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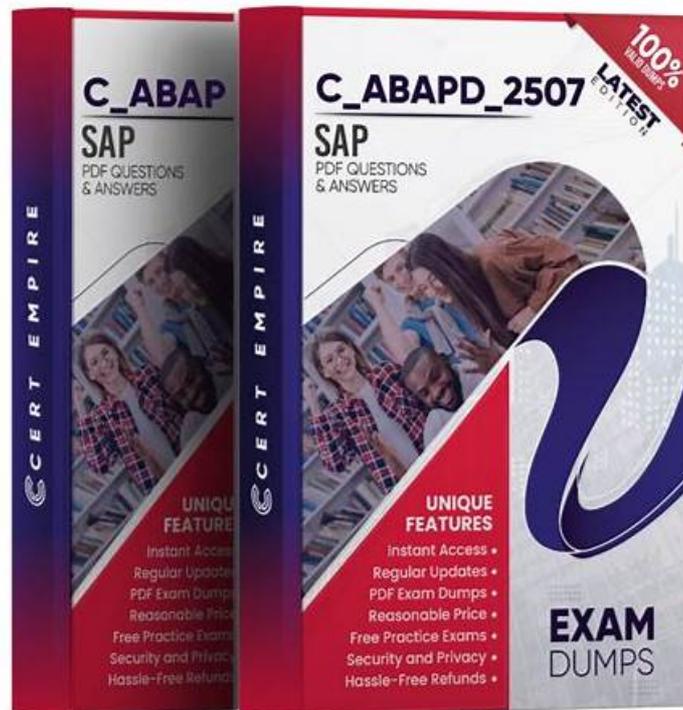
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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
In ABAP SQL, which of the following retneves the association field _Airline-Name of a CDS view?

- A. /_Anine-Name
- B. \ Airnline-Name
- C. *_Airline-Name
- D. @_Airline-Name

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 50
Given this code,
DATA(structure_variable) REDUCE structure_type (
INIT
h_structure_variable TYPE structur e_type
FOR row IN source_itab
NEXT
h_structure_variable-f1 += row-f1
h_structure_variable-f2+= row-f2
which of the following statements are correct? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. This REDUCE expression may produce a result of multiple rows.
- B. The REDUCE expression creates a loop over source_itab.
- C. row is a predefined name and cannot be changed.
- D. Components of h_structuree_variable will be copied to same-named components of structure_variable.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 51

What RESTful Application Programming feature is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key?

- A. Validation
- B. Determination
- C. Action

Answer: B

Explanation:
The RESTful Application Programming feature that is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key is determination. A determination is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such as create, update, delete, or activate. A determination can be used to calculate or derive values for certain fields, such as semantic keys, based on other fields or external sources. A determination can also be used to check the uniqueness of a semantic key by comparing it with the existing values in the database or the transaction buffer. A determination can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A determination can be defined using the DETERMINE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A determination can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.determination annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the determination12 The other RESTful Application Programming features are not used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key, but have different purposes and effects. These features are:
Validation: A validation is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such as create, update, delete, or activate. A validation can be used to check the consistency and correctness of the data, such as mandatory fields, data types, value ranges, or business rules. A validation can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A validation can be defined using the VALIDATE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A validation can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.validation annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the validation12 Action: An action is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed explicitly by the user or the application. An action can be used to perform a specific business operation, such as creating, updating, deleting, or activating an entity instance, or triggering a workflow or a notification. An action can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. An action can be defined using the ACTION clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. An action can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.action annotation to specify the name, the description, the parameters, and the visibility of the action12

NEW QUESTION # 52
For the assignment, gv_target = gv_source.
which of the following data declarations will always work without truncation or rounding? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. DATA gv_source TYPE d. to DATA gv_target TYPE string.
- B. DATA gv_source TYPE p LENGTH 8 DECIMALS 3. to DATA gv_target TYPE p LENGTH 16 DECIMALS 2.
- C. DATA gv_source TYPE string, to DATA gv_target TYPE c.
- D. DATA gv_source TYPE c. to DATA gv_target TYPE string.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The data declarations that will always work without truncation or rounding for the assignment gv_target = gv_source are B and C. This is because the target data type string is a variable-length character type that can hold any character string, including those of data types c (fixed-length character) and d (date). The assignment of a character or date value to a string variable will not cause any loss of information or precision, as the string variable will adjust its length to match the source value12.
You cannot do any of the following:
A . DATA gv_source TYPE string, to DATA gv_target TYPE c.: This data declaration may cause truncation for the assignment gv_target = gv_source. This is because the target data type c is a fixed-length character type that has a predefined length. If the source value of type string is longer than the target length of type c, the source value will be truncated on the right to fit the target length12.
D . DATA gv_source TYPE p LENGTH 8 DECIMALS 3. to DATA gv_target TYPE p LENGTH 16 DECIMALS 2.: This data declaration may cause rounding for the assignment gv_target = gv_source. This is because the target data type p is a packed decimal type that has a predefined length and number of decimal places. If the source value of type p has more decimal places than the target type p, the source value will be rounded to the target number of decimal places12.

NEW QUESTION # 53
To give authorization to users, in which order are the artifacts used?

- A. 1) The IAM app uses the Business User. 2) The Business User uses the Business Catalog. 3) The Business Catalog uses the Business Role. 4) The Business Role uses the Authorization Object.
- B. 1) The IAM app uses the Business Catalog. 2) The Business Catalog uses the Business Role. 3) The Business Role uses the Business User. 4) The Business User uses the Authorization Object.
- C. 1) The IAM app uses the Authorization Object. 2) The Business Catalog uses the IAM app. 3) The Business Role uses the Business Catalog. 4) The Business User uses the Business Role.
- D. 1) The IAM app uses the Business Role. 2) The Business Role uses the Authorization Object. 3) The Authorization Object uses the Business Catalog. 4) The Business User uses the Authorization Object.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* In RAP/ABAP Cloud, authorization objects define authorizations for roles and are invoked from CDS (read) and behavior (modify). This ties app operations to authorization objects and roles administered in IAM.
* RAP services are exposed for Fiori apps via service bindings; the resulting Fiori app uses the service and its enforcement (which includes the authorization objects configured for roles). Putting it together for S/4HANA Cloud IAM: Apps carry/trigger checks based on authorization objects; Business Catalogs collect apps; Business Roles collect catalogs; Business Users are assigned roles. This aligns with the ABAP Cloud guidance that authorizations are grouped into roles and checked against authorization objects during access.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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