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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Given the following ABAP SQL statement excerpt from an ABAP program:
SELECT SINGLE *
FROM spfli
WHERE carrid = 'LH' AND connid = '0400'
INTO @DATA(wa).
You are given the following information:
* The data source spfli on line #2 is an SAP HANA database table.
* spfli will be a large table with over one million rows.
* This program is the only one in the system that accesses the table.
* This program will run rarely.

Based on this information, which of the following general settings should you set for the spfli database table?
Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. "Load Unit" to "Page Loadable"
- B. "Storage Type" to "Row Store"
- C. "Load Unit" to "Column Loadable"
- D. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In SAP HANA, the choice of storage type and load unit depends on access patterns, table size, and usage frequency.
Here's how each part applies:
* A. "Storage Type" to "Row Store" - This is correct.Since:
* The table is accessed by only one program.
* The program runs rarely.
* The access pattern is row-oriented (SELECT SINGLE with filters).
Row store is more suitable for rare access with small result sets and no aggregation.
* D. "Load Unit" to "Page Loadable" - This is correct.Since the program runs infrequently, loading the entire column into memory (column loadable) is not efficient. Page-loadable units load only required parts into memory on demand, which reduces memory footprint.
Incorrect options:
* B. "Storage Type" to "Column Store" - Incorrect here. Column store is ideal for frequent reads, aggregations, or analytics, not for rarely accessed tables with simple lookups.
* C. "Load Unit" to "Column Loadable" - Also not optimal for rarely accessed data. Column loadable preloads entire columns into memory, which is memory-intensive and unnecessary in this case.
Reference:ABAP CDS Development Guide and SAP HANA Table Storage Guidelines - Recommended storage strategies based on access pattern, frequency, and usage role.

NEW QUESTION # 57
When you work with a test class you can set up some prerequisites before the actual testing.
In which sequence will the following fixtures be called by the test environment?

- A. class_teardown()
- B. class_setup()
- C. setup()
- D. teardown()

Answer: A,B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 58
Refer to the exhibit.

```
< some coding >
IF <condition>.
   RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE zcx1
      EXPORTING
         param1 = value1
         param2 = value2
         previous = value3.
ENDIF.
```

What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. "paraml11 and "param2" are predefined names.
- B. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.
- C. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception
- D. "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The code snippet in the image is an example of using the RAISE EXCEPTION statement to raise a class-based exception and create a corresponding exception object. The code snippet also uses the EXPORTING addition to pass parameters to the instance constructor of the exception class12. Some of the valid statements about the code snippet are:
The code creates an exception object and raises an exception: This is true. The RAISE EXCEPTION statement raises the exception linked to the exception class zcxl and generates a corresponding exception object. The exception object contains the information about the exception, such as the message, the source position, and the previous exception12.
"previous" expects the reference to a previous exception: This is true. The previous parameter is a predefined parameter of the instance constructor of the exception class cx_root, which is the root class of all class-based exceptions. The previous parameter expects the reference to a previous exception object that was caught during exception handling. The previous parameter can be used to chain multiple exceptions and preserve the original cause of the exception12.
You cannot do any of the following:
"zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcxl is not a dictionary structure, but a user-defined exception class that inherits from the predefined exception class cx_static_check. param1 and param2 are not components of this structure, but input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception12.
"paraml" and "param2" are predefined names: This is false. param1 and param2 are not predefined names, but user-defined names that can be chosen arbitrarily. However, they must match the names of the input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The names of the input parameters can be declared in the interface of the exception class using the RAISING addition12.

NEW QUESTION # 59
What is the sequence priority when evaluating a logical expression?
A) NOT 1
B) OR 3
C) AND 2

- A. B A C
- B. A C B
- C. A B C
- D. CAB

Answer: B

Explanation:
The sequence priority when evaluating a logical expression is C. A C B, which means NOT, AND, OR. This is the order of precedence of the Boolean operators in ABAP, which determines how the system implicitly parenthesizes all logical expressions that

are not closed by explicit parentheses. The operator with the highest priority is evaluated first, and the operator with the lowest priority is evaluated last. The order of precedence of the Boolean operators in ABAP is as follows12:

NOT: The NOT operator is a unary operator that negates the logical expression that follows it. It has the highest priority and is evaluated before any other operator. For example, in the expression NOT a AND b, the NOT operator is applied to a first, and then the AND operator is applied to the result and b.

AND: The AND operator is a binary operator that returns true if both logical expressions on its left and right are true, and false otherwise. It has the second highest priority and is evaluated before the OR and EQUIV operators. For example, in the expression a AND b OR c, the AND operator is applied to a and b first, and then the OR operator is applied to the result and c.

OR: The OR operator is a binary operator that returns true if either or both logical expressions on its left and right are true, and false otherwise. It has the third highest priority and is evaluated after the NOT and AND operators, but before the EQUIV operator. For example, in the expression a OR b EQUIV c, the OR operator is applied to a and b first, and then the EQUIV operator is applied to the result and c.

EQUIV: The EQUIV operator is a binary operator that returns true if both logical expressions on its left and right have the same truth value, and false otherwise. It has the lowest priority and is evaluated after all other operators. For example, in the expression a AND b EQUIV c OR d, the EQUIV operator is applied to a AND b and c last, after the AND and OR operators are applied.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which of the following results in faster access to internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- B. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- C. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- D. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- E. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
The access to internal tables can be optimized by using the appropriate table type and specifying the table key. The table key is a set of fields that uniquely identifies a row in the table and determines the sorting order of the table. The table key can be either the primary key or a secondary key. The primary key is defined by the table type and the table definition, while the secondary key is defined by the user using the KEY statement1.
The following results in faster access to internal tables:
B . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps2.
D . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, meaning that some of the fields of the primary key can be omitted, as long as they are the rightmost fields and there are no gaps between the specified fields.
E . In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order.
The following do not result in faster access to internal tables, because:
A . In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps. If the primary key is specified partially from the left without gaps, the system cannot use the binary search algorithm and has to perform a linear search, which is slower2.
C . In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A standard internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a sequential storage and access of the rows. The primary key of a standard internal table is the standard key, which consists of all the fields of the table row in the order in which they are defined. A

standard internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is slower than the access using the table index, because the system has to perform a linear search to find the row. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, but this does not improve the access speed, because the system still has to perform a linear search.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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