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SAP C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.
Topic 2	• Object-oriented design: It measures your knowledge about encapsulation, upcast, inheritance, polymorphism, and interfaces. Moreover, the topic evaluates your knowledge about constructor calls, Exception classes, and singleton pattern.
Topic 3	• Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.

Topic 4	• ABAP core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.
Topic 5	• ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model: This topic explains the ABAP Restful Application Programming model, ABAP development, and the architecture of the ABAP Restful Application Programming model.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Exhibit:
What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Instead of go_cll = NEW #() you could use go_iff - NEW #(...).
- B. go_ifl may call method m2 with go if->m2(...).
- C. go_if 1 may call method ml with go_ift->ml().
- D. Instead of go ell = NEW #(...) you could use go ifl = NEW cll(. ...).
- E. go_cll may call method ml with go_dl->ifl-ml().

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
The following are the explanations for each statement:
* A: This statement is valid. go_ifl may call method ml with go_ifl->ml(). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method ml, which can be called using the reference variable go_ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it provides an implementation of the method ml. The data object go_ifl is assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. Therefore, when go_ifl->ml() is called, the implementation of the method ml in the class cll is executed123
* B: This statement is valid. Instead of go_cll = NEW #(...) you could use go_ifl = NEW cll(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it is compatible with the interface ifl. Therefore, go_ifl can be assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the class name cll. The inline declaration operator @DATA is optional in this case, as go_ifl is already declared. The parentheses after the class name cll can be used to pass parameters to the constructor of the class cll, if any123
* E: This statement is valid. go_ifl may call method m2 with go_ifl->m2(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The class cll also defines a method m2, which is a public method of the class cll. Therefore, go_ifl can call the method m2 using the reference variable go_ifl. The method m2 is not defined in the interface ifl, but it is accessible
* through the interface ifl, as the interface ifl is implemented by the class cll. The parentheses after the method name m2 can be used to pass parameters to the method m2, if any123 The other statements are not valid, as they have syntax errors or logical errors. These statements are:
* C: This statement is not valid. go_cll may call method ml with go_cll->ifl~ml(). This is because go_cll is a data object of type REF TO cll, which is a reference to the class cll. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method ml, which can be called using the reference variable go_cll. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is go_cll->ml(), not go_cll->ifl~ml(). The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as go_ifl->ifl~ml(). Using the interface component selector ~ with a class reference will cause a syntax error123
* D: This statement is not valid. Instead of go_cll = NEW #() you could use go_ifl = NEW #(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, go_ifl cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface ifl using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA.
This will cause a syntax error or a runtime error. To instantiate an interface, you need to use a class that implements the interface, such as the class cll123 References: INTERFACES - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CLASS - ABAP Keyword Documentation, NEW - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 16
In class ZCL_CLASS_A, you use the statement DATA var TYPE ***

What may stand in place of ***? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The name of a type defined privately in another class
- B. The name of a data element from the ABAP Dictionary
- C. The name of a domain from the ABAP Dictionary
- D. The name of a type defined privately in class ZCL_CLASS_A

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
In class ZCL_CLASS_A, you use the statement DATA var TYPE *** to declare a data object named var with a data type specified by ***. The data type can be any of the following1:
A predefined ABAP type, such as i, f, c, string, xstring, and so on.
A data element from the ABAP Dictionary, such as matnr, carrid, bukrs, and so on. A data element defines the semantic and technical attributes of a data field, such as the domain, the length, the data type, the description, and the value range2.
A domain from the ABAP Dictionary, such as matnr_d, carrid_d, bukrs_d, and so on. A domain defines the technical attributes of a data field, such as the data type, the length, the output length, the number of decimal places, and the value range3.
A type defined globally in a class, an interface, or a type pool, such as zcl_class_b=>type_a, zif_interface_c=>type_b, ztype_pool_d=>type_c, and so on. A global type is a type that is defined in a global repository object and can be used in any program or class4.
A type defined locally in the current class, such as type_a, type_b, type_c, and so on. A local type is a type that is defined in the declaration part of a class and can only be used within the class5.
Therefore, the possible values for *** are B. the name of a data element from the ABAP Dictionary and D. the name of a domain from the ABAP Dictionary. The other options are not valid because:
A). The name of a type defined privately in class ZCL_CLASS_A is a local type and cannot be used with the DATA statement. A local type can only be used with the TYPES statement5.
C). The name of a type defined privately in another class is a private type and cannot be accessed from outside the class. A private type can only be used within the class that defines it.
References: 1: DATA - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: Data Elements - ABAP Dictionary - SAP Online Help 3: Domains - ABAP Dictionary - SAP Online Help 4: Global Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation 5:
Local Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Private Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 17
After you created a database table in the RESTful Application Programming model, what do you create next?

- A. A data model view
- B. A projection view
- C. A metadata extension
- D. A service definition

Answer: B

Explanation:
After you created a database table in the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP), the next step is to create a projection view on the database table. A projection view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A projection view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, but it cannot change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are inherited from the data sources or the behaviour definitions of the business objects12. For example:
The following code snippet defines a projection view ZI_AGENCY on the database table /DMO/AGENCY:
define view ZI_AGENCY as select from /dmo/agency { key agency_id, agency_name, street, city, region, postal_code, country, phone_number, url } The projection view is used to expose the data of the database table to the service definition, which is the next step in the RAP. The service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable12. For example:
The following code snippet defines a service definition ZI_AGENCY_SRV that exposes the projection view ZI_AGENCY as an OData service:
define service ZI_AGENCY_SRV { expose ZI_AGENCY as Agency; }
You cannot do any of the following:

A) A metadata extension: A metadata extension is a CDS artefact that defines additional annotations for a CDS entity, such as a business object, a service, or a projection view. A metadata extension can specify the properties of the fields of a CDS entity for UI or analytical purposes, such as whether they are visible, editable, or hidden. However, a metadata extension is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it is not required to expose the data of the database table to the service definition. A metadata extension can be created later to customize the UI or analytical application that uses the service12.
C) A data model view: A data model view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A data model view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, and it can also change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are defined by the annotations or the behaviour definitions of the data model view. A data model view is used to define the data model of a business object, which is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. However, a data model view is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it is not required to expose the data of the database table to the service definition. A data model view can be created later to define a business object that uses the database table as a data source12.
D) A service definition: A service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable. However, a service definition is not the next step after creating a database table in the RAP, as it requires a projection view or a data model view to expose the data of the database table. A service definition can be created after creating a projection view or a data model view on the database table12.

NEW QUESTION # 18
You want to provide a short description of the data definition for developers that will be attached to the database view

Which of the following annotations would do this if you inserted it on line #27

- A. @UI.badge.title.label
- B. @EndUserText.quickInfo
- C. @EndUserText label
- D. @UI headerinto description label

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The annotation that can be used to provide a short description of the data definition for developers that will be attached to the database view is the @EndUserText.label annotation. This annotation is used to specify a text label for the data definition that can be displayed in the development tools or in the documentation. The annotation can be inserted on line #27 in the code snippet provided in the question12. For example:
The following code snippet uses the @EndUserText.label annotation to provide a short description of the data definition for the CDS view ZCDS_VIEW:
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'ZCDS_VIEW' @AbapCatalog.compiler.compareFilter: true
@AbapCatalog.preserveKey: true @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #CHECK @EndUserText.label:
'CDS view for flight data' "short description for developers define view ZCDS_VIEW as select from sflight { key carrid, key connid, key fldate, seatsmax, seatsocc } You cannot do any of the following:
@UI.headerInfo.description.label: This annotation is used to specify a text label for the description field of the header information of a UI element. This annotation is not relevant for the data definition of a database view12.

@UI.badge.title.label: This annotation is used to specify a text label for the title field of a badge UI element. This annotation is not relevant for the data definition of a database view12.
@EndUserText.quickInfo: This annotation is used to specify a quick information text for the data definition that can be displayed as a tooltip in the development tools or in the documentation. This annotation is not the same as a short description or a label for the data definition12.
References: 1: ABAP CDS - SAP Annotations - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - Data Definitions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 19
In a subclass subl you want to redefine a component of a superclass superl. How do you achieve this? Note:
There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. You implement the redefined component for a second time in superl.
- B. You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component in subl.
- C. You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component in superl.
- D. You implement the redefined component in subl.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
To redefine a component of a superclass in a subclass, you need to do the following12:
You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component declaration in the subclass. This indicates that the component is inherited from the superclass and needs to be reimplemented in the subclass. The redefinition must happen in the same visibility section as the component declaration in the superclass.
For example, if the superclass has a public method m1, the subclass must also declare the redefined method m1 as public with the REDEFINITION clause.
You implement the redefined component in the subclass. This means that you provide the new logic or behavior for the component that is specific to the subclass. The redefined component in the subclass will override the original component in the superclass when the subclass object is used. For example, if the superclass has a method m1 that returns 'Hello', the subclass can redefine the method m1 to return 'Hi' instead.
You cannot do any of the following:
You implement the redefined component for a second time in the superclass. This is not possible, because the superclass already has an implementation for the component that is inherited by the subclass. The subclass is responsible for providing the new implementation for the redefined component, not the superclass.
You add the clause REDEFINITION to the component in the superclass. This is not necessary, because the superclass does not need to indicate that the component can be redefined by the subclass. The subclass is the one that needs to indicate that the component is redefined by adding the REDEFINITION clause to the component declaration in the subclass.
References: 1: METHODS - REDEFINITION - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: Redefining Methods - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 20
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