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Q10. 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

Q11. What do you use in an integration flow to handle unexpected errors?
* Status code checks
* Exception handler integration flow elements
* Try-catch subprocesses

* Exception-handling subprocesses
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. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q12. Using the Test Connectivity function, you want to test a connection to a backend system. The connection is provided by a Cloud Connector. Which parameter is required for the connection test?
* Connector ID
* Host
* Location ID
* Subaccount ID
To test a connection to a backend system that is provided by a Cloud Connector, you must specify the location ID as a parameter for the connection test. The location ID is a unique identifier that represents a Cloud Connector instance in a specific network location. It is used to route requests from SAP Integration Suite to the correct Cloud Connector instance and then to the backend system. You can find the location ID in the Cloud Connector administration UI under Configuration Location ID. Reference: Cloud Connector Connectivity Tests | SAP Help Portal, Cloud Connector Configuration | SAP Help Portal

Q13. You want to dispatch messages only when a child element &#8220;Product&#8221; 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 &#8220;Product&#8221; 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

Q14. In your integration flow process, the request reply returns a message with namespaces. What can you do to delete namespaces from this message? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* Set up the request reply to delete the namespaces
* Use a Content Modifier
* Set up the namespace mapping in the Runtime Configuration.
* Use an XSLT mapping.
A Content Modifier is a step in an integration flow that allows you to modify the message header or body using expressions or constants. You can use a Content Modifier to delete namespaces from a message by using expressions that remove the namespace declarations or prefixes from the XML elements or attributes. For example, you can use the expression replace($body,&#8221;xmlns:ns[0-9]+=&#8221;[&#8221;;]+&#8221;&#8221;;,&#8221;&#8221;;) to remove all namespace declarations from the message body. An XSLT mapping is a step in an integration flow that allows you to transform the message body using an XSLT stylesheet. You can use an XSLT mapping to delete namespaces from a message by using XSLT instructions that strip or exclude the namespace information from the output XML document. For example, you can use the instruction <xsl:stylesheet version=&#8221;1.0&#8243; xmlns:xsl=&#8221;http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform&#8221; exclude-result-prefixes=&#8221;#all&#8221;;> to exclude all namespace prefixes from the output document. Reference: Content Modifier | SAP Help Portal, XSLT Mapping | SAP Help Portal

Q15. 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=&#8221;postFlow&#8221;
* In the AssignMessage policy, the Assign To tag has the type=&#8221;response&#8221;
* In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type=&#8221;request&#8221;
* In the AssignMessage policy, the AssignTo tag has the type=&#8221;preflow&#8221;
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=&#8221;response&#8221;. 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=&#8221;request&#8221;. 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

Q16. 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

Q17. You want to integrate a SOAP adapter into an integration process and enable the adapter to send messages to the integration flow. Which user role must you set up in the SOAP adapter?
* MessagingsendtoCI
* MessagingSend
* ESBMessaging send
To integrate a SOAP adapter into an integration process and enable the adapter to send messages to the integration flow, you must set up the ESBMessaging send user role in the SOAP adapter. The ESBMessaging send user role grants the permission to send messages to the Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) of the Cloud Integration capability. The ESB is responsible for routing and delivering messages between different integration flows and adapters. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q18. You want to implement a synchronous call to a remote HTTP API as an integration flow component. Which adapter can you use?
* OData
* Mail
* AMQP
* SFTP
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. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q19. What are the key capabilities of the SAP BTP Integration Suite? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.
* API Management
* Connectivity Service
* Open Connectors
* SAP Business Application Studio
The key capabilities of the SAP BTP Integration Suite include API Management and Connectivity Service. API Management allows you to create, publish, monitor, and secure APIs across different environments and platforms. Connectivity Service enables you to establish secure and reliable connections between cloud applications and on-premise systems using various protocols and adapters. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q20. 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

Q21. You use an outbound HTTP adapter with basic authentication .In SAP Integration Suite, Monitor Integrations Manage Security, where must you set up and store a user and password?

* Security Material
* Access policies
* PGP Keys
* Keystore

To use basic authentication for outbound HTTP connections, you must store the user and password as credentials in the security material of SAP Integration Suite. Credentials are a type of security artifact that can be used to authenticate against external systems. You can create and manage credentials in the Monitor Integrations Manage Security Security Material section of SAP Integration Suite. Reference: Setting Up Outbound HTTP Connections with Basic Authentication | SAP Help Portal, Security Artifact Renewal for HTTPS-Based Communication | SAP Help Portal

Q22. 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

Q23. In a Content Modifier, you want to set up a call to the message body of the previous Content Modifier. Which notation do use to implement this?

* S(inbody)
* S[bodyin]
* S{in body)
* S{body.in}

To access the message body of the previous Content Modifier step in an integration flow, you must use the notation S{in body) in the current Content Modifier step. This notation means that you want to read the value from the in-message body of the exchange container. The exchange container is used to store additional data besides the message that is being processed by SAP Integration Suite. It has two message containers: in-message and out-message. The in-message contains the original message that was received by the integration flow, while the out-message contains the modified message that will be sent by the integration flow. Reference: Content Modifier Basics | SAP Help Portal, Exchange Container | SAP Help Portal

Q24. You want to set up Exchange Properties in an integration flow. Besides a Con-tent Modifier, what can you use?

* Python scripting
* Groovy SDK scripting
* Batch scripting
* XML scripting

The Groovy SDK scripting can be used to set up Exchange Properties in an integration flow. The Groovy SDK scripting allows you to access and manipulate message headers, properties, and payloads using Groovy scripts. You can use the setProperty method to set an Exchange Property with a name and a value. Reference: Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q25. You have created an API provider of the type Internet. What http response code indicates success?
* 203
* 403
* 200
* 401

The http response code that indicates success is 200. The 200 response code means that the request was successfully processed and the response contains the expected data. Other response codes in the 2xx range also indicate success, but with some variations. For example, 201 means that a resource was created, 202 means that a request was accepted but not completed yet, and 204 means that there is no content in the response. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q26. 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

Q27. 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

Q28. You are creating an API in the API management capability within SAP Integration Suite using Edit in API Designer. What is the next step to consolidate the resources?
* Generate the server stubs
* Generate the database tables.
* Generate the client stubs
* Generate the microservices.

After creating an API in the API management capability within SAP Integration Suite using Edit in API Designer, the next step to consolidate the resources is to generate the server stubs. Server stubs are code snippets that implement the API operations on a server-side application. They can be generated in different languages and frameworks, such as Java, Node.js, Python, or Spring Boot. Generating server stubs can help you to quickly prototype and test your API functionality without writing much code.

Reference: Create an API Using the API Designer | SAP Help Portal, Generate Server Stubs | SAP Tutorials

Q29. Why does the API Management capability of the SAP Integration Suite require API providers?
* To incorporate APIs from source systems
* To create APIs
* To create authenticated API instances

The API Management capability of the SAP Integration Suite requires API providers to incorporate APIs from source systems. An API provider is a system or application that exposes the interface and functionality of an API. The API Management capability allows you to connect to different types of API providers, such as OData, SOAP, REST, or RFC, and manage their lifecycle, security, and consumption. Reference: Integration Software | SAP Integration Suite, Modernize Integration with SAP Integration Suite | openSAP

Q30. You want to build an architecture that is largely asynchronous. Which design do you use to exchange notifications between the partners involved?
* Event-driven design
* Hexagonal design
* Serverless design
* Request-driven design

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