

C_ABAPD_2507 Praxisprüfung, C_ABAPD_2507 Fragen Antworten



BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der It-Pruefung C_ABAPD_2507 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter:
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Sie brauchen nicht so viel Geld und Zeit, nur ungefähr 30 Stunden spezielle Ausbildung, dann können Sie ganz einfach die SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmalig bestehen. It-Pruefung bietet Ihnen die Prüfungsthemen, deren Ähnlichkeit mit den realen Prüfungsübungen sehr groß ist.

SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.

>> C_ABAPD_2507 Praxisprüfung <<

Sie können so einfach wie möglich - C_ABAPD_2507 bestehen!

Wollen Sie durch die SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Zertifizierungsprüfung Ihre Position in der heutigen konkurrenzfähigen IT-Branche und Ihre beruflichen Fähigkeiten verstärken? Dann müssen Sie mit breiten fachlichen Kenntnissen ausgerüstet sein. Und es ist nicht so einfach, die SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Vielleicht ist die SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Zertifizierungsprüfung ein Sprungbrett, um im IT-Bereich befördert zu werden. Aber man braucht doch nicht, sich mit so viel Zeit und Energie für die Prüfung verwenden. Sie können unsere It-Pruefung Produkte wählen, die speziellen Schulungsunterlagen für die IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen bieten.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud

C_ABAPD_2507 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q74-Q79):

74. Frage

Which function call produces the string 'LORE IPSUM FACTUM'?

- A. `condense to_upper('LoreIpsumFactum'))`
- B. `to_mixed(val = 'Lore IpsumFactum' sep=`
- C. `to_upper(condense('Lore IpsumFactum'))`
- D. `from_mixed(val = 'LoreIpsumFactum' sep=`

Antwort: C

75. Frage

After you created a database table in the RESTful Application Programming model, what do you create next?

- A. A data model view
- B. A projection view
- C. A metadata extension
- D. A service definition

Antwort: B

Begründung:

After you created a database table in the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP), the next step is to create a projection view on the database table. A projection view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A projection view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, but it cannot change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are inherited from the data sources or the behaviour definitions of the business objects¹². For example:

The following code snippet defines a projection view `ZI_AGENCY` on the database table `/DMO/AGENCY`:

```
define view ZI_AGENCY as select from /dmo/agency { key agency_id, agency_name, street, city, region, postal_code, country, phone_number, url }
```

The projection view is used to expose the data of the database table to the service definition, which is the next step in the RAP. The service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable¹². For example:

The following code snippet defines a service definition `ZI_AGENCY_SRV` that exposes the projection view `ZI_AGENCY` as an OData service:

```
define service ZI_AGENCY_SRV { expose ZI_AGENCY as Agency; }
```

You cannot do any of the following:

A . A metadata extension: A metadata extension is a CDS artefact that defines additional annotations for a CDS entity, such as a business object, a service, or a projection view. A metadata extension can specify the properties of the fields of a CDS entity for UI or analytical purposes, such as whether they are visible, editable, or hidden. However, a metadata extension is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it is not required to expose the data of the database table to the service definition. A metadata extension can be created later to customize the UI or analytical application that uses the service¹².

C . A data model view: A data model view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A data model view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, and it can also change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are defined by the annotations or the behaviour definitions of the data model view. A data model view is used to define the data model of a business object, which is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. However, a data model view is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it is not required to expose the data of the database table to the service definition. A data model view can be created later to define a business object that uses the database table as a data source¹².

D . A service definition: A service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable. However, a service definition is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it requires a projection view or a data model view to expose the data of the database table. A service definition can be created after creating a projection view or a data model view on the database table¹².

76. Frage

Which of the following integration frameworks have been released for ABAP cloud development? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. OData services
- B. SOAP consumption
- C. Business Add-ins (BADls)
- D. CDS Views
- E. Business Events

Antwort: A,B,E

Begründung:

The following are the integration frameworks that have been released for ABAP cloud development:

SOAP consumption: This framework allows you to consume SOAP web services from ABAP cloud applications. You can use the ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse to create a service consumption model based on a WSDL file or URL. The service consumption model generates the required ABAP artifacts, such as proxy classes, data types, and constants, to access the web service. You can then use the proxy classes to call the web service operations from your ABAP code.¹

Business Events: This framework allows you to publish and subscribe to business events from ABAP cloud applications. Business events are messages that represent a change in the state of a business object or process. You can use the ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse to create a business event definition based on a CDS view entity or a projection view. The business event definition specifies the event key, the event payload, and the event metadata. You can then use the ABAP Messaging Channel (AMC) framework to publish and subscribe to business events using the AMC API.²

OData services: This framework allows you to expose and consume OData services from ABAP cloud applications. OData is a standardized protocol for creating and consuming RESTful APIs. You can use the ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model (RAP) to create OData services based on CDS view entities or projection views. The RAP framework generates the required OData metadata and runtime artifacts, such as service definitions, service bindings, and service implementations. You can then use the SAP Gateway framework to register and activate your OData services. You can also use the ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse to consume OData services from other sources using the service consumption model.³

The other integration frameworks are not released for ABAP cloud development, as they are either not supported or not recommended for cloud scenarios. These frameworks are:

CDS Views: CDS views are not an integration framework, but a data modeling framework. CDS views are used to define data models based on database tables or other CDS view entities. CDS views can have associations, aggregations, filters, parameters, and annotations. CDS views can also be used as the basis for other integration frameworks, such as OData services or business events.⁴

Business Add-ins (BADls): BADls are not supported for ABAP cloud development, as they are part of the classic ABAP enhancement framework. BADls are used to implement custom logic in predefined enhancement spots in the standard SAP code. BADls are not compatible with the cloud strategy and the clean core paradigm, as they modify the SAP code and can cause upgrade and maintenance issues. For ABAP cloud development, SAP recommends using the key user extensibility tools or the side-by-side extensibility approach instead of BADls.

77. Frage

Which function call returns 0?

- A. `find_any_of(val = 'ABAP ABAP abap' sub = 'AB')`
- B. `Count(val - 'ABAP ABAP abap' sub - 'AB')`
- C. `Count_any_of(val - 'ABAP ABAP abap' sub "AB")`
- D. `find_any_not_of(val 'ABAP ABAP abap' sub = 'AB')`

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The function `find_any_not_of` returns the position of the first character in the string `val` that is not contained in the string `sub`. If no such character is found, the function returns 0. In this case, the string `val` contains only the characters A, B, and a, which are all contained in the string `sub`, so the function returns 0. The other functions return positive values, as follows:

`Count_any_of` returns the number of occurrences of any character in the string `sub` within the string `val`. In this case, it returns 8, since there are 8 A's and B's in `val`.

`Count` returns the number of occurrences of the string `sub` within the string `val`. In this case, it returns 2, since there are 2 AB's in `val`.

`find_any_of` returns the position of the first character in the string `val` that is contained in the string `sub`. In this case, it returns 1, since the first character A is in `sub`. Reference: String Functions - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Examples of String Functions - ABAP Keyword Documentation

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