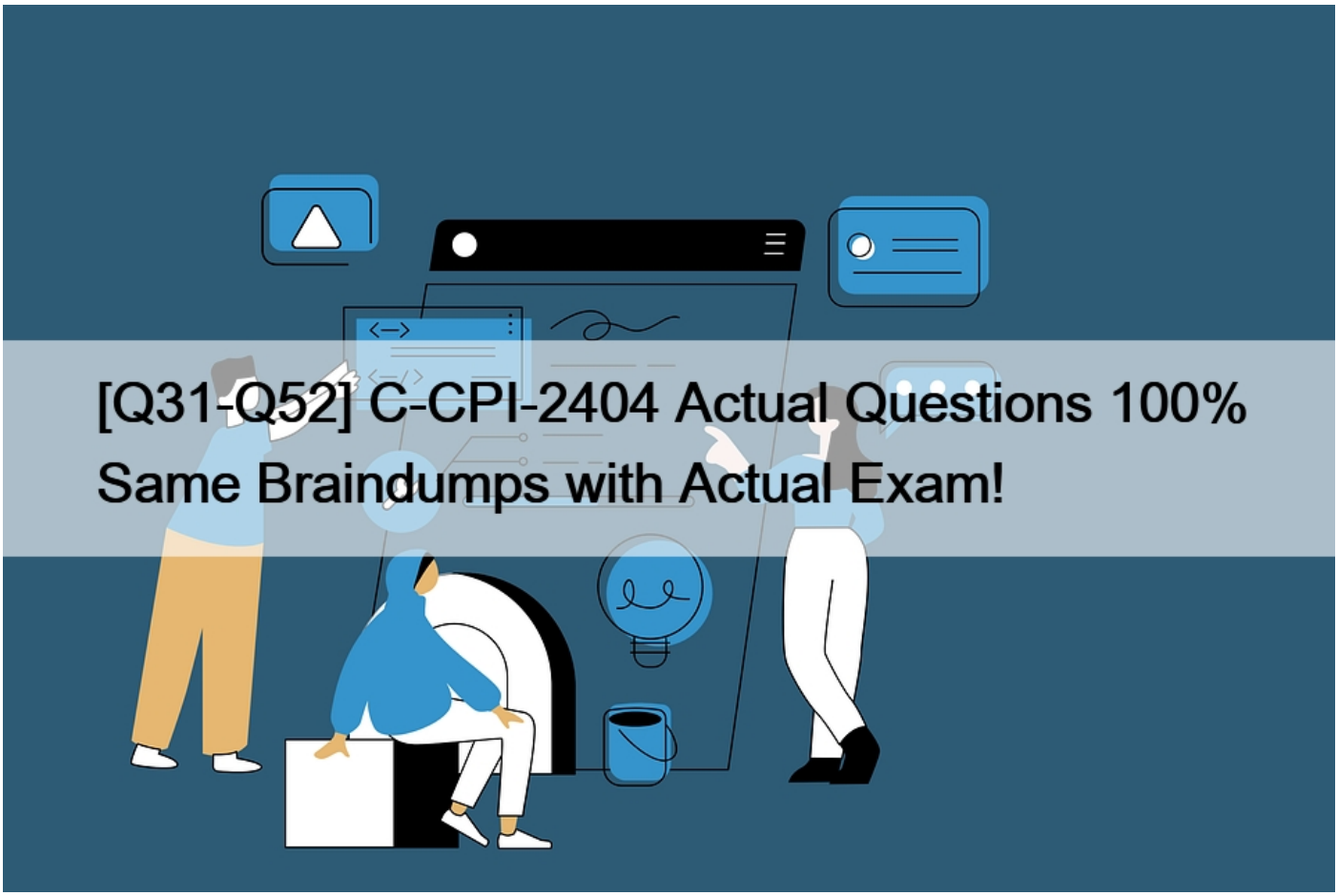
[Q31-Q52 C-CPI-2404 Actual Questions 100% Same Braindumps with Actual Exam!



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NO.31 What are target endpoints of an API? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.
* API provider
* API consumer
* Resources
* API proxy
* URL of original API

he target endpoints of an API are the API provider, the API proxy, and the URL of the original API. The API provider is the system or application that exposes the interface and functionality of the API. The API proxy is the intermediary component that mediates the requests and responses between the API consumer and the API provider. The URL of the original API is the address that identifies the location and resource of the API. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.32 Which expression language can you use to access the content of a message in an integration flow?
* JavaScript expression language

* XML expression language
* Spring expression language
* Simple expression language

To access the content of a message in an integration flow, you can use the Simple expression language. The Simple expression language is a subset of the expressions defined in Camel Simple Expression Language, which is a language for accessing and manipulating message contents and exchange properties in Apache Camel integration framework. The Simple expression language supports various built-in variables, functions, operators, and literals that can be used to construct expressions for different purposes, such as routing conditions, content modification, variable assignment, and so on. You can use the Simple expression language when configuring components that support expressions, such as content modifier, router, filter, write variables, and so on. Reference: Using Camel Simple Expression Language | SAP Help Portal, Get to know Camel’s Simple expression language in SAP Cloud Integration | SAP Blogs

NO.33 Which of the following are markup languages that you can use to describe APIs? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

* RAML
* CXML
* OpenAPI
* HTML

RAML and OpenAPI are markup languages that you can use to describe APIs. RAML stands for RESTful API Modeling Language and is based on YAML. OpenAPI is a specification for describing RESTful APIs and is based on JSON or YAML. Both languages allow you to define the structure, parameters, responses, and documentation of your APIs. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.34 You have set up an integration process to use a SOAP adapter. Which event allows you to run the integration flow directly after deployment?

* End Event
* End Message
* Start Event
* Start Message

A Start Message event allows you to run the integration flow directly after deployment. A Start Message event is triggered when a message arrives at the integration flow through an inbound channel, such as a SOAP adapter. You can use a Start Message event to initiate an integration process based on a message input. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.35 What is Representational State Transfer (REST)?

* An architectural style
* A description language for APIs
* A message protocol
* An application protocol

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. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.36 You want to access individual entities of an HTTP call over XPath. What must you do if no namespace mapping exists?

* Convert the namespaces to JSON.
* Remove the namespaces.
* Convert the namespaces to XML
* Remove the XML prolog.

If no namespace mapping exists, you must remove the namespaces to access individual entities of an HTTP call over XPath. Namespaces are prefixes that identify the source or context of an XML element or attribute. If the namespaces are not mapped to a

URI, they can cause errors or conflicts when using XPath expressions. Therefore, you must remove the namespaces before applying XPath queries.

Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.37 What does the messaging model of the Apache Camel Data Model consist of?
* Header, Exchange ID, in-message
* Header, body, attachment
* Header, body, properties
* Header, properties, attachment

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. Reference: The Camel Data Model in a Nutshell | SAP Help Portal, Data Formats :: Apache Camel

NO.38 Besides in SAP API Management, where can you find policy templates?
* In SAP API Business Accelerator Hub – Explore Discover Integrations
* In SAP API Business Accelerator Hub- Explore Categories ?? APIs
* In SAP API Business Accelerator Hub ? Explore Business Processes
* In SAP API Business Accelerator Hub- Explore Products

Besides in SAP API Management, you can find policy templates in SAP API Business Accelerator Hub- Explore Categories ?? APIs. Policy templates are reusable sets of policies that can be applied to APIs to define their behavior and security. In SAP API Business Accelerator Hub, you can explore various categories of APIs that are pre-packaged with policy templates. For example, you can find APIs for sales order processing, customer master data management, product catalog management, and so on. Each API category has a set of policy templates that are suitable for its use case. Reference: SAP API Business Accelerator Hub | SAP Help Portal, Explore Categories | SAP Help Portal

NO.39 You want to dispatch messages only when a child element “Product” exists. Which condition do you set?
* ProductSet/count(Product)>0
* /ProductSet/count(Product)=0
* /ProductSet/count(Product)<0)
* /ProductSet/counter(Product)>0

The condition ProductSet/count(Product)>0 checks if the number of Product elements in the ProductSet element is greater than zero, which means that a child element “Product” exists. This condition can be used to dispatch messages only when a Product element is present. Reference: SAP Integration Suite | SAP Community, Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite

NO.40 What are some aspects of “holistic integration” of the SAP Integration Suite? Note: 3 answers are correct.
* Process Integration
* Cloud Integration
* Event Integration
* Domain Integration
* Data Integration

Some aspects of “holistic integration” of the SAP Integration Suite are process integration, event integration, and data integration. Process integration refers to the orchestration and automation of business processes across different systems and applications. Event integration refers to the communication and coordination of events between different sources and consumers. Data integration refers to the extraction, transformation, and loading of data between different sources and targets. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.41 Which of the following can you use for an XSLT mapping in an integration flow?

* HTML
* JSON
* PHP
* XML

To use an XSLT mapping in an integration flow, you must use XML as the input and output format. XSLT stands for Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations, which is a language for transforming XML documents into other XML documents or other formats. An XSLT mapping consists of an XSLT stylesheet that defines the rules for transforming the source XML document into the target XML document. You can use an XSLT mapping step in an integration flow to apply an XSLT transformation to the message body. Reference: XSLT Mapping | SAP Help Portal, XSLT – W3Schools

NO.42 In the Cloud Integration capability within SAP Integration Suite, which internal message format is used?

* XML
* JSON
* XSLT

In the Cloud Integration capability within SAP Integration Suite, XML is the internal message format that is used. XML stands for Extensible Markup Language and is a standard format for representing structured data. All messages that are processed by the Cloud Integration capability are converted to XML internally and then transformed to the desired format at the outbound channel. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.43 Which log level must you use to examine the payload at specific processing steps in an integration flow?

* Error
* Debug
* Trace
* Info

To examine the payload at specific processing steps in an integration flow, you must use the Trace log level. The Trace log level provides the most detailed information about the message processing, including the payload content and the headers at each step. You can use the Message Processing Log to view the trace logs for a specific message. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.44 You have set up a basic authentication policy, but the API proxy returns an HTTP status of 401.What could be a reason?

* In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type=”postFlow”
* In the AssignMessage policy, the Assign To tag has the type=”response”
* In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type=”request”
* In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type=”preflow”

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. Reference: Basic Authentication | SAP Help Portal, Assign Message Policy | SAP Help Portal

NO.45 What must you do to find out which entity sets are available in the OData V2.0 interface?

* Retrieve the service document from the interface.
* Retrieve the metadata document form the interface.
* Contact the OData interface manufacturer
* Search in the Global Directory of all available OData interfaces.

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. Reference: Overview (OData Version 2.0) | OData – The Best Way to REST, OData API v2 Reference | SAP Help Portal

NO.46 Which functionalities are used by OData?
* HTTP. AtomPub, and JSON
* TCP. AtomPub, and JSON
* SOAP, AtomPub, and JSON

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. Reference: Introducing OData – SAP Learning, OData Overview | OData – The Best Way to REST

NO.47 You want to use an HTTPS endpoint from an integration flow. In which of the following must you use the HTTP client?
* API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite
* Open Connectors capability within SAP Integration Suite
* SAP Integration Suite, advanced event mesh
* SAP Business Application Studio

To use an HTTPS endpoint from an integration flow, you can use the Open Connectors capability within SAP Integration Suite. Open Connectors is a feature that allows you to connect to over 160 third-party applications using standardized and normalized APIs. You can use the HTTP client connector to make HTTP or HTTPS requests to any endpoint that supports these protocols. You can configure the HTTP client connector with various parameters, such as URL, method, headers, query parameters, body, and authentication. Reference: Open Connectors | SAP Help Portal, HTTP Client Connector | SAP Help Portal

NO.48 What is the relationship between an API provider and an API proxy in the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite?
* The API provider manages secure API access for an API proxy.
* The API proxy provides a unique URL and acts as a proxy for the API provider.
* The API provider provides a unique URL for an API proxy.

An API proxy is an API that acts as a proxy for another API, which is usually the backend service that provides the actual functionality. An API proxy can be used to add security, monitoring, caching, transformation, and other features to the backend API. An API provider is a logical grouping of APIs that share a common connection to the backend service. An API provider can be used to discover and import APIs from the backend service into the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite. The relationship between an API provider and an API proxy is that the API proxy uses the API provider as a source of information and configuration for accessing the backend service. The API proxy also provides a unique URL that can be used by clients to invoke the API without exposing the details of the backend service. Reference: SAP Integration Suite | SAP Community, Create an API Proxy | SAP Tutorials

NO.49 You want to call an OData v4.0 interface through an adapter in the Cloud Integration capability within SAP Integration Suite. Which adapter can you use?
* JMS
* ProcessDirect
* HTTPS
* SOAP

You can use an HTTPS adapter to call an OData v4.0 interface in the Cloud Integration capability within SAP Integration Suite. An HTTPS adapter allows you to send and receive messages over HTTP or HTTPS protocols. You can use an HTTPS adapter to communicate with RESTful services, such as OData v4.0, that support HTTP methods and formats. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

NO.50 In which of the following must you call getBody() to access the payload in a Groovy script?
* camelcontext
* property
* header
* message

To access the payload in a Groovy script, you must use the message object and call the getBody() method on it. The message object represents the current message that is being processed in the integration flow. It has methods to get and set the message body, headers, properties, and attachments. The getBody() method returns the message body as an object of the specified type, such as java.lang.String, java.io.InputStream, or org.w3c.dom.Document. Reference: General Scripting Guidelines | SAP Help Portal, Message | SAP Help Portal

NO.51 You configured a content modifier as follows: Action Create. Name: ProductID. Source Type: XPath. Source Value: //ProductID. Data Type: java lang string. After testing the content modifier, you receive an error message that contains the following fragment: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException java lang string. What caused the error message?
* Incorrect name
* Incorrect source value
* Incorrect source type
* Incorrect data type

The error message is caused by an incorrect data type in the content modifier configuration. The data type should be java.lang.String instead of java lang string. The data type defines the type of the value that will be stored in the header or property of the message. It should match one of the supported Java classes, such as java.lang.String, java.lang.Integer, java.lang.Boolean, and so on. If the data type is not valid, a java.lang.ClassNotFoundException will be thrown. Reference: Content Modifier | SAP Help Portal, Getting clear with SAP Integration Suite Content Modifier | SAP Blogs

NO.52 What is a characteristic of a product in the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite?
* It encapsulates the API provider.
* It is a separate artifact and is required for basic authentication.
* It is deployed as a separate artifact on the API business hub enterprise

A product in the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite is a bundle of one or more API proxies that are grouped together for a specific business scenario or use case. A product is a separate artifact that can be deployed to the API business hub enterprise, which is a centralized platform for discovering, consuming, and managing APIs. A product can have its own metadata, such as name, title, description, quota limits, and so on. A product can also have its own policies that apply to all the APIs included in it. Reference: Create a Product | SAP Help Portal, API Business Hub Enterprise | SAP Help Portal