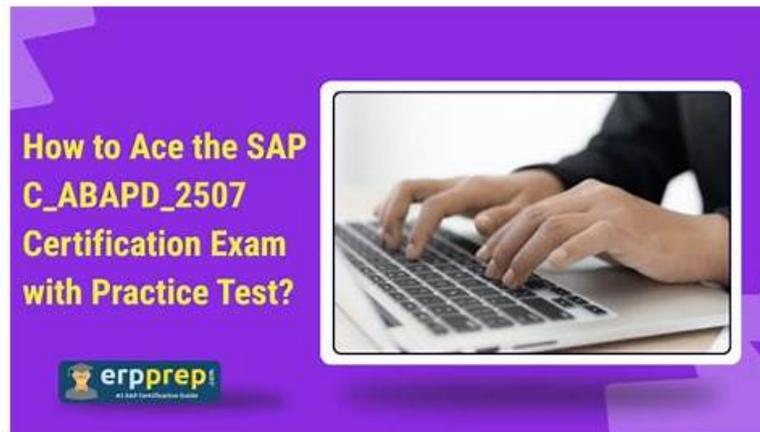


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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

You have the following CDS definition:

```
define view entity Z_ENTITY as select from Z_SOURCE1 as _Source1 association to Z_SOURCE2 as _Source2
```

```

You have the following CDS definition:
define view entity Z_ENTITY as select from Z_SOURCE1 as _Source1
association to Z_SOURCE2 as _Source2
???

{
key carrier_id as Carrier
key connection_id as Connection,
  cityfrom as DepartureCity,
  cityto as ArrivalCity ,

_Source2
}

```

(The data sources are joined by the field carrier_id. The name of the corresponding field in Z_SOURCE2 is carrier_id.) Which of the following ON conditions must you insert in place of "???"?

- A. ON \$projection.Carrier = _Source2.carrier_id
- B. ON \$projection.Carrier = _Source2.carrier
- C. ON \$projection.carrier_id = Z_Source2.carrier_id
- D. ON Z_Source1.carrier_id=Z_Source2.carrier_id

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 28

What can be translated? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Text literal
- B. Data element texts
- C. Message class
- D. Content of a String variable
- E. Text symbol

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 29

Class super has subclass sub. Which rules are valid for the sub constructor? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super.
- B. Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super.
- C. The method signature can be changed.
- D. The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The sub constructor is the instance constructor of the subclass sub that inherits from the superclass super. The sub constructor has some rules that it must follow when it is defined and implemented¹². Some of the valid rules are:

The method signature can be changed: This is true. The sub constructor can have a different method signature than the super constructor, which means that it can have different input parameters, output parameters, or exceptions. However, the sub constructor must still call the super constructor with appropriate actual parameters that match its interface¹².

The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance: This is true. The sub constructor must ensure that the super constructor is called explicitly using `super->constructor` before accessing any instance components of its own class, such as attributes or methods. This is because the super constructor initializes the inherited components of the subclass and sets the self-reference `me->` to the current instance¹².

You cannot do any of the following:

Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super: This is false. The sub constructor can evaluate its own import parameters before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class.

For example, the sub constructor can use its import parameters to calculate some values or check some conditions that are needed for calling the super constructor¹².

Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super: This is false. The sub constructor can raise events of its own instance before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can raise an event to notify the consumers of the subclass about some status or error that occurred during the initialization of the subclass¹².

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which internal table type allows unique and non-unique keys?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 31

In a subclass sub1, you want to redefine a component of a superclass super1.

How do you achieve this?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. You implement the redefined component for a second time in super1.
- B. You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component in super1.
- C. You implement the redefined component in sub1.
- D. You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component in sub1.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To redefine a component in a subclass:

* The component (method) in the superclass must be defined with the FOR REDEFINITION addition.

* In the subclass, you use the REDEFINITION clause in the method declaration and implement the method in the subclass to override the superclass behavior.

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