

# Top C-ABAPD-2507 Valid Exam Pattern | Valid Practice C-ABAPD-2507 Exams: SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud 100% Pass



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## SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

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

## SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

### NEW QUESTION # 71

In a RAP business object, where is the validation implementation code contained?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 72

Which ABAP SQL clause allows the use of inline declarations?

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

**Answer: B**

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 declarations<sup>12</sup>.

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 statement<sup>12</sup>.

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 stored<sup>12</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 73

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

**Answer: A,B**

### NEW QUESTION # 74

What is the syntax to access component carrier\_name of structure connection?

- A. connection->carrier\_name
- B. connection>carrier\_name
- C. connection=>carrier\_name
- D. connection/carrier\_name

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

\* In ABAP, structure component access uses the hyphen (-): structure-component. The other tokens are used for different purposes: -> for object reference attributes, => for static components, and / is not a field selector in ABAP.

\* ABAP Cloud stresses typed APIs and static checks, ensuring misuse of component selectors is caught early; correct structure access with - is part of the enforced style.

### NEW QUESTION # 75

How do you make class sub1 a subclass of class super1?

- A. In sub1 use clause "INHERITING FROM super1" in the IMPLEMENTATION part.
- B. In sub1 use clause "INHERITING FROM super1" in the DEFINITION part.
- C. In super1 use clause "sub1 REDEFINITION" in the DEFINITION part.
- D. In super1 use clause "sub1 REDEFINITION" in the IMPLEMENTATION part.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In ABAP, inheritance is declared in the class DEFINITION using the keyword INHERITING FROM. The RAP documentation shows this exact syntax in multiple class definitions, for example:

\* "CLASS lcl\_local\_event\_consumption DEFINITION INHERITING FROM  
cl\_abap\_behavior\_event\_handler." This proves the inheritance clause belongs to the DEFINITION section, not the  
IMPLEMENTATION, and uses the form INHERITING FROM <superclass>.(Back- End Developer - ABAP Cloud study areas:  
RAP handler/event classes use standard ABAP OO rules; architecture shows inheritance declared in DEFINITION with  
INHERITING FROM.)

## NEW QUESTION # 76

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