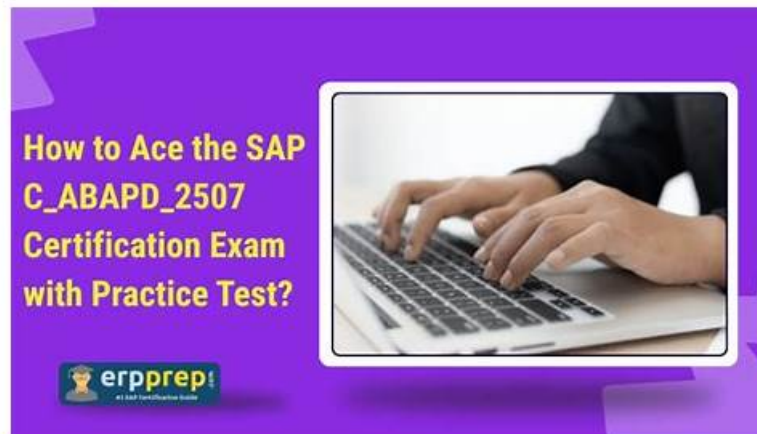


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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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.
Topic 2	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 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.
Topic 4	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 5	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.

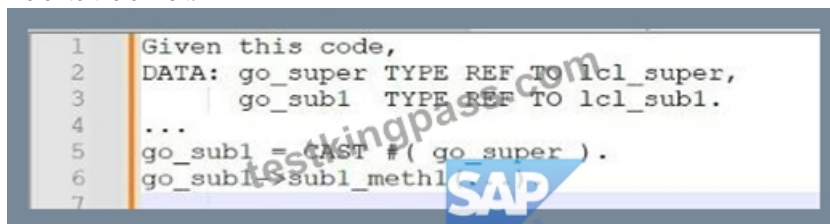
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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

Refer to the exhibit.



with which predicate condition can you ensure that the CAST will work?

- A. IS SUPPLIED
- **B. IS INSTANCE OF**
- C. IS BOUND
- D. IS NOT INITIAL

Answer: B

Explanation:

The predicate condition that can be used to ensure that the CAST will work is IS INSTANCE OF. The IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition checks whether the operand is an instance of the specified class or interface. This is useful when you want to perform a downcast, which is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type. A downcast can fail if the operand is not an instance of the target type, and this can cause a runtime error. Therefore, you can use the IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition to check whether the downcast is possible before using the CAST operator¹². For example:

The following code snippet uses the IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition to check whether the variable g_super is an instance of the class lcl_super. If it is, the CAST will work and the variable g_sub1 will be assigned the value of g_super.

DATA: g_super TYPE REF TO lcl_super, g_sub1 TYPE REF TO lcl_sub1. IF g_super IS INSTANCE OF lcl_super. g_sub1 = CAST #(g_super). g_sub1->method(...). ENDIF.

You cannot do any of the following:

IS SUPPLIED: The IS SUPPLIED predicate condition checks whether an optional parameter of a method or a function module has been supplied by the caller. This is useful when you want to handle different cases depending on whether the parameter has a value or not. However, this predicate condition has nothing to do with the CAST operator or the type of the operand¹².

IS NOT INITIAL: The IS NOT INITIAL predicate condition checks whether the operand has a non-initial value. This is useful when you want to check whether the operand has been assigned a value or not. However, this predicate condition does not guarantee that the CAST will work, because the operand may have a value but not be an instance of the target type¹².

IS BOUND: The IS BOUND predicate condition checks whether the operand is a bound reference variable. This is useful when you want to check whether the operand points to an existing object or not. However, this predicate condition does not guarantee that the CAST will work, because the operand may point to an object but not be an instance of the target type¹².

NEW QUESTION # 29

What are some characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables.
- **B. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.**
- C. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.

- D. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table.
- E. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Secondary keys are additional keys that can be defined for internal tables to optimize the access to the table using fields that are not part of the primary key. Secondary keys can be either sorted or hashed, depending on the table type and the uniqueness of the key. Secondary keys have the following characteristics1:

A . Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table. This means that when you use a READ TABLE or a LOOP AT statement to access an internal table, you have to specify the secondary key that you want to use with the USING KEY addition. For example, the following statement reads an internal table itab using a secondary key sec_key:

```
READ TABLE itab USING KEY sec_key INTO DATA(wa).
```

If you do not specify the secondary key, the system will use the primary key by default2.

B . Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table. This means that you can define more than one secondary key for an internal table, regardless of the table type. For example, the following statement defines an internal table itab with two secondary keys sec_key_1 and sec_key_2:

```
DATA itab TYPE SORTED TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE KEY sec_key_1 COMPONENTS field1 field2
sec_key_2 COMPONENTS field3 field4.
```

You can then choose which secondary key to use when you access the internal table1.

D . Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This means that you can define a sorted secondary key for an internal table that allows duplicate values for the key fields. A sorted secondary key maintains a predefined sorting order for the internal table, which is defined by the key fields in the order in which they are specified. For example, the following statement defines a sorted secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that sorts the table by field1 in ascending order and field2 in descending order:

```
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE SORTED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1
ASCENDING field2 DESCENDING.
```

You can then access the internal table using the sorted secondary key with a binary search algorithm, which is faster than a linear search3.

The following are not characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables, because:

C . Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This is false because hashed secondary keys must be unique. This means that you can only define a hashed secondary key for an internal table that does not allow duplicate values for the key fields. A hashed secondary key does not have a predefined sorting order for the internal table, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the table rows. For example, the following statement defines a hashed secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that hashes the table by field1 and field2:

```
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH UNIQUE HASHED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 field2.
```

You can then access the internal table using the hashed secondary key with a direct access algorithm, which is very fast.

E . Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables. This is false because secondary keys can be created for any kind of internal table, such as standard tables, sorted tables, and hashed tables. However, the type of the secondary key depends on the type of the internal table. For example, a standard table can have sorted or hashed secondary keys, a sorted table can have sorted secondary keys, and a hashed table can have hashed secondary keys1.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following are personas under the SAP S/4HANA Cloud Extensibility Framework?

(Select 2 correct answers)

- A. Workflow Administrator
- B. Report Writer
- C. Business Expert
- D. Citizen Developer

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

SAP S/4HANA Cloud Extensibility Framework defines personas for extension activities:

* Business Experts # implement extensions with business knowledge (using in-app extensibility).

* Citizen Developers # build extensions with low-code/no-code tools.

Report Writer and Workflow Administrator are roles, but not part of extensibility personas.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Cloud Extensibility Guide - Personas in SAP S/4HANA Cloud.

NEW QUESTION # 31

While debugging an ABAP program, you want the program to stop whenever the value of a variable change. Which of the following do you use?

- A. Exception
- B. breakpoint Watchpoint
- C. Conditional breakpoint

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 32

In the assignment, data (gv_result) = 1/8. what will be the data type of gv_result?

- A. TYPE P DECIMALS 3
- B. OTYPE I
- C. TYPE DEFLOAT 16
- D. TYPE P DECIMALS 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data type of gv_result in the assignment data (gv_result) = 1/8 will be TYPE DECFLOAT 16. This is because the assignment operator (=) in ABAP performs an implicit type conversion from the source type to the target type, according to the following rules¹²:

If the target type is specified explicitly, the source value is converted to the target type.

If the target type is not specified explicitly, the source type is used as the target type, unless the source type is a literal or an expression, in which case the target type is determined by the following priority order: DECFLOAT34, DECFLOAT16, P, F, I, C, N, X, STRING, XSTRING.

In this case, the target type is not specified explicitly, and the source type is an expression (1/8). Therefore, the target type is determined by the priority order, and the first matching type is DECFLOAT16, which is a decimal floating point type with 16 digits of precision¹².

NEW QUESTION # 33

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