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SAP C_ABAPD_2507 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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 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 (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

- A. Standard
- B. Hashed
- 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 # 51

Exhibit:

With `Idl_super` being superclass for `Idl_sub1` and `Idl_sub2` and with methods `sub1_meth1` and `sub2_meth1` being subclass-specific methods of `Idl_sub1` or `Idl_sub2`, respectively. What will happen when executing these casts? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. `go_sub1 = CAST #(go_super)`, will not work
- B. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)`, will not work. `] go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...)`, will work
- C. `go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...)* w'll work.`
- D. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)`, will work. `go_sub1 CAST #(go_super)`, will work

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is correct. `go_sub1 = CAST #(go_super)` will not work. This is because `go_sub1` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub1`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub1`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub1`, but this is not possible, as `go_super` is not pointing to an instance of `cl_sub1`, but to an instance of `cl_super`. Therefore, the CAST operator will raise an exception `CX_SY_MOVE_CAST_ERROR` at runtime. B: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)` will work. `go_sub1 = CAST #(go_super)` will not work. This is because `go_sub2` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub2`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub2`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub2`, and this is possible, as `go_super` is pointing to an instance of `cl_sub2`, which is a subclass of `cl_super`. Therefore, the CAST operator will assign the reference of `go_super` to `go_sub2` without raising an exception. However, the CAST operator will not work for `go_sub1`, as explained in statement A. C: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)` will work. `go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...)` will not work. This is because `go_sub2` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub2`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub2`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an

upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from go_super to go_sub2, and this is possible, as go_super is pointing to an instance of cl_sub2, which is a subclass of cl_super. Therefore, the CAST operator will assign the reference of go_super to go_sub2 without raising an exception. However, the method call go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...) will not work, as sub2_meth1 is a subclass-specific method of cl_sub2, which is not inherited by cl_super. Therefore, the method call will raise an exception CX_SY_DYN_CALL_ILLEGAL_METHOD at runtime.¹²³ D: This statement is correct. go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...) will work. This is because go_sub1 is a data object of type REF TO cl_sub1, which is a reference to the subclass cl_sub1. sub1_meth1 is a subclass-specific method of cl_sub1, which is not inherited by cl_super. Therefore, the method call go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...) will work, as go_sub1 is pointing to an instance of cl_sub1, which has the method sub1_meth1.¹²³

NEW QUESTION # 52

Given this code,

```
INTERFACE if1.
  METHODS m1.
ENDINTERFACE.
```

```
CLASS c11 DEFINITION.
  PUBLIC SECTION.
    INTERFACES if1.
    METHODS m2.
ENDCLASS.
```

```
...
* in a method of another class
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.
DATA go_c11 TYPE REF TO c11.
go_c11 = NEW #( ... ).
go_if1 = go_c11.
```

```
CLASS c11 DEFINITION.
  PUBLIC SECTION.
  INTERFACES if1.
  METHODS m2.
ENDCLASS.
```

```
...
* in a method of another class
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.
DATA go_c11 TYPE REF TO c11.
go_c11 = NEW #( ... ).
go_if1 = go_c11.
```

What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. go_if1 may call method m2 with go_if->m2(...).
- B. Instead of go_c11 = NEW #(...) you could use go_if1 = NEW #(...).
- C. go_c11 may call method m1 with go_c11->if1~m1(...).
- D. go_if1 may call method m1 with go_if1->m1(...).
- E. Instead of go_c11 = NEW #(...) you could use go_if1 = NEW c11(...).

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 53

In a booking record, how can you calculate the difference in days between the order date (type D) and the flight date (type D) of a

flight?

- A. $\text{data}(\text{gv_diff_days}) = \text{gs_booking-flight_date} - \text{gs_booking-order_date}.$
- B. $\text{data}(\text{gv_diff_days}) = \text{gs_booking-order_date} - \text{gs_booking-flight_date}.$
- C. $\text{data}(\text{gv_diff_days}) = \text{conv d}(\text{gs_booking-flight_date} - \text{gs_booking-order_date}).$
- D. $\text{data}(\text{gv_diff_days}) = \text{conv d}(\text{gs_booking-order_date} - \text{gs_booking-flight_date}).$

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In ABAP, when calculating the difference between two date fields (type DATS), the result is directly a type i (integer) representing the difference in days.

* Statement B is correct:

* $\text{data}(\text{gv_diff_days}) = \text{gs_booking-flight_date} - \text{gs_booking-order_date}.$

This directly subtracts two DATS fields, resulting in an integer value for the number of days difference. No conversion is necessary.

* Statements A and D are incorrect because the $\text{conv d}(\dots)$ attempts to convert the result back to a DATS type, which is invalid since the result is an integer (number of days), not a date.

* Statement C is syntactically correct but would produce the negative of the desired value (flight date - order date). It is semantically incorrect for the use case.

This approach is consistent with ABAP for Cloud Development, which requires explicit typing, and ABAP language version strict mode, where automatic type inference is restricted.

Reference: ABAP Language Documentation - DATS arithmetic and date operations section; consistent with ABAP Cloud version restrictions.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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: A

NEW QUESTION # 55

.....

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