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**QUESTION 1**

What is the relationship between an API provider and an API proxy in the API Management capability within SAP Integration Suite?

- A. The API provider manages secure API access for an API proxy.
- B. The API proxy provides a unique URL and acts as a proxy for the API provider.
- C. The API provider provides a unique URL for an API proxy.

Correct Answer: B

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. References: SAP Integration Suite | SAP Community, Create an API Proxy | SAP Tutorials

QUESTION 2

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?

- A. Incorrect name
- B. Incorrect source value
- C. Incorrect source type
- D. Incorrect data type

Correct Answer: D

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. References: Content Modifier | SAP Help Portal, Getting clear with SAP Integration Suite Content Modifier | SAP Blogs

QUESTION 3



Which of the following can you use for an XSLT mapping in an integration flow?

- A. HTML
- B. JSON
- C. PHP
- D. XML

Correct Answer: D

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. References: XSLT Mapping | SAP Help Portal, XSLT - W3Schools

QUESTION 4

You have set up an integration process to use a SOAP adapter. Which event allows you to run the integration flow directly after deployment?

- A. End Event
- B. End Message
- C. Start Event
- D. Start Message

Correct Answer: D

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. References: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

QUESTION 5

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

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