

SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Dumps - Pass Exam With Ease [2026]



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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 61

You have a superclass superl and a subclass subl of superl. Each class has an instance constructor and a static constructor. The first statement of your program creates an instance of subl. In which sequence will the constructors be executed?

Instance constructor of subl

Instance constructor of super

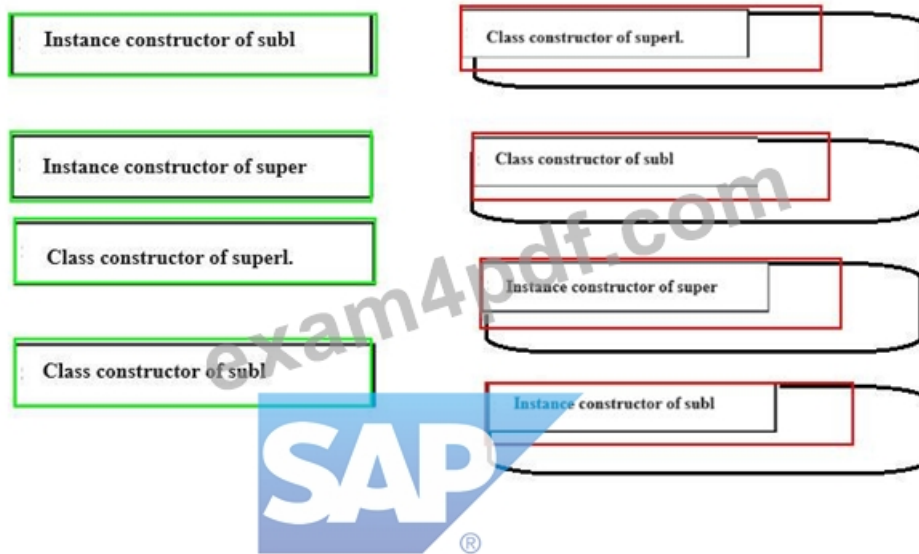
Class constructor of superl.

Class constructor of subl



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 62

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1  Given this code,  
2  DATA: go_super TYPE REF TO lcl_super,  
3         go_subl  TYPE REF TO lcl_subl.  
4  ...  
5  go_subl = CAST #( go_super ).  
6  go_subl->subl_meth1(...).  
7
```

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

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

Answer: D

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_subl will be assigned the value of g_super.

DATA: g_super TYPE REF TO lcl_super, g_subl TYPE REF TO lcl_subl. IF g_super IS INSTANCE OF lcl_super. g_subl = CAST #(g_super). g_subl->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 # 63

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

- A. OTYPE I
- B. TYPE P DECIMALS 3
- C. TYPE DECFLOAT 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 # 64

In ABAP SQL, which of the following retrieves the association field _Airline-Name of a CDS view?

- A. " _Airline Name
- B. \ _Airline-Name
- C. / _Airline Name
- D. @_Airline-Name

Answer: D

Explanation:

In ABAP SQL, the syntax to retrieve the association field of a CDS view is to use the @ sign followed by the association name and the field name, separated by a period sign (.). For example, to retrieve the association field _Airline-Name of a CDS view, the syntax is @_Airline.Name. This syntax allows the access to the fields of the target data source of the association without explicitly joining the data sources¹. The other options are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols or formats to access the association field.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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