

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihren Erfolg in der SAP C_CPI_2506 Prüfungen!



Um die SAP C_CPI_2506 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, ist es notwendig, dass man entsprechende Prüfungsunterlagen benutzt. Unser PrüfungFrage wird Ihnen so schnell wie möglich die Forschungsmaterialien für SAP C_CPI_2506 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten, die von großer Wichtigkeit ist. Unsere IT-Experten sind erfahrungsreich. Die von ihnen bearbeiteten Forschungsmaterialien sind den echten Prüfungen sehr ähnlich, fast identisch. PrüfungFrage ist eine spezielle Website, die Prüflingen Hilfe beim Bestehen der SAP C_CPI_2506 Zertifizierungsprüfung bietet.

SAP C_CPI_2506 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

Thema 4	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.
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>> C_CPI_2506 Schulungsunterlagen <<

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten SAP C_CPI_2506 Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihren Erfolg in der Prüfungen!

Um keine Reue und Bedauern in Ihrem Leben zu hinterlassen, sollen Sie jede Gelegenheit ergreifen, um das Leben zu verbessern. Haben Sie das gemacht? Die Fragenkataloge zur SAP C_CPI_2506 Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage helfen den IT-Fachleuten, die Erfolg erzielen wollen, die SAP C_CPI_2506 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Um den Erfolg nicht zu verpassen, machen Sie doch schnell.

SAP Certified Associate - Integration Developer C_CPI_2506 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q43-Q48):

43. Frage

Which of the following data types can use for an exchange property in a content modifier? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. `java.lang.Integer`
- B. `java.lang.String`
- C. `java.lang.integer`
- D. `java.lang.string`

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

In SAP Cloud Integration, when configuring Exchange Properties in a Content Modifier, supported Java data types include:
`java.lang.String` # The most common type.

`java.lang.Integer` # Numeric properties can be stored.

Other options:

`java.lang.string` and `java.lang.integer` # Invalid, because Java types are case-sensitive.

Thus, correct types are `java.lang.Integer` and `java.lang.String`.

44. Frage

You are creating an API proxy. Which of the following is a valid path prefix?

- A. `/sap/odu/odata`
- B. `/soap/opu/odata`
- C. `/sap/opu/odata`
- D. `/sap/opo/odata`

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In SAP systems (e.g., S/4HANA, SAP Gateway), OData services follow a standard URL path:

`/sap/opu/odata` # The valid and official prefix for OData services.

Example: `/sap/opu/odata/sap/API_BUSINESS_PARTNER`

Other options:

`/sap/opo/odata` and `/sap/odu/odata` # Typographical variations, not valid.

`/soap/opu/odata` # Incorrect, since OData is not SOAP-based.

Thus, the valid prefix is `/sap/opu/odata`.

45. Frage

Which of the following can you use for an XSLT mapping in an integration flow?

- A. PHP
- B. HTML
- C. JSON
- **D. XML**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is a language designed to transform XML documents into other XML or text formats.

In SAP Cloud Integration, XSLT mapping can only be applied when the payload is in XML format.

For JSON payloads, you would first convert JSON # XML, then apply XSLT mapping.

Other options:

HTML # Not used for XSLT mapping.

JSON # Requires conversion first, cannot be directly used.

PHP # A programming language, unrelated to mappings.

46. Frage

What does the messaging model of the Apache Camel Data Model consist of?

- A. Header, Exchange ID, in-message
- B. Header, properties, attachment
- **C. Header, body, properties**
- D. Header, body, attachment

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Apache Camel Data Model, which underpins SAP Cloud Integration's message processing model, consists of:

Header # Metadata about the message (e.g., content type, correlation IDs).

Body # Main payload of the message.

Properties # Exchange-level metadata, persisted throughout processing but not transferred with the message.

Other options mix in elements like attachments or exchange IDs, but the standard messaging model is header, body, properties.

47. Frage

You configured a content modifier as follows: Action: Create | Name: ProductID | Source Type: XPath Source Value: //ProductID | Data Type: java.lang.string. After testing the content modifier, you receive an error message that contains the following fragment:

"java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: java.lang.string..." What caused the error message?

- A. Incorrect name
- B. Incorrect source value
- C. Incorrect source type
- **D. Incorrect data type**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In SAP Cloud Integration, when defining Content Modifier properties, the Java data type names are case-sensitive.

Correct type # java.lang.String

In the configuration, java.lang.string was used (lowercase "s"), which causes a ClassNotFoundException, since Java cannot find the class.

Other options are correct in form:

Source Type = XPath # Valid.

Source Value = //ProductID # Valid XPath.

Name = ProductID # Valid.

