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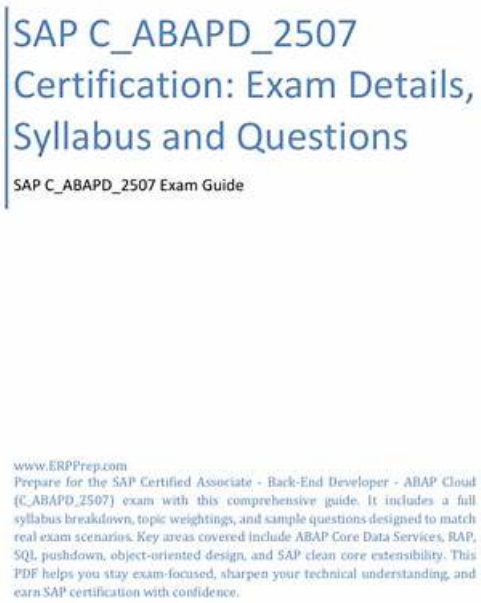

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A SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud (C_ABAPD_2507) practice questions is a helpful, proven strategy to crack the SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud (C_ABAPD_2507) exam successfully. It helps candidates to know their weaknesses and overall performance. BraindumpStudy software has hundreds of SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud (C_ABAPD_2507) exam dumps that are useful to practice in real-time.

SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.
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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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
You have two database tables - ZDEEPARTMENTS and ZEMPLOYEES. They are linked by a foreign key relationship: ZEMPLOYEES is the foreign key table and ZDEPARTMENTS is the check table. A department may have any number of employees (including none at all). What is the correct cardinality of the foreign key relationship?

- A. [0..1,1]
- B. [1,1]
- C. [1,1]
- D. [0..*,1]

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 37
Setting a field to read-only in which object would make the field read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model?

- A. Service definition
- B. Behaviour definition
- C. Projection view
- D. Metadata extension

Answer: B

Explanation:
The object that can be used to set a field to read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP) is the behaviour definition. The behaviour definition is a CDS artefact that defines the business logic and the UI behaviour of a business object. A business object is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. The behaviour definition can specify the properties of the fields of a business object, such as whether they are mandatory, read-only,

or transient. These properties are valid for all applications that use the business object, such as transactional, analytical, or draft-enabled apps12. For example:
The following code snippet defines a behaviour definition for a business object ZI_PB_APPLICATION. It sets the field APPLICATION to read-only for all applications that use this business object:
define behavior for ZI_PB_APPLICATION { field (read only) APPLICATION; ... } You cannot do any of the following:
A . Service definition: A service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable. However, these properties are only valid for the specific service that uses the business object, not for all applications that use the business object12.
C . Projection view: A projection view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A projection view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, but it cannot change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are inherited from the data sources or the behaviour definitions of the business objects12.
D . Metadata extension: A metadata extension is a CDS artefact that defines additional annotations for a CDS entity, such as a business object, a service, or a projection view. A metadata extension can specify the properties of the fields of a CDS entity for UI or analytical purposes, such as whether they are visible, editable, or hidden. However, these properties are only valid for the specific UI or analytical application that uses the metadata extension, not for all applications that use the CDS entity12.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which internal table type allows unique and non-unique keys?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
* Sorted tables can be declared with unique keys (ensuring no duplicates) or with non-unique keys (allowing duplicates).
* Hashed tables only allow unique keys.
* Standard tables allow non-unique keys only.
Thus, sorted internal tables are the only type that can be configured with both unique and non-unique keys.
Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Dictionary and ABAP Cloud Programming Guide - Internal Table Types.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following are ABAP Cloud Development Model rules?
Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services.
- B. Reverse modifications when a suitable public SAP API becomes available.
- C. Build ABAP reports with either ABAP List Viewer (ALV) or SAP Fiori.
- D. Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code is stable, reliable, and compatible with the SAP solutions and the cloud operations. Public SAP APIs and SAP extension points are the only allowed interfaces and objects to access the SAP platform and the SAP applications. They are documented, tested, and supported by SAP. They also guarantee the lifecycle stability and the upgradeability of the ABAP Cloud code1.
Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code follows the state-of-the-art development paradigm for building cloud-ready business services. The ABAP RESTful application programming model (RAP) is a framework that provides a consistent end-to-end programming model for creating, reading, updating, and deleting (CRUD) business dat a. RAP also supports draft handling, authorization checks, side effects, validations, and custom actions. RAP exposes the business services as OData services that can be consumed by SAP Fiori apps or other clients2.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which statement creates a reference variable for class CL_VEHICLE?

- A. TYPES lo_vehicle TYPE cl_veehicle.
- B. DATA lo_vehicle TYPE REF TO cl vehicle.
- C. DATA lo_vehicle TYPE REF OF cl_vehicle.
- D. DATA lo_vehicle LIKE REF cll_vehicle.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 41
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