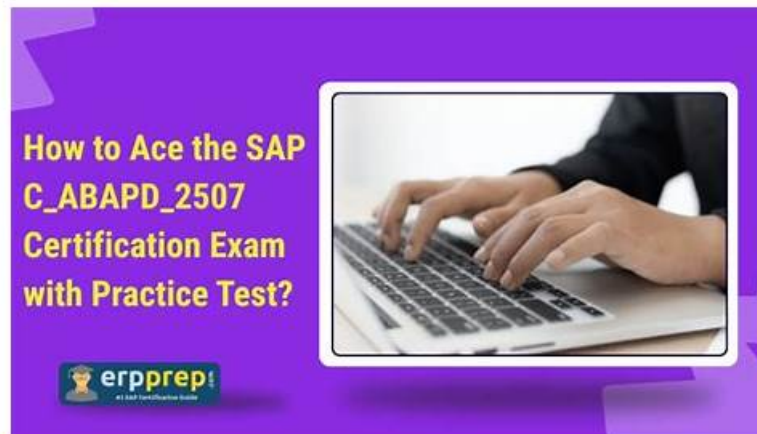


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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Using ABAP SQL, which select statement selects the mat field on line #17?

- A. SELECT mat FROM Material...
- B. SELECT mat FROM demo sales cds material ve...
- C. SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_so_i...
- **D. SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_cds_so_i ve...**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using ABAP SQL, the select statement that selects the mat field on line #17 is:

SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_cds_so_i ve...

This statement selects the mat field from the CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i ve, which is defined on line #1. The CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i ve is a projection view that projects the fields of the CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i, which is defined on line #2. The CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i is a join view that joins the fields of the database table demo_sales_so_i, which is defined on line #3, and the CDS view demo_sales_cds_material_ve, which is defined on line #4. The CDS view demo_sales_cds_material_ve is a value help view that provides value help for the material field of the database table demo_sales_so_i. The mat field is an alias for the material field of the database table demo_sales_so_i, which is defined on line #91. The other options are not valid because:

A . SELECT mat FROM Material... is not valid because Material is not a valid data source in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Material.

C . SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_so_i... is not valid because demo_sales_so_i is not a valid data source in the given code.

There is no CDS view named demo_sales_so_i, only a database table. To access a database table, the keyword TABLE must be used, such as SELECT mat FROM TABLE demo_sales_so_i...

D . SELECT mat FROM demo sales cds material ve... is not valid because demo sales cds material ve is not a valid data source in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named demo sales cds material ve. The correct name of the CDS view is demo_sales_cds_material_ve, with underscores instead of spaces.

NEW QUESTION # 45

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Behavior definition**
- **B. CDS view**
- C. Authentication rules
- D. Process definition

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the RAP model, a Business Object (BO) is composed of the following key parts:

* A CDS view, which defines the data model layer (entity structure, projections, associations).

* A Behavior Definition (BDEF), which defines the behavior layer - what operations can be performed (create, update, delete, validations, determinations).

Therefore:

* Option B and C are correct.

* Option A is incorrect because "Process definition" is not a RAP construct; process logic is handled via behavior implementation and determinations.

* Option D is incorrect because "Authentication rules" are managed externally (e.g., via IAM, authorizations), not inside the BO.

Reference: SAP Help 1, page 6 - RAP Architecture Overview and layers (Data Modeling and Behavior).

NEW QUESTION # 46

When defining a METHOD, which parameter type can only have 1 value?

- A. CHANGING
- **B. RETURNING**
- C. IMPORTING
- D. EXPORTING

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

In ABAP Object-Oriented Programming within ABAP Cloud, methods can define multiple parameters of type IMPORTING, EXPORTING, or CHANGING. However, for RETURNING parameters, only one value is permitted per method.

This restriction ensures that RAP BOs and ABAP Cloud classes expose methods with clear, unambiguous outputs, aligning with best practices of encapsulation and functional programming design.

* IMPORTING # multiple allowed

* EXPORTING # multiple allowed

* CHANGING # multiple allowed

* RETURNING # exactly one allowed

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Objects Programming Guide (Methods), ABAP Cloud Back-End Developer Documentation - Method Signature Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Given this code,

```
DATA(structure_variable) =
REDUCE structure_type(
INIT h_structure_variable TYPE structure_type
FOR row IN source_itab
NEXT
```

```
h_structure_variable-f1 += row-f1
```

```
h_structure_variable-f2 += row-f2 ).
```

Which of the following statements are correct? (Select 2 correct answers)

- **A. The REDUCE expression creates a loop over source_itab.**
- **B. Components of h_structure_variable will be copied to same-named components of structure_variable.**
- C. This REDUCE expression may produce a result of multiple rows.
- D. row is a predefined name and cannot be changed.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

* RAP and ABAP Cloud emphasize expression-based coding, and REDUCE is a key reduction expression. The code above defines an accumulator (h_structure_variable) and iterates over an internal table (source_itab) with FOR ... IN ..., so a loop over the source table is created (D). In each iteration, fields are accumulated and, when the expression finishes, the final accumulator value is returned and assigned to structure_variable. With compatible structured types, components are copied name-by-name (C).

* In ABAP Cloud, the language is explicitly described as "aligned and extended to support RAP ...

The application developer uses typed APIs ... and benefits from static code checks." This underpins the use of typed, expression-based constructs like REDUCE for safe, declarative logic.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which function call returns 0?

□

- A. find(val = 'find Found FOUND' sub = 'F' occ = -2)
- B. find(val = 'FIND Found found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 case = abap_true)
- C. find(val = 'find FOUND Found' sub = 'F' occ = -2 case = abap_false)
- **D. find(val = 'FIND FOUND Found' sub = 'F')**

Answer: D

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