/odata/sap/ZCUSTOMER_SRV/$metadata.
* Analyze Entity Sets: Parse the <EntitySet> elements in the metadata XML to identify available entity sets, their properties, and navigation paths.
* Use in Integration: In SAP Cloud Integration, import the metadata into an iFlow's OData adapter to configure operations like querying or updating specific entity sets.
References:
SAP Help Portal: SAP Gateway Developer Guide - "OData Service Metadata" section, which explains the role of the $metadata endpoint in exposing entity sets and their schema.
OData V2.0 Specification: Section 2.2.3.7.1, "Metadata Document," which mandates that OData services provide a metadata document describing entity sets and other resources.
SAP Integration Suite Documentation: "OData Adapter" section, which details how metadata is used to configure integration flows for OData services.
SAP Community Blogs: Articles on OData development in SAP Gateway, such as "Building OData Services with SAP Gateway," emphasize using the metadata document for service exploration.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Why does the API Management capability of the SAP Integration Suite require API providers?

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

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 # 57
In your integration flow process, the request reply returns a message with namespaces. What can you do to delete namespaces from this message? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use a Content Modifier
- B. Use an XSLT mapping.
- C. Set up the namespace mapping in the Runtime Configuration.
- D. Set up the request reply to delete the namespaces

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A Content Modifier is a step in an integration flow that allows you to modify the message header or body using expressions or constants. You can use a Content Modifier to delete namespaces from a message by using expressions that remove the namespace declarations or prefixes from the XML elements or attributes. For example, you can use the expression replace($body,"xmlns:ns[0-9]+=\"[