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QUESTION 1

What is Representational State Transfer (REST)?

A. An architectural style

B. A description language for APIs

C. A message protocol

D. An application protocol

Correct Answer: A

Representational State Transfer (REST) is an architectural style for designing web services that are based on the stateless exchange of resources. REST uses uniform and predefined methods, such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE, to manipulate resources identified by URIs. REST also supports different formats for data representation, such as XML, JSON, or plain text. References: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

QUESTION 2

You want to implement a synchronous call to a remote HTTP API as an integration flow component. Which adapter can you use?

A. OData

B. Mail

C. AMQP

D. SFTP

Correct Answer: A

You can use an OData adapter to implement a synchronous call to a remote HTTP API as an integration flow component. An OData adapter allows you to send and receive messages using the OData protocol. OData stands for Open Data Protocol and is a standard for exposing and consuming data over HTTP or HTTPS. You can use an OData adapter to communicate with OData services that support CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on resources. References: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

QUESTION 3

What must you do to find out which entity sets are available in the OData V2.0 interface?

A. Retrieve the service document from the interface.

B. Retrieve the metadata document form the interface.

C. Contact the OData interface manufacturer

D. Search in the Global Directory of all available OData interfaces.

Correct Answer: B

To find out which entity sets are available in the OData V2.0 interface, you must retrieve the metadata document from the interface. The metadata document is an XML document that describes the data model of the OData service, including the entity types, entity sets, associations, functions, and actions. The metadata document can be accessed by appending $metadata to the service root URL of the OData service. For example, if the service root URL is https://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc/, then the metadata document URL is https://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc/$metadata. The metadata document can be used to discover the structure and capabilities of the OData service and to generate client code or proxies. References: Overview (OData Version 2.0) | OData - The Best Way to REST, OData API v2 Reference | SAP Help Portal

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QUESTION 4

You have set up a basic authentication policy, but the API proxy returns an HTTP status of 401.What could be a reason?

A. In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type="postFlow"

B. In the AssignMessage policy, the Assign To tag has the type="response"

C. In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type="request"

D. In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type="preflow"

Correct Answer: B

A possible reason why the API proxy returns an HTTP status of 401 after setting up a basic authentication policy is that in the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type="response". This means that the basic authentication value is assigned to the response header instead of the request header. This will cause an authentication failure when calling the backend server or service that requires basic authentication. To fix this issue, you should change the type attribute of the AssignTo tag to type="request". This will ensure that the basic authentication value is assigned to the request header before sending it to the target endpoint. References: Basic Authentication | SAP Help Portal, Assign Message Policy | SAP Help Portal

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QUESTION 5

What do you use in an integration flow to handle unexpected errors?

A. Status code checks

B. Exception handler integration flow elements

C. Try-catch subprocesses

D. Exception-handling subprocesses

Correct Answer: D

You use exception-handling subprocesses in an integration flow to handle unexpected errors. Exception-handling subprocesses are special types of subprocesses that are triggered when an error occurs in the main process or another subprocess. You can define custom actions and logic to handle different types of errors using exception- handling

subprocesses. References: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

QUESTION 6

What kind of editor can you use to manipulate integration flows?

A. Code editor

B. Graphical editor

C. Command-line editor

Correct Answer: B

To manipulate integration flows, you can use a graphical editor that is provided by SAP Integration Suite. The graphical editor allows you to visualize and edit your integration flows using a drag-and-drop interface. It also provides a palette of icons that represent different integration components and actions, such as senders, receivers, routers, mappers, transformers, and so on. You can use the graphical editor to design and configure complex integration scenarios in a user-friendly way. References: Overview of Integration Flow Editor | SAP Help Portal, Design and Deploy Your First Integration Flow | SAP Tutorials

QUESTION 7

Which SAP Cloud Integration process event allows you to run integration flows directly after deployment?

A. Content Modifier

B. Router

C. Message Digest

D. Timer

Correct Answer: D

A Timer event allows you to run integration flows directly after deployment. A Timer event is triggered by a predefined schedule or interval, such as every hour, every day, or every month. You can use a Timer event to initiate an integration process based on a time-based condition. References: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

QUESTION 8

Which functionalities are used by OData?

A. HTTP. AtomPub, and JSON

B. TCP. AtomPub, and JSON

C. SOAP, AtomPub, and JSON

Correct Answer: A

OData uses HTTP, AtomPub, and JSON as its core functionalities. OData is an open protocol that allows the creation and consumption of queryable and interoperable RESTful APIs in a simple and standard way. OData builds on HTTP as the application protocol for transferring data between clients and servers. OData uses AtomPub as one of the formats for representing data feeds and entries in XML. OData also uses JSON as another format for representing data feeds and entries in a lightweight and human-readable way. References: Introducing OData - SAP Learning, OData Overview | OData - The Best Way to REST

QUESTION 9

What does the messaging model of the Apache Camel Data Model consist of?

A. Header, Exchange ID, in-message

B. Header, body, attachment

C. Header, body, properties

D. Header, properties, attachment

Correct Answer: B

The messaging model of the Apache Camel Data Model consists of three parts: header, body, and attachment. The header contains information related to the message, such as addressing, routing, or metadata. The body contains the payload or the content of the message. The attachment contains optional data that can be attached to the message, such as files or images. The Apache Camel Data Model is used by SAP Integration Suite to process messages of any format using various components and data formats. References: The Camel Data Model in a Nutshell | SAP Help Portal, Data Formats :: Apache Camel

QUESTION 10

You want to set up an SAP backend system through the Cloud Connector with an API provider. Which connection type do you use?

A. Internet

B. On-premise

C. Cloud Integration

D. Open Connectors

Correct Answer: B

To connect an SAP backend system through the Cloud Connector with an API provider, you must use the on-premise connection type. The Cloud Connector acts as a link between SAP Integration Suite and on-premise systems, enabling secure and controlled access to the backend resources. The on-premise connection type allows you to specify the internal host and port of the backend system, as well as the virtual host and port that will be exposed to SAP Integration Suite. You can also define access control rules and protocols for the on-premise connection. References: Part 2: Connect to on-premise APIs from SAP Cloud Platform API Management Cloud Foundry Environment | SAP Blogs, How to configure SAP Cloud Connector and Create API using SCP API Management | SAP Blogs