

# Free Questions for **C\_CPI\_2404**

Shared by **Ochoa** on **04-10-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

## Options:

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

## Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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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

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which functionalities are used by OData?

**Options:**

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- A- HTTP, AtomPub, and JSON
- B- TCP, AtomPub, and JSON
- C- SOAP, AtomPub, and JSON

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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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](#)

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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- A- Code editor
- B- Graphical editor
- C- Command-line editor

### Answer:

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B

### **Explanation:**

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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. Reference: [Overview of Integration Flow Editor | SAP Help Portal](#), [Design and Deploy Your First Integration Flow | SAP Tutorials](#)

## **Question 4**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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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?

### **Options:**

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**A-** Generate the server stubs

- B-** Generate the database tables.
- C-** Generate the client stubs
- D-** Generate the microservices.

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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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](#)

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In which of the following must you call `getBody()` to access the payload in a Groovy script?

### Options:

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A- camelcontext

B- property

C- header

D- message

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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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](#)

## Question 6

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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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?

**Options:**

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- A- Security Material
- B- Access policies
- C- PGP Keys
- D- Keystore

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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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](#)



## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You have created an API provider of the type Internet. What http response code indicates success?

**Options:**

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A- 203

B- 403

C- 200

D- 401

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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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

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following are markup languages that you can use to describe APIs? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

### Options:

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- A- RAML
- B- CXML
- C- OpenAPI
- D- HTML

**Answer:**

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A, C

**Explanation:**

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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](#)

## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which log level must you use to examine the payload at specific processing steps in an integration flow?

**Options:**

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**A-** Error

**B-** Debug

**C-** Trace

**D-** Info

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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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

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