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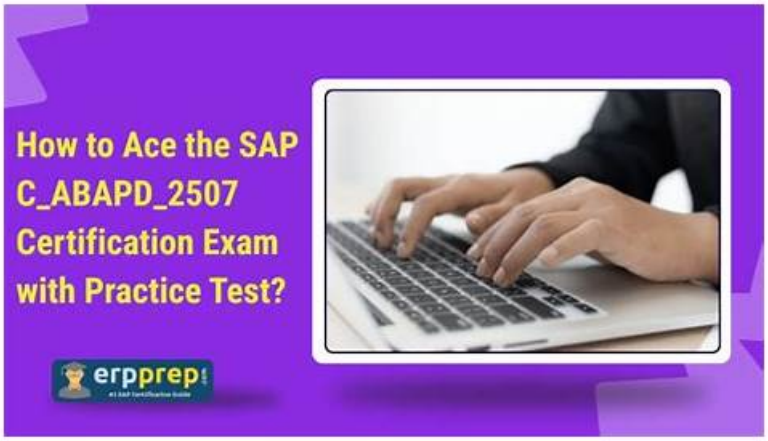

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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SAP Clean Core Extensibility and ABAP Cloud: This section of the exam measures skills of SAP Application Programmers and covers the clean core principles and extensibility options within SAP BTP. It also includes cloud-native ABAP development practices, emphasizing the creation of upgrade-stable and maintainable extensions aligned with SAP's cloud strategy.
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 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 4	• 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 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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Real SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Questions with Accurate Answers

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which internal table type allows unique and non-unique keys?

- A. Standard
- B. Hashed
- C. Sorted

Answer: A

Explanation:
The internal table type that allows both unique and non-unique keys is the standard table. A standard table has an internal linear index that can be used to access the table entries. The key of a standard table is always non-unique, which means that the table can contain duplicate entries. However, the system does not check the uniqueness of the key when inserting new entries, so the programmer can ensure that the key is unique by using appropriate logic. A standard table can be accessed either by using the table index or the key, but the response time for key access is proportional to the table size.
The other two internal table types, sorted and hashed, do not allow non-unique keys. A sorted table is filled in sorted order according to the defined table key, which must be unique. A sorted table can be accessed either by using the table index or the key, but the response time for key access is logarithmically proportional to the table size. A hashed table can only be accessed by using a unique key, which must be specified when declaring the table. A hashed table has no index, and the response time for key access is constant, regardless of the table size.

NEW QUESTION # 37
When does SAP recommend to use a sorted or a hashed table respectively? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. A hashed table, when you read a single record and specify the complete key.
- B. A hashed table, when you read a subset in a loop and specify a part of the key from the left without gaps.
- C. A sorted table, when you read a single record and specify non key fields.
- D. A sorted table, when you read a subset in a loop and specify a part of the key from the left