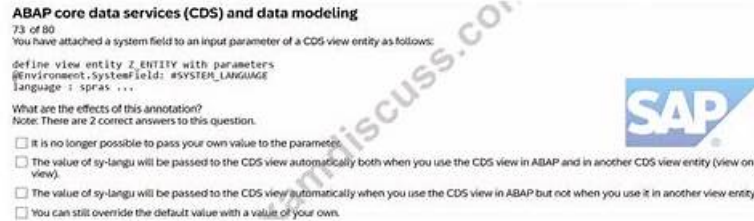


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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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	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 (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which internal table type allows unique and non-unique keys?

- A. Hashed
- B. Standard
- C. Sorted

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

- * Sorted tables can be declared with unique keys (ensuring no duplicates) or with non-unique keys (allowing duplicates).
- * Hashed tables only allow unique keys.
- * Standard tables allow non-unique keys only.

Thus, sorted internal tables are the only type that can be configured with both unique and non-unique keys.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Dictionary and ABAP Cloud Programming Guide - Internal Table Types.

NEW QUESTION # 62

What are some features of ABAP SQL?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is integrated in the ABAP programming language.
- B. It is first processed by the Database Interface.
- C. It is directly executed on the HANA database.
- D. It is only valid on the HANA database.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ABAP SQL (also known as Open SQL):

- * Is fully integrated in the ABAP language and supports embedded use with host variables, making Option B correct.
- * Is first processed by the ABAP Database Interface, which translates Open SQL into the database-specific native SQL. Hence, Option A is also correct.
- * Option C is incorrect because ABAP SQL is not directly executed on HANA or any database; it is interpreted and adapted by the ABAP layer.
- * Option D is incorrect because ABAP SQL is not restricted to HANA; it is database-agnostic and works across different supported DBs.

Reference: ABAP CDS Development User Guide, section 2.2 - ABAP SQL processing and database abstraction concepts.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Setting a field to read-only in which object would make the field read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model?

- A. Behaviour definition
- B. Projection view
- C. Service definition
- D. Metadata extension

Answer: A

Explanation:

The object that can be used to set a field to read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP) is the behaviour definition. The behaviour definition is a CDS artefact that defines the business logic and the UI behaviour of a business object. A business object is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. The behaviour definition can specify the properties of the fields of a business object, such as whether they are mandatory, read-only, or transient. These properties are valid for all applications that use the business object, such as transactional, analytical, or draft-enabled apps¹². For example:

The following code snippet defines a behaviour definition for a business object ZI_PB_APPLICATION. It sets the field APPLICATION to read-only for all applications that use this business object:

```
define behavior for ZI_PB_APPLICATION { field ( read only ) APPLICATION; ... }
```

You cannot do any of the following:

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, these properties are only valid for the specific service that uses the business object, not for all applications that use the business object¹².

C . Projection view: 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.

D . 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, these properties are only valid for the specific UI or analytical application that uses the metadata extension, not for all applications that use the CDS entity¹².

NEW QUESTION # 64

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 65

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Process definition
- B. Authentication rules
- **C. Behavior definition**
- **D. CDS view**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the RAP model, a Business Object (BO) is composed of the following key parts:

* A CDS view, which defines the data model layer (entity structure, projections, associations).

* A Behavior Definition (BDEF), which defines the behavior layer - what operations can be performed (create, update, delete,

Therefore:

* Option A is incorrect because "Process definition" is not a RAP construct; process logic is handled via behavior implementation and determinations.

Reference: SAP Help 1, page 6 - RAP Architecture Overview and layers (Data Modeling and Behavior).

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