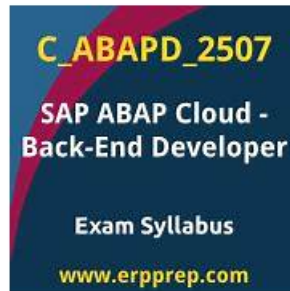


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SAP C-ABAPD-2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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ABAP Cloud

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following results in faster access to internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- B. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- C. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- D. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- E. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

The access to internal tables can be optimized by using the appropriate table type and specifying the table key. The table key is a set of fields that uniquely identifies a row in the table and determines the sorting order of the table. The table key can be either the primary key or a secondary key. The primary key is defined by the table type and the table definition, while the secondary key is defined by the user using the KEY statement1.

The following results in faster access to internal tables:

B . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps2.

D . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, meaning that some of the fields of the primary key can be omitted, as long as they are the rightmost fields and there are no gaps between the specified fields.

E . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order.

The following do not result in faster access to internal tables, because:

A . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps. If the primary key is specified partially from the left without gaps, the system cannot use the binary search algorithm and has to perform a linear search, which is slower2.

C . In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A standard internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a sequential storage and access of the rows. The primary key of a standard internal table is the standard key, which consists of all the fields of the table row in the order in which they are defined. A standard internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is slower than the access using the table index, because the system has to perform a linear search to find the row. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, but this does not improve the access speed, because the system still has to perform a linear search.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Refer to the exhibit.

What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.
- B. "param1" and "param2" are predefined names.
- C. "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "param1" and "param2" are this structure.
- D. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The code snippet in the image is an example of using the RAISE EXCEPTION statement to raise a class-based exception and create a corresponding exception object. The code snippet also uses the EXPORTING addition to pass parameters to the instance constructor of the exception class12. Some of the valid statements about the code snippet are:

The code creates an exception object and raises an exception: This is true. The RAISE EXCEPTION statement raises the exception linked to the exception class zcxl and generates a corresponding exception object. The exception object contains the information about the exception, such as the message, the source position, and the previous exception12.

"previous" expects the reference to a previous exception: This is true. The previous parameter is a predefined parameter of the instance constructor of the exception class cx_root, which is the root class of all class-based exceptions. The previous parameter expects the reference to a previous exception object that was caught during exception handling. The previous parameter can be used to chain multiple exceptions and preserve the original cause of the exception12.

You cannot do any of the following:

"zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "param1" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcxl is not a dictionary structure, but a user-defined exception class that inherits from the predefined exception class cx_static_check. param1 and param2 are not components of this structure, but input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception12.

"param1" and "param2" are predefined names: This is false. param1 and param2 are not predefined names, but user-defined names that can be chosen arbitrarily. However, they must match the names of the input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The names of the input parameters can be declared in the interface of the exception class using the RAISING addition12.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What are some features of the current ABAP programming language? (Select 2)

- A. A data object's type can change at runtime.
- B. Keywords are case-sensitive.
- C. It has built-in database access.
- D. The code is expression-based.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

* ABAP for Cloud Development emphasizes expression-oriented, typed programming with strong static checks (e.g., constructor/operators, REDUCE, COND, etc.), which is the modern ABAP style used in RAP.

* ABAP integrates built-in database access tightly via CDS and Open SQL; CDS entities are the building blocks and govern data access that the runtime executes via the SQL view.

* (A) is false (ABAP is statically typed). (B) is false (ABAP keywords are not case-sensitive).

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following are reasons to use the side-by-side extensibility pattern? (3 correct)

- A. An extension implements reactive (event-based) process extensions
- B. An extension runs in the same logical unit of work (LUW) as an SAP S/4HANA application
- C. An extension is managed independently from SAP S/4HANA
- D. An extension enhances an existing SAP Fiori UI
- E. An extension uses its own data model with occasional consumption of data in SAP S/4HANA

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

- * Decoupled/independent management (A): RAP and ABAP Cloud allow extension providers to develop and expose their own services based on released interfaces-reflecting independent lifecycle and management, typical of side-by-side.
- * Own data model with occasional consumption (B): The platform supports consuming remote services and exposing APIs-patterns consistent with side-by-side extensions that keep their own data model and integrate when needed.
- * Event-based/reactive (C): RAP natively supports an event-driven architecture with asynchronous, decoupled communication-ideal for side-by-side process extensions reacting to business events.
- * Not same LUW (D is wrong): Remote communication is asynchronous and keeps LUWs separate- indicative of side-by-side, not in-app (same-stack) processing.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following are ABAP Cloud Development Model rules?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Build ABAP reports with either ABAP List Viewer (ALV) or SAP Fiori.
- **B. Reverse modifications when a suitable public SAP API becomes available.**
- C. Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services.
- **D. Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code is stable, reliable, and compatible with the SAP solutions and the cloud operations. Public SAP APIs and SAP extension points are the only allowed interfaces and objects to access the SAP platform and the SAP applications. They are documented, tested, and supported by SAP. They also guarantee the lifecycle stability and the upgradeability of the ABAP Cloud code¹.

Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code follows the state-of-the-art development paradigm for building cloud-ready business services. The ABAP RESTful application programming model (RAP) is a framework that provides a consistent end-to-end programming model for creating, reading, updating, and deleting (CRUD) business data. RAP also supports draft handling, authorization checks, side effects, validations, and custom actions. RAP exposes the business services as OData services that can be consumed by SAP Fiori apps or other clients².

NEW QUESTION # 26

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