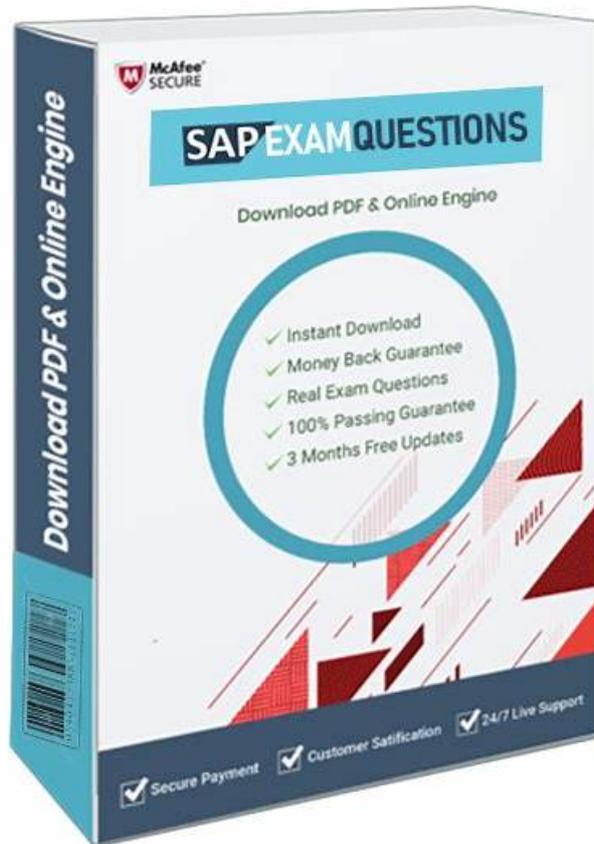


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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

In a booking record, how can you calculate the difference in days between the order date (type D) and the flight date (type D) of a flight?

- A. `data(gv_diff_days) = conv d(gs_booking-flight_date - gs_booking-order_date).`
- B. `data(gv_diff_days) = conv d(gs_booking-order_date - gs_booking-flight_date).`
- C. `data(gv_diff_days) = gs_booking-order_date - gs_booking-flight_date.`
- D. `data(gv_diff_days) = gs_booking-flight_date - gs_booking-order_date.`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In ABAP, when calculating the difference between two date fields (type DATS), the result is directly a type i (integer) representing the difference in days.

* Statement B is correct:

* `data(gv_diff_days) = gs_booking-flight_date - gs_booking-order_date.`

This directly subtracts two DATS fields, resulting in an integer value for the number of days difference. No conversion is necessary.

* Statements A and D are incorrect because the `conv d(...)` attempts to convert the result back to a DATS type, which is invalid since the result is an integer (number of days), not a date.

* Statement C is syntactically correct but would produce the negative of the desired value (flight date - order date). It is semantically incorrect for the use case.

This approach is consistent with ABAP for Cloud Development, which requires explicit typing, and ABAP language version strict mode, where automatic type inference is restricted.

Reference: ABAP Language Documentation - DATS arithmetic and date operations section; consistent with ABAP Cloud version restrictions.

NEW QUESTION # 49

While debugging an ABAP program, you want the program to stop whenever the value of a variable change.

Which of the following do you use?

- A. Conditional breakpoint

- B. breakpoint Watchpoint
- C. Exception

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the following are reasons that SAP recommends developing Core Data Services view entities as opposed to classic Core Data Services DDIC-based views?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Elimination of the need for a database view
- B. Simpler and stricter syntax
- C. Simplified syntax check
- D. Automated client handling

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SAP recommends using CDS view entities over classic CDS DDIC-based views due to the following benefits:

* Simpler and stricter syntax: CDS view entities enforce a clearer separation of concerns and reduce ambiguity, which helps ensure consistency across the stack. This makes Option C correct.

* Elimination of the need for a database view: With CDS view entities, there's no dependency on a separate DDIC SQL view object, reducing redundancy and improving activation performance. This makes Option D correct.

Incorrect options:

* Automated client handling (Option A) is supported in both CDS view entities and classic CDS views via annotations like @ClientHandling.

* Simplified syntax check (Option B) is not a distinct feature of CDS view entities. Syntax checking is part of ABAP Development Tools regardless of the CDS flavor used.

Reference: ABAP CDS Development User Guide, section 2.2 - Data Definitions and advantages of using CDS view entities over classic CDS views.

NEW QUESTION # 51

In ABAP SQL, which of the following retrieves the association field `_Airline-Name` of a CDS view?

- A. `"_Airline Name`
- B. `@_Airline-Name`
- C. `/_Airline Name`
- D. `_Airline-Name`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In ABAP SQL, the syntax to retrieve the association field of a CDS view is to use the @ sign followed by the association name and the field name, separated by a period sign (.). For example, to retrieve the association field `_Airline-Name` of a CDS view, the syntax is `@_Airline.Name`. This syntax allows the access to the fields of the target data source of the association without explicitly joining the data sources¹. The other options are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols or formats to access the association field.

NEW QUESTION # 52

In what order are objects created to generate a RESTful Application Programming application?



