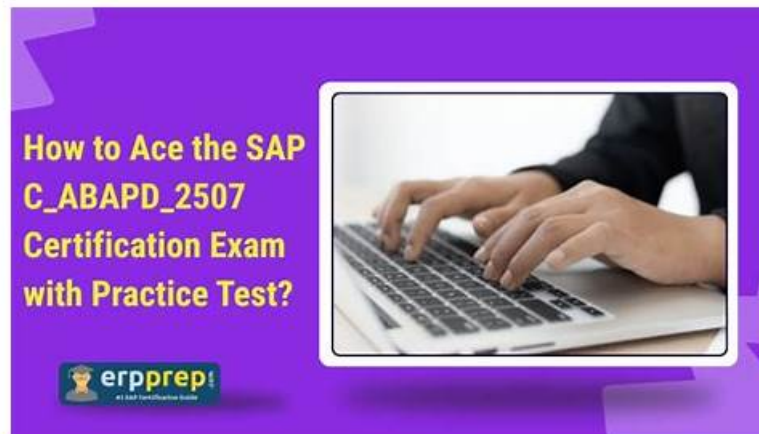


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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

What are some of the reasons that Core Data Services are preferable to the classical approach to data modeling? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. They compute results on the application server.
- B. They implement code pushdown.
- C. They avoid data transfer completely.
- D. They transfer computational results to the application server.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Core Data Services (CDS) are preferable to the classical approach to data modeling for several reasons, but two of them are: They implement code pushdown. Code pushdown is the principle of moving data-intensive logic from the application server to the database server, where the data resides. This reduces the data transfer between the application server and the database server, which improves the performance and scalability of the application. CDS enable code pushdown by allowing the definition of semantic data models and business logic in the database layer, using SQL and SQL-based expressions¹.

They transfer computational results to the application server. CDS allow the application server to access the data and the logic defined in the database layer by using Open SQL statements. Open SQL is a standardized and simplified subset of SQL that can be used across different database platforms. Open SQL statements are translated into native SQL statements by the ABAP runtime environment and executed on the database server. The results of the computation are then transferred to the application server, where they can be further processed or displayed².

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which statement can you use to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table?

- A. Update table
- **B. Modify table**
- C. Append table
- D. Insert table

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement that can be used to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table is MODIFY table. The MODIFY table statement can be used to change the contents of one or more rows of an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a condition. The MODIFY table statement can also be used to change the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The MODIFY table statement can use the TRANSPORTING addition to specify which fields should be changed, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be changed.

The other statements are not suitable for changing the contents of a row of data in an internal table, as they have different purposes and effects. These statements are:

APPEND table: This statement can be used to add a new row of data to the end of an internal table, either by specifying a work area or an inline declaration. The APPEND table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only increases the number of rows by one.

INSERT table: This statement can be used to insert a new row of data into an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a sorted position. The INSERT table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only shifts them to make room for the new row. The INSERT table statement can also be used to insert a new row of data into a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an inline declaration.

UPDATE table: This statement can be used to update the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The UPDATE table statement can use the SET addition to specify which fields should be updated, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be updated. The UPDATE table statement does not affect the internal table, but only the corresponding database table.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"
- D. "Load Unit" to "Column Loadable"

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 # 52

What are some features of a unique secondary key? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. It is created when a table is filled.
- **B. It is created with the first read access of a table.**
- **C. It is updated when the table is modified.**
- D. It is updated when the modified table is read again.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A unique secondary key is a type of secondary key that ensures that the key combination of all the rows in a table is unique. A unique secondary key has two purposes: firstly, to speed up access to the table, and secondly, to enforce data integrity¹.

It is created with the first read access of a table: This is true. A unique secondary key is created when an internal table is filled for the first time using the statement READ TABLE or a similar statement. The system assigns a name and an index to each row of the table based on the key fields²³.

It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. A unique secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes, because it already ensures data uniqueness. The system uses a lazy update strategy for non-unique secondary keys, which means that it delays updating them until they are actually accessed²³.

You cannot do any of the following:

It is created when a table is filled: This is false. As explained above, a unique secondary key is created only with the first read access of a table²³.

It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. As explained above, a unique secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes²³.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DATA: go_super TYPE REF TO lcl_super,
      go_sub    TYPE REF TO lcl_sub.
go_sub = NEW #( ... ).
go_super = go_sub.
```

with lcl_super being superclass of lcl_sub.

When accessing the subclass instance through go_super, what can you do? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Call a subclass specific public method
- **B. Access the inherited public components.**
- C. Call inherited public redefined methods.
- **D. Access the inherited private components.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

When accessing the subclass instance through go_super, you can do both of the following:

Access the inherited private components: A subclass inherits all the private attributes and methods of its superclass, unless they are explicitly overridden by the subclass. Therefore, you can access the inherited private components of the superclass through go_super, as long as they are not hidden by other attributes or methods in the subclass.

Access the inherited public components: A subclass inherits all the public attributes and methods of its superclass, unless they are explicitly overridden by the subclass. Therefore, you can access the inherited public components of the superclass through go_super, as long as they are not hidden by other attributes or methods in the subclass.

You cannot do any of the following:

Call a subclass specific public method: A subclass does not have any public methods that are not inherited from its superclass. Therefore, you cannot call a subclass specific public method through go_super.

Call inherited public redefined methods: A subclass does not have any public methods that are redefined from its superclass. Therefore, you cannot call inherited public redefined methods through go_super.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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