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The status information contained in the System for Award Management (SAM) and additional vendor files maintained by the contracting office, if any, may be used as the basis to ensure that small business concerns are provided the maximum practicable opportunities to respond to solicitations issued using simplified acquisition procedures. - *CORRECT ANSWER* true

You have a requirement for specific telecommunications components. A single telecommunications manufacturer provides these components to the general public. The estimated cost of these components is $145,000. - *CORRECT ANSWER* Simplified acquisition procedures can be used.

What is the preferred method of solicitation when conducting simplified acquisitions over the micro-purchase threshold? - *CORRECT ANSWER* Electronic Commerce

Fulfilling repetitive needs for supplies may best be satisfied by: - *CORRECT ANSWER* Establishing blanket purchase agreements

What is the preferred method of solicitation for requirements over the micro-purchase threshold? - *CORRECT ANSWER* Electronic commerce

Why are oral solicitations not normally used for requirements exceeding $25,000? - *CORRECT ANSWER* A GPE notice is required for requirements exceeding $25,000, unless exempt.

What is the public announcement requirement for micro-purchases? - *CORRECT ANSWER* No formal announcement is required

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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	• 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 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which of the following ABAP SQL statements are valid? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS r-i carrid, airpfrom u GROUP BY carrid, connid INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits).
- B. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS \/ O carrid, airpfrom, MAX(distance) AS dist_max, MIN(distance) AS dist_min INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits)
- C. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS carrid O airpfrom, MAX(distance) AS dist_max, MIN(distance) AS dist_min GROUP BY carrid, airpfrom INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits)
- D. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS V D MAX(distance) AS dist_max MIN(distance) AS dist_min INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits).

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The following are the explanations for each ABAP SQL statement:
A: This statement is valid. It selects the fields carrid, airpfrom, and the aggregate functions MAX(distance) and MIN(distance) from the table /dmo/connection, and groups the results by carrid and airpfrom. The aggregate functions are aliased as dist_max and dist_min. The results are stored in an internal table named It_hits, which is created using the inline declaration operator @DATA.
B: This statement is valid. It is similar to statement A, except that it does not specify the GROUP BY clause. This means that the aggregate functions are applied to the entire table, and the results are stored in an internal table named It_hits, which is created using the inline declaration operator @DATA.
C: This statement is invalid. It selects the aggregate functions MAX(distance) and MIN(distance) from the table /dmo/connection, but it does not specify any grouping or non-aggregate fields. This is not allowed in ABAP SQL, as the SELECT list must contain at least one non-aggregate field or a GROUP BY clause. The statement will cause a syntax error.
D: This statement is invalid. It selects the fields carrid and airpfrom from the table /dmo/connection, and groups the results by carrid and connid. However, the field connid is not included in the SELECT list, which is not allowed in ABAP SQL, as the GROUP BY clause must contain only fields that are also in the SELECT list. The statement will cause a syntax error.

NEW QUESTION # 69
When you work with a test class, you can set up some prerequisites before the actual testing.
In which sequence will the following fixtures be called by the test environment?

class_setup( )   [˅]
          1
          2
          3

class_teardown( ) [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

setup( )   [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

teardown( )   [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

Answer:

Explanation:

class_setup( )   [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

class_teardown( ) [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

setup( )   [˅]

          1
          2
          3
          4

teardown( )   [˅]
          1
          2
          3
          4

Explanation:
class_setup( )
setup( )
teardown( )
class_teardown( )

ABAP Unit Test framework defines a fixed sequence for test fixture methods to ensure reliable test execution and cleanup:
* class_setup( ):Called once before any tests in the test class are run. Used to prepare global test data or setup that applies to all tests.
* setup( ):Called before each individual test method to prepare local test data or preconditions.
* teardown( ):Called after each individual test method to clean up what was done in setup( ).
* class_teardown( ):Called once after all tests have been executed to clean up class-level resources.
This sequence supports isolation and repeatability of test executions, ensuring that one test's result does not influence another's.
Reference: ABAP Unit Test Framework Documentation, ABAP Cloud Programming Model Guidelines - Test Class Lifecycle Management.

NEW QUESTION # 70
How can you control data access of a business user?
(Select 3 correct answers)

- A. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.
- B. To control the general access implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- C. To control the "Read access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.
- D. To control the "Read access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- E. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
In ABAP Cloud / RAP, authorization control follows a structured approach:
* Read access # can be controlled implicitly via an Access Control object (D).
* Create, Update, Delete access # can be controlled both:
* Explicitly with AUTHORITY-CHECK (B),
* Or implicitly through Access Control object definitions (C).
* General implicit control via Access Control (A) or explicit checks for Read (E) are not correct because the system differentiates access levels precisely.
This ensures that business users can only access the data they are authorized for, following RAP's security- by-default principle.
Verified Study Guide Reference: RAP Security & Access Control Documentation - Authorization in RAP BOs.

NEW QUESTION # 71
You have the following CDS definition:
define view entity Z_ENTITY as select from Z_SOURCE1 as _Source1 association to Z SOOURCE2 as _Source2


```
You have the following CDS definition:
define view entity Z_ENTITY as select from Z_SOURCE1 as _Source1
association to Z_SOURCE2 as _Sou...e2

???

{
key carrier_id as Carrier,
key connection_id as Connection,
    cityfrom as DepartureCity,
    cityto as ArrivalCity ,

_Source2
}
```

(The data sources are joined by the field carrier_id. The name of the corresponding fielld in Z_SOURCE2 is carrier_id.) Which of the following ON conditions must you insert in place of "???"?

- A. ON $projection.Carrier = _Source2.carrier_id
- B. ON $projection.carrier_id = Z_Source2.carrier_id

- C. ON Z_Source1.carrier_id=Z_Source2.carrier_id
- D. ON $projection.Carrier = _Source2.carrier

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72
How can you control data access of a business user?
Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. To control the "Read access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.
- B. To control the "Read access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- C. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" via explicit check using AUTTHORITY-
- D. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- E. To control the general access implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 73
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