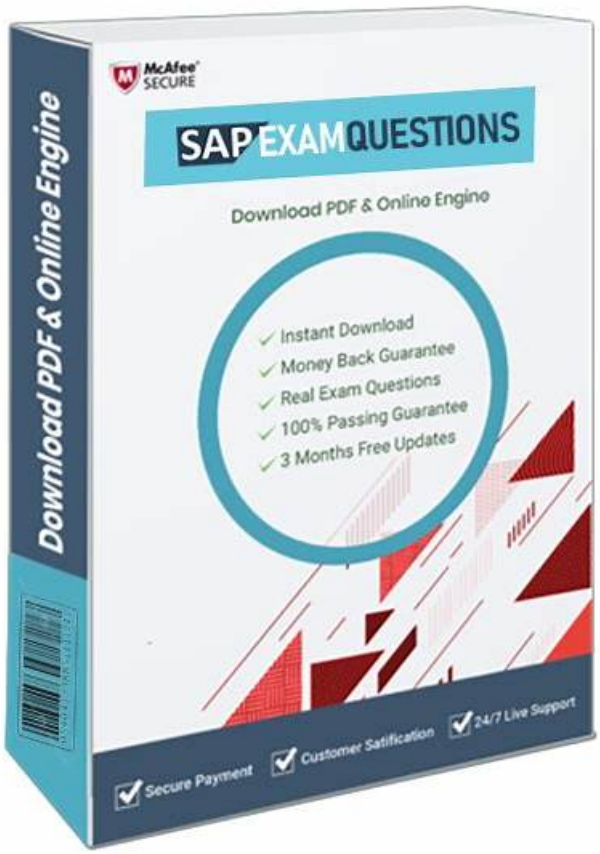
SAP C-ABAPD-2507オンライン試験 & C-ABAPD-2507日本語版参考資料



ちなみに、Japancert C-ABAPD-2507の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H3dNZTJ79JcZv83YC8Q-jzbxMvpaPgUT

チャンスはいつも準備がある人のために存在しています。IT業界で就職する前に、あなたはSAPのC-ABAPD-2507試験に合格したら、あなたに満足させる仕事を探す準備をよくしました。SAPのC-ABAPD-2507試験に合格しがたいですが、我々Japancertの提供するSAPのC-ABAPD-2507試験の資料を通して多くの人は試験に合格しました。あなたはその中の一員になりたいですか。我々の商品にあなたを助けさせましょう。

SAP C-ABAPD-2507 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ABAP RESTful アプリケーションプログラミングモデル：このセクションでは、SAP アプリケーションプログラマーのスキルを測定し、ABAP RESTful アプリケーションプログラミングモデル (RAP) の基礎を網羅します。動作定義、サービスバインディング、マネージドシナリオとアンマネージドシナリオの使用といったトピックが含まれます。RAP を用いた、最新かつスケーラブルでクラウド対応のアプリケーションの構築に重点が置かれます。

トピック 2	• SAP Clean Core Extensibility と ABAP Cloud：この試験セクションでは、SAP アプリケーションプログラマーのスキルを測定し、SAP BTP における Clean Core 原則と拡張オプションを網羅します。また、クラウドネイティブ ABAP 開発プラクティスも含まれており、SAP のクラウド戦略に沿った、アップグレード安定性とメンテナンス性に優れた拡張機能の作成に重点が置かれています。
トピック 3	• ABAP SQLとコードプッシュダウン：このセクションでは、SAP ABAP開発者のスキルを評価し、ABAPにおける高度なSQL技術の使用について学習します。データベースレベルの処理を活用してアプリケーションのパフォーマンスを向上させるコードプッシュダウン戦略も含まれています。主な分野には、Open SQLの拡張機能と、データベースに近いロジックの統合が含まれます。

C-ABAPD-2507日本語版参考資料、C-ABAPD-2507学習指導

どんなに宣伝しても、あなたの自身体験は一番重要なことです。我々社のJapancertからSAP　C-ABAPD-2507問題集デモを無料にダウンロードできます。多くの受験生は試験に合格できましたのを助けるSAP　C-ABAPD-2507ソフト版問題はあなたの大好きになります。C-ABAPD-2507問題集を使用してから、あんたはIT業界でのエリートになります。

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 認定 C-ABAPD-2507 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44
You are given the following information:

```
1  SELECT SINGLE *
2  FROM SPFLI
3  WHERE CARRID = 'LH' AND CONNID = '1234'
   INTO @data(ls).
```

1.
The data source "spfli" on line #2 is an SAP HANA database table
2.
"spfli" will be a large table with over one million rows.
3.
This program is the only one in the system that accesses the table.
4.
This program will run rarely.
Based on this information, which of the following general settings should you set for the spfli database table? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. "Storage Type" to "Row Store"
- B. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"
- C. "Load Unit' to 'Page Loadable"
- D. "Load Unit to "Column Loadable"

正解：A、C

解説：
Based on the given information, the spfli database table should have the following general settings:
"Storage Type" to "Row Store": This setting determines how the data is stored in the SAP HANA database. Row store is suitable for tables that are accessed by primary key or by a small number of columns. Column store is suitable for tables that are accessed by a large number of columns or by complex analytical queries. Since the spfli table is a large table with over one million rows, and this program is the only one in the system that accesses the table, it is likely that the program will use primary key access or simple

queries to access the table. Therefore, row store is a better choice than column store for this table12.
"Load Unit" to "Page Loadable": This setting determines how the data is loaded into the memory when the table is accessed. Page loadable means that the data is loaded in pages of 16 KB each, and only the pages that are needed are loaded. Column loadable means that the data is loaded in columns, and only the columns that are needed are loaded. Since the spfli table is a row store table, and this program will run rarely, it is more efficient to use page loadable than column loadable for this table. Page loadable will reduce the memory consumption and the loading time of the table13.

質問 # 45
What can you do in SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition? (2 correct)

- A. Use ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse (ADT)
- B. Use Web Dynpros
- C. Use SAP-released extension points
- D. Modify SAP objects

正解：A、C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* Use ABAP Development Tools (ADT) in Eclipse: For ABAP Cloud development, ADT must be used
, and modern object types such as CDS View Entities and Behavior Definitions can only be edited in ADT. This confirms option B.
* Use SAP-released/predefined extension points: RAP extensibility is opt-in; every possible extension point must be defined explicitly in the original BO artifacts. Extensions are performed only at these predefined points to ensure lifecycle stability-this is exactly the "use SAP-released extension points" rule. This confirms option A.
* In contrast, directly modifying SAP objects is not part of the clean-core, upgrade-stable model for public cloud; extensions must adhere to released APIs and predefined points (therefore C is not correct).
The classic Web Dynpro UI technology is not the target for ABAP Cloud development in S/4HANA Cloud public edition (therefore D is not correct). (Context anchored by the extensibility/clean-core guidance above.) Study-Guide anchors: ABAP Cloud development with ADT only; RAP opt-in extensibility and predefined extension points for cloud-ready, upgrade-safe extensions.

質問 # 46
In RESTful Application Programming, which EML statement retrieves an object?

- A. Find entity
- B. Select entity
- C. Get entity
- D. Read entity

正解：C

解説：
In RESTful Application Programming, the EML statement that retrieves an object is GET entity. The GET entity statement is used to read data of an entity instance from the database or the transaction buffer. The GET entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity key, and the entity elements to be retrieved. The GET entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The GET entity statement returns a single entity instance or raises an exception if no instance is found or multiple instances match the key.
The other EML statements are not used to retrieve an object, but have different purposes and effects. These statements are:
FIND entity: This statement is used to search for entity instances that match a given condition. The FIND entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity elements to be returned, and the condition to be applied. The FIND entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The FIND entity statement returns a table of entity instances or an empty table if no instances match the condition.
SELECT entity: This statement is used to query data of entity instances from the database or the transaction buffer. The SELECT entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity elements to be returned, and the filter, order, and aggregation options to be applied. The SELECT entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The SELECT entity statement returns a table of entity instances or an empty table if no instances match the query.
READ entity: This statement is not a valid EML statement, but an ABAP statement. The READ statement is used to access a single row of an internal table using the table index or the table key. The READ statement can also use the TRANSPORTING addition to specify which fields should be returned, and the INTO addition to specify the target variable. The READ statement returns a single

row of the internal table or raises an exception if no row is found or multiple rows match the key.

質問 # 47
Which of the following are parts of answers to this question.

- A. Extension
- B. Semantic table attributes
- C. Field list
- D. Partitioning attributes

正解：A、C

解説：
A CDS view is a data definition that defines a data structure and a data selection from one or more data sources. A CDS view consists of several parts, but two of them are:
Extension: An extension is an optional clause that allows a CDS view to extend another CDS view by adding new elements, annotations, or associations. The extension clause has the syntax EXTEND VIEW view_name WITH view_name. The first view_name is the name of the CDS view that is being extended, and the second view_name is the name of the CDS view that is doing the extension1.
Field list: A field list is a mandatory clause that specifies the elements of the CDS view. The field list has the syntax SELECT FROM data_source { element_list }. The data_source is the name of the data source that the CDS view selects data from, and the element_list is a comma-separated list of elements that the CDS view exposes. The elements can be fields of the data source, expressions, associations, or annotations2.
The following example shows a CDS view that extends another CDS view and defines a field list:
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'ZCDS_EXT' define view Z_CDS_Extension extend view Z_CDS_Base with Z_CDS_Extension as select from ztable { // field list key ztable.id as ID, ztable.name as Name, ztable.age as Age, // extension @Semantics.currencyCode: true ztable.currency as Currency } The other options are not parts of a CDS view, but rather related concepts:
Partitioning attributes: Partitioning attributes are attributes that are used to partition a table into smaller subsets of data. Partitioning attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can improve the performance and scalability of data access. Partitioning attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition3.
Semantic table attributes: Semantic table attributes are attributes that provide additional information about the meaning and usage of a table. Semantic table attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can be used to enhance the data modeling and consumption of the table. Semantic table attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition4.

質問 # 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_dategs_booking-order_date).
- B. data(gv_diff_days) = gs_booking-order_date - gs_booking-flight_date.
- C. data(gv_diff_days) = conv d(gs_booking-order_dategs_booking-flight_date).
- D. data(gv_diff_days) = gs_booking-flight_dategs_booking-order_date.

正解：B

質問 # 49
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なたのため □“www.goshiken.com”で使える無料オンライン版⇒ C-ABAPD-2507 ⇐ の試験問題C-ABAPD-2507復習過去問

- C-ABAPD-2507最新試験情報 □ C-ABAPD-2507日本語資格取得 □ C-ABAPD-2507日本語的中対策 □ URL □ www.goshiken.com □をコピーして開き、☀ C-ABAPD-2507 □☀□を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいC-ABAPD-2507模擬解説集
- 更新したC-ABAPD-2507オンライン試験 - 資格試験におけるリーダーオファー - 検証するC-ABAPD-2507日本語版参考資料 □ [www.passtest.jp]は、“C-ABAPD-2507”を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですC-ABAPD-2507受験対策解説集
- C-ABAPD-2507試験の準備方法｜有難いC-ABAPD-2507オンライン試験試験｜素晴らしいSAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud日本語版参考資料 □“www.goshiken.com”にて限定無料の✔ C-ABAPD-2507 □✔□問題集をダウンロードせよC-ABAPD-2507模擬解説集
- 最新のC-ABAPD-2507オンライン試験 - 合格スムーズC-ABAPD-2507日本語版参考資料 | 100％合格率のC-ABAPD-2507学習指導 □ 今すぐ（ www.passtest.jp ）で➡ C-ABAPD-2507 □□□を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいC-ABAPD-2507日本語サンプル
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- C-ABAPD-2507 SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud問題集トレント、C-ABAPD-2507実際の質問 □ 時間限定無料で使える（ C-ABAPD-2507 ）の試験問題は □ www.japancert.com □サイトで検索C-ABAPD-2507的中関連問題
- C-ABAPD-2507復習過去問 □ C-ABAPD-2507資格受験料 □ C-ABAPD-2507認定試験 □“www.goshiken.com”を開いて【 C-ABAPD-2507 】を検索し、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてくださいC-ABAPD-2507的中関連問題
- ハイパスレートSAP C-ABAPD-2507オンライン試験 - 一番いいwww.shikenpass.com - 資格試験のリーダープロバイダー □ □ www.shikenpass.com □サイトで➤ C-ABAPD-2507 □の最新問題が使えるC-ABAPD-2507試験問題集
- C-ABAPD-2507最新問題 Ⓜ C-ABAPD-2507復習内容 □ C-ABAPD-2507模擬解説集 □ ➤ www.goshiken.com □サイトにて最新➠ C-ABAPD-2507 □問題集をダウンロードC-ABAPD-2507最新試験情報
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- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, winningmadness.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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