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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which of the following enforce ABAAP Cloud rules? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. ABAP runtime checks
- B. ABAP platform reuse services
- C. ABAP compiler
- D. ABAP release contracts

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 47
How can you control data access of a business user?
(Select 3 correct answers)

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

Answer: A,C,D

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 # 48
How can you execute test classes?
Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Interactively by calling function "Run as a unit test" from within the test class.
- B. Interactively by calling function "Run as a unit test" from within the tested object.
- C. As a mass test when releasing a transport request with the ABAP Transport Organizer.
- D. As a mass test when executing an ABAP Test Cockpit (ATC) check variant.
- E. Interactively during the release of transport request.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 49
Given the following Core Data Service View Entity Data Definition:
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_flight_info_join
3 AS SELECT
4 FROM scarr AS a
5 LEFT OUTER JOIN scounter AS c
6 LEFT OUTER JOIN sairport AS p
7 ON p.id = c.airport
8 ON a.carrid = c.carrid
9 {
10 a.carrid AS carrier_id,
11 p.id AS airport_id,
12 c.countnum AS counter_number
13 }
In what order will the join statements be executed?

- A. sairport will be joined to scounter first and the result will be joined with scarr.
- B. scarr will be joined with sairport first and the result will be joined with scounter.
- C. scounter will be joined to sairport first and the result will be joined with scarr.
- D. scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The order in which the join statements will be executed is:
scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport.
This is because the join statements are nested from left to right, meaning that the leftmost data source is joined with the next data source, and the result is joined with the next data source, and so on. The join condition for each pair of data sources is specified by the ON clause that follows the data source name. The join type for each pair of data sources is specified by the join operator that precedes the data source name. In this case, the join operator is LEFT OUTER JOIN, which means that all the rows from the left data source are included in the result, and only the matching rows from the right data source are included. If there is no matching row from the right data source, the corresponding fields are filled with initial values1.
Therefore, the join statements will be executed as follows:
First, scarr AS a will be joined with scounter AS c using the join condition a.carrid = c.carrid. This means that all the rows from scarr will be included in the result, and only the rows from scounter that have the same value for the carrid field will be included. If there is no matching row from scounter, the countnum field will be filled with an initial value.
Second, the result of the first join will be joined with sairport AS p using the join condition p.id = c.airport. This means that all the rows from the first join will be included in the result, and only the rows from sairport that have the same value for the id field as the airport field from the first join will be included. If there is no matching row from sairport, the id field will be filled with an initial value.

NEW QUESTION # 50
You have a superclass super1 and a subclass sub1 of super1. Each class has an instance constructor and a static constructor. The first statement of your program creates an instance of sub1.
In which sequence will the constructors be executed?

- A. Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Instance constructor of sub1
- B. Instance constructor of super1 # Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of sub1
- C. Instance constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1
- D. Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Instance constructor of sub1 # Class constructor of super1

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
Execution order when creating an instance of a subclass:
* Class constructor of the superclass (super1) executes first.
* Class constructor of the subclass (sub1) executes second.
* Then the instance constructor of the superclass (super1) executes.
* Finally, the instance constructor of the subclass (sub1) executes.
This sequence guarantees that both the static (class-level) and instance-level initializations of the superclass are complete before the subclass is constructed.
Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Objects Programming Guide - Class and Instance Constructor Execution Order.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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