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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which ABAP SQL clause allows the use of inline declarations?

- A. INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF
- B. FROM
- C. INTO
- D. FIELDS

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ABAP SQL clause that allows the use of inline declarations is the INTO clause. The INTO clause is used to specify the target variable or field symbol where the result of the SQL query is stored. The INTO clause can use inline declarations to declare the target variable or field symbol at the same position where it is used, without using a separate DATA or FIELD-SYMBOLS statement. The inline declaration is performed using the DATA or @DATA operators in the declaration expression12. For example:
The following code snippet uses the INTO clause with an inline declaration to declare a local variable itab and store the result of the SELECT query into it:
SELECT * FROM scarr INTO TABLE @DATA (itab).
The following code snippet uses the INTO clause with an inline declaration to declare a field symbol <fs> and store the result of the SELECT query into it:
SELECT SINGLE * FROM scarr INTO @<fs>.
You cannot do any of the following:
FROM: The FROM clause is used to specify the data source of the SQL query, such as a table, a view, or a join expression. The FROM clause does not allow the use of inline declarations12.
INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF: The INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF clause is used to specify the target structure or table where the result of the SQL query is stored. The INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF clause does not allow the use of inline declarations. The target structure or table must be declared beforehand using a DATA or FIELD-SYMBOLS statement12.
FIELDS: The FIELDS clause is used to specify the columns or expressions that are selected from the data source of the SQL query. The FIELDS clause does not allow the use of inline declarations. The FIELDS clause must be followed by an INTO clause that specifies the target variable or field symbol where the result is stored12.

NEW QUESTION # 30
What are some properties of database tables? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. They may have key fields.
- B. They can have any number of key fields.

- C. They store information in two dimensions.
- D. They can have relationships to other tables.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Database tables are data structures that store information in two dimensions, using rows and columns. Each row represents a record or an entity, and each column represents an attribute or a field. Database tables may have key fields, which are columns that uniquely identify each row or a subset of rows. Key fields can be used to enforce data integrity, perform efficient searches, and establish relationships to other tables. Database tables can have relationships to other tables, which are associations or links between the key fields of two or more tables. Relationships can be used to model the logical connections between different entities, join data from multiple tables, and enforce referential integrity12.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following are reasons to use the side-by-side extensibility pattern? (3 correct)

- A. An extension uses its own data model with occasional consumption of data in SAP S/4HANA
- B. An extension enhances an existing SAP Fiori UI
- C. An extension implements reactive (event-based) process extensions
- D. An extension is managed independently from SAP S/4HANA
- E. An extension runs in the same logical unit of work (LUW) as an SAP S/4HANA application

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* Decoupled/independent management (A): RAP and ABAP Cloud allow extension providers to develop and expose their own services based on released interfaces-reflecting independent lifecycle and management, typical of side-by-side.
* Own data model with occasional consumption (B): The platform supports consuming remote services and exposing APIs-patterns consistent with side-by-side extensions that keep their own data model and integrate when needed.
* Event-based/reactive (C): RAP natively supports an event-driven architecture with asynchronous, decoupled communication-ideal for side-by-side process extensions reacting to business events.
* Not same LUW (D is wrong): Remote communication is asynchronous and keeps LUWs separate- indicative of side-by-side, not in-app (same-stack) processing.

NEW QUESTION # 32
In a RAP business object, where is the validation implementation code contained?

- A. Function
- B. Subroutine
- C. Global class
- D. Local class

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
* In RAP, validations, determinations, and actions are implemented inside the local handler class (lhc_...) of the behavior pool.
* Global classes are not used directly for RAP BO logic, only for reusable utilities.
* Functions or subroutines are not cloud-compliant for RAP implementation.
Thus, validation code always resides in the local handler class inside the RAP behavior pool.
Study Guide Reference: RAP Development Guide - Validations in Behavior Implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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 general access implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- D. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" implicitly via an Access Control object (define role).
- E. To control the "Create, Update, and Delete access" via explicit check using AUTHORITY-CHECK.

Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 34
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