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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72
You have a superclass super1 and a subclass sub1 of super1. Each class has an instance constructor and a static constructor. The first statement of your program creates an instance of sub1.
In which sequence will the constructors be executed?

- A. Instance constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1
- B. Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Instance constructor of sub1 # Class constructor of super1
- C. Instance constructor of super1 # Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of sub1
- D. Class constructor of super1 # Class constructor of sub1 # Instance constructor of super1 # Instance constructor of sub1

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:
Execution order when creating an instance of a subclass:
* Class constructor of the superclass (super1) executes first.
* Class constructor of the subclass (sub1) executes second.
* Then the instance constructor of the superclass (super1) executes.
* Finally, the instance constructor of the subclass (sub1) executes.
This sequence guarantees that both the static (class-level) and instance-level initializations of the superclass are complete before the subclass is constructed.
Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Objects Programming Guide - Class and Instance Constructor Execution Order.

NEW QUESTION # 73
In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. CDS view
- B. Behavior definition
- C. Process definition

- D. Authentication rules

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains two main parts: a CDS view and a behavior definition1.
A . CDS view: A CDS view is a data definition that defines the structure and the data source of a business object. A CDS view can consist of one or more entities that are linked by associations or compositions. An entity is a CDS view element that represents a node or a projection of a business object. An entity can have various annotations that define the metadata and the semantics of the business object2.
B . Behavior definition: A behavior definition is a source code artifact that defines the behavior and the validation rules of a business object. A behavior definition can specify the standard CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations, the draft handling, the authorization checks, and the side effects for a business object. A behavior definition can also define custom actions, validations, and determinations that implement the business logic of a business object3.
The following are not parts of a business object in RESTful Application Programming, because:
C . Authentication rules: Authentication rules are not part of a business object, but part of a service binding. A service binding is a configuration artifact that defines how a business object is exposed as an OData service. A service binding can specify the authentication method, the authorization scope, the protocol version, and the service options for the OData service4.
D . Process definition: Process definition is not part of a business object, but part of a workflow. A workflow is a business process that orchestrates the tasks and the events of a business object. A workflow can be defined using the Workflow Editor in the SAP Business Application Studio or the SAP Web IDE. A workflow can use the business object's APIs to trigger or consume events, execute actions, or read or update data5.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Given the following code which defines an SAP HANA database table in SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition:
You are a consultant and the client wants you to extend this SAP database table with a new field called "zz_countrycode" on line.
Which of the following is the correct response?

- A. The database table cannot be extended since it has not been extensibility enabled by SAP.
- B. The database table can be extended whether extensibility enabled or not if it is assigned to a software component of type "ABAP Cloud".
- C. The database table can be extended whether extensibility enabled or not if it is assigned to a software component of type "Standard ABAP".
- D. The database table can be extended once it has been extensibility enabled by the customer.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 75
You want to check the behavior of an ordinary class ZCL_ORDINARY with class LTCL_TEST. How do you specify LTCL_TEST as a test class?

- A. Create a parameter in the SETUP method of LTCL_TEST and set its value to "Test".
- B. Use the addition FOR TESTING: LTCL_TEST in the class declaration of ZCL_ORDINARY.
- C. Create LTCL_TEST in a special package that is reserved for test classes.
- D. Use the addition FOR TESTING in the class declaration of LTCL_TEST.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* ABAP Unit test classes are declared with the addition FOR TESTING in the class definition. RAP test guides also show the same ABAP Unit pattern for local test classes:
* CLASS ltcl_sc_r_agency DEFINITION FINAL FOR TESTING
* DURATION SHORT
* RISK LEVEL HARMLESS.
This is the canonical way to mark an ABAP class as a test class.

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which of the following ABAP SQL aggregate functions accept an ABAP SQL expression (e.g. f1 +f2) as input? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. sum()
- B. max()
- C. count(*)
- D. avg()

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 77
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