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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 考試大綱：



主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 4	<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.
主題 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.

最新的 SAP Certified Associate C-ABAPD-2507 免費考試真題 (Q38-Q43):

問題 #38

For what kind of applications would you consider using on-stack developer extensions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Applications that run separate from SAP S/4HANA
- B. Applications that provide APIs for side by side SAP BTP apps
- C. Applications that access SAP S/4HANA data using complex SQL
- D. Applications that integrate data from several different systems

答案: B,C

解題說明:

On-stack developer extensibility is a type of extensibility that allows you to create development projects directly on the SAP S/4HANA Cloud technology stack. It gives you the opportunity to develop cloud-ready and upgrade-stable custom ABAP applications and services inside the SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition system. You can use the ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse to create and deploy your on-stack extensions. On-stack developer extensibility is suitable for the following kinds of applications:

Applications that provide APIs for side by side SAP BTP apps. On-stack developer extensibility allows you to create OData services or RESTful APIs based on CDS view entities or projection views. These services or APIs can expose SAP S/4HANA data and logic to other applications that run on the SAP Business Technology Platform (SAP BTP) or other platforms. This way, you can create a loosely coupled integration between your SAP S/4HANA system and your side by side SAP BTP apps.

Applications that access SAP S/4HANA data using complex SQL. On-stack developer extensibility allows you to use ABAP SQL to access SAP S/4HANA data using complex queries, such as joins, aggregations, filters, parameters, and code pushdown techniques. You can also use ABAP SQL to perform data manipulation operations, such as insert, update, delete, and upsert. This way, you can create applications that require advanced data processing and analysis on SAP S/4HANA data.

The other kinds of applications are not suitable for on-stack developer extensibility, as they have different requirements and challenges. These kinds of applications are:

Applications that integrate data from several different systems. On-stack developer extensibility is not meant for creating applications that integrate data from multiple sources, such as other SAP systems, third-party systems, or cloud services. This is because on-stack developer extensibility does not support remote access or data replication, and it may cause performance or security issues.

For this kind of applications, you should use side by side extensibility, which allows you to create applications that run on the SAP BTP and communicate with the SAP S/4HANA system via public APIs or events.

Applications that run separate from SAP S/4HANA. On-stack developer extensibility is not meant for creating applications that run independently from the SAP S/4HANA system, such as standalone apps, microservices, or web apps. This is because on-stack developer extensibility requires a tight coupling with the SAP S/4HANA system, and it may limit the scalability, flexibility, and portability of the applications. For this kind of applications, you should use side by side extensibility, which allows you to create applications that run on the SAP BTP and leverage the cloud-native features and services of the platform.

問題 #39

What RESTful Application Programming object contains only the fields required for a particular app?

- A. Projection view
- B. Database view
- C. Metadata extension
- D. Data model view

答案: A

問題 #40

Exhibit:

What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. `go_ifl` may call method `m2` with `go_ifl->m2(...)`.
- B. `go_ifl` may call method `m1` with `go_ifl->m1()`.
- C. `go_cll` may call method `m1` with `go_cll->ifl-m1()`.
- D. Instead of `go_ifl = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_ifl = NEW cll(. ...)`.
- E. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`.

答案: A,B,D

解題說明:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is valid. `go_ifl` may call method `m1` with `go_ifl->m1()`. This is because `go_ifl` is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method `m1`, which can be called using the reference variable `go_ifl`. The class `c1l` implements the interface ifl, which means that it provides an implementation of the method `m1`. The data object `go_ifl` is assigned to a new instance of the class `c1l` using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. Therefore, when `go_ifl->m1()` is called, the implementation of the method `m1` in the class `c1l` is executed.
B: This statement is valid. Instead of `go_ifl = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_ifl = NEW cll(...)`. This is because `go_ifl` is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class `c1l` implements the interface ifl, which means that it is compatible with the interface ifl. Therefore, `go_ifl` can be assigned to a new instance of the class `c1l` using the NEW operator and the class name `cll`. The inline declaration operator @DATA is optional in this case, as `go_ifl` is already declared. The parentheses after the class name `cll` can be used to pass parameters to the constructor of the class `cll`, if any.
E: This statement is valid. `go_ifl` may call method `m2` with `go_ifl->m2(...)`. This is because `go_ifl` is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class `c1l` implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The class `c1l` also defines a method `m2`, which is a public method of the class `c1l`. Therefore, `go_ifl` can call the method `m2` using the reference variable `go_ifl`. The method `m2` is not defined in the interface ifl, but it is accessible through the interface ifl, as the interface ifl is implemented by the class `c1l`. The parentheses after the method name `m2` can be used to pass parameters to the method `m2`, if any.
The other statements are not valid, as they have syntax errors or logical errors. These statements are:

C: This statement is not valid. `go_c1l` may call method `m1` with `go_c1l->ifl-m1()`. This is because `go_c1l` is a data object of type REF TO c1l, which is a reference to the class c1l. The class `c1l` implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method `m1`, which can be called using the reference variable `go_c1l`. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is `go_c1l->m1()`, not `go_c1l->ifl-m1()`. The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as `go_ifl->ifl-m1()`. Using the interface component selector ~ with a class reference will cause a syntax error.
D: This statement is not valid. Instead of `go_c1l = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`. This is because `go_ifl` is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, `go_ifl` cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface ifl using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. This will cause a syntax error or a runtime error. To instantiate an interface, you need to use a class that implements the interface, such as the class `c1l`.

問題 #41

Setting a field to read-only in which object would make the field read-only in all applications of the RAP model?

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

答案： A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

* Behavior Definition (BDEF) is where read-only, mandatory, and transactional rules are enforced across all RAP applications.

* Projection view # restricts fields per app, not globally.

* Metadata extension # UI annotations only.

* Service definition # defines exposure, not behavior.

Therefore, setting field read-only in the behavior definition enforces it globally across all RAP BO usages.

Study Guide Reference: RAP Development Guide - Behavior Definitions and Field Control.

問題 #42

What RESTful Application Programming feature is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key?

- A. Action
- B. None of the above
- C. Determination
- D. Validation

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model (RAP), validations are used to ensure that business rules and constraints are fulfilled, including the uniqueness of semantic keys.

A semantic key represents a natural identifier (e.g., employee number, product ID) and not a technical surrogate key. Validations can be:

* Field-level validations - used to validate input for single fields.

* Entity-level validations - used to validate logical conditions like uniqueness of a key combination.

The uniqueness check is typically enforced using a custom validation implementation in the behavior pool.

* Action (Option A) is used for operations triggered by the user or system but not for enforcing uniqueness.

* Determination (Option C) is used for automatically computing or adjusting field values, not for enforcing uniqueness.

Reference: SAP Help 1, page 7 - RAP Runtime and behavior definition section explains how validations are responsible for enforcing semantic consistency and uniqueness constraints.

問題 #43

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