

# Valid C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Fee & Valid C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Questions

C_ABAPD_2507	
Number of Questions:	80
Question Types:	Multiple-choice and multiple-response
Duration:	180 minutes
Cut Score:	65%
Available Languages:	English (others may be available)

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

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

## SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

### NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following rules apply for dividing with ABAP SQL?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Numeric function div( numerator, denominator ) expects only integer input.
- B. Numeric function division( numerator, denominator, decimal places ) accepts decimal input.
- C. Numeric function division( numerator, denominator, decimal places ) accepts floating point input.
- D. The division operator "/" accepts floating point input.
- E. The division operator "/" accepts decimal input.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In ABAP SQL, the handling of arithmetic operations - especially division - is handled with care for data types and precision. Here's how each applies:

\* B. Numeric function division(numerator, denominator, decimal places) accepts decimal input This is correct. The division function is designed for decimal-based calculations, where precision control is needed via the third parameter (number of decimal places). It supports packed numbers (DEC).

\* C. Numeric function div(numerator, denominator) expects only integer input This is correct. The div function is an integer division operator, returning an integer result and only accepts integers as input types.

\* E. Numeric function division(numerator, denominator, decimal places) accepts floating point input This is correct. In addition to decimals, division() can also work with floating point types (FLTP), enabling flexible division where decimals are not sufficient.

\* A. The division operator "/" accepts decimal input This is incorrect in the context of ABAP SQL.

The / operator is not available as a built-in operator in Open SQL; arithmetic operations like this are not supported with native operators - only via functions.

\* D. The division operator "/" accepts floating point input Again, this is incorrect, as / is not valid syntax in ABAP SQL queries. Only built-in functions like div or division are supported in the CDS/Open SQL layer.

Reference: ABAP CDS Development Guide, section 2.2 - Built-in functions in ABAP SQL and CDS expressions for numerical calculations, specifically division() and div().

### NEW QUESTION # 74

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

- A. SELECT mat FROM demo\_sales\_cds material ve...
- B. SELECT mat FROM demo\_sales\_cds\_so\_i ve...
- C. SELECT mat FROM Material..
- D. SELECT mat FROM demo\_sales\_so\_i..

**Answer: B**

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 # 75

Which statement can you use to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table?

- A. Modify table
- B. Insert table
- C. Update table
- D. Append table

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The statement that can be used to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table is MODIFY table. The MODIFY table statement can be used to change the contents of one or more rows of an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a condition. The MODIFY table statement can also be used to change the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The MODIFY table statement can use the TRANSPORTING addition to specify which fields should be changed, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be changed.

The other statements are not suitable for changing the contents of a row of data in an internal table, as they have different purposes and effects. These statements are:

APPEND table: This statement can be used to add a new row of data to the end of an internal table, either by specifying a work area or an inline declaration. The APPEND table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only increases the number of rows by one.

INSERT table: This statement can be used to insert a new row of data into an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a sorted position. The INSERT table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only shifts them to make room for the new row. The INSERT table statement can also be used to insert a new row of data into a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an inline declaration.

UPDATE table: This statement can be used to update the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The UPDATE table statement can use the SET addition to specify which fields should be updated, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be updated. The UPDATE table statement does not affect the internal table, but only the corresponding database table.

### NEW QUESTION # 76

When you join two database tables, which of the following rules applies to the database fields you use in the join?

- A. They must be compared with an ON condition.
- B. They must have the same name, e.g. coll = coll.
- C. They must be the same position in their table, for example left\_table-coll = rigght\_table-coll.
- D. They must always have an alias name.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 77

In an Access Control Object, which clauses are used? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Crant (to identify the data source)
- B. Where (to specify the access conditions)
- C. Define role (to specify the role name)
- D. Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check)
- E. Revoke (to remove access to the data source)

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

An Access Control Object (ACO) is a CDS annotation that defines the access control rules for a CDS view entity. An ACO consists of one or more clauses that specify the role name, the data source, the access conditions, and the return code of the authority check<sup>12</sup>. Some of the clauses that are used in an ACO are:

Where (to specify the access conditions): This clause is used to define the logical expression that determines whether a user has access to the data source or not. The expression can use the fields of the data source, the parameters of the CDS view entity, or the predefined variables \$user and \$session. The expression can also use the functions check\_authorization and check\_role to perform additional authority checks<sup>12</sup>.

Define role (to specify the role name): This clause is used to assign a name to the role that is defined by the ACO. The role name must be unique within the namespace of the CDS view entity and must not contain any special characters. The role name can be used to reference the ACO in other annotations, such as @AccessControl.authorizationCheck or @AccessControl.grant<sup>12</sup>.

Revoke (to remove access to the data source): This clause is used to explicitly deny access to the data source for a user who meets the conditions of the where clause. The revoke clause overrides any grant clause that might grant access to the same user. The revoke clause can be used to implement the principle of least privilege or to enforce data segregation<sup>12</sup>.

You cannot do any of the following:

Grant (to identify the data source): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The grant clause is a separate annotation that is used to grant access to a CDS view entity or a data source for a user who has a specific role. The grant clause can reference an ACO by its role name to apply the access conditions defined by the ACO<sup>12</sup>.

Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The return code of the authority check is a predefined variable that is set by the system after performing the access control check. The return code can be used in the where clause of the ACO to specify different access conditions based on the outcome of the check<sup>12</sup>.

## NEW QUESTION # 78

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