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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.
Topic 2	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.
Topic 3	• 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

In this nested join below in which way is the join evaluated?

- A. From the bottom to the top in the order of the on conditions:
  1.
  a is joined with b
  2.
  b is joined with c
- B. From the left to the right in the order of the tables:
  1.
  a is joined with b
  2.
  b is joined with c
- C. From the top to the bottom in the order of the on conditions
  1.
  b is joined with c
  2.
  a is joined with b
- D. From the right to the left in the order of the tables:
  1.
  b is joined with c.
  2.
  b is joined with a.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The nested join is evaluated from the top to the bottom in the order of the ON conditions. This means that the join expression is formed by assigning each ON condition to the directly preceding JOIN from left to right. The join expression can be parenthesized implicitly or explicitly to show the order of evaluation. In this case, the implicit parentheses are as follows:
SELECT * FROM (a INNER JOIN (b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c) ON a~b = b~b) This means that the first join expression is b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c, which joins the columns of tables b and c based on the condition that b~c equals c~c. The second join expression is a INNER JOIN (b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c) ON a~b = b~b, which joins the columns of table a and the result of the first join expression based on the condition that a~b equals b~b. The final result set contains all combinations of rows from tables a, b, and c that satisfy both join conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Exhibit:

Which of the following statements are correct? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. source_itab is only visible within the loop.
- B. row is a predefined name and cannot be chosen arbitrarily.
- C. row is only visible within the loop.
- D. FOR defines a loop that runs over the content of source_itab

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet in the image is an example of using the FOR statement to create an internal table with a constructor expression. The FOR statement introduces an iteration expression that runs over the content of source_itab and assigns each row to the variable row. The variable row is then used to populate the fields of target_itab12. Some of the correct statements about the code snippet are:
FOR defines a loop that runs over the content of source_itab: This is true. The FOR statement iterates over the rows of source_itab and assigns each row to the variable row. The iteration expression can also specify a range or a condition for the loop12.
row is only visible within the loop: This is true. The variable row is a local variable that is only visible within the scope of the iteration expression. It cannot be accessed outside the loop12.
You cannot do any of the following:
source_itab is only visible within the loop: This is false. The variable source_itab is not a local variable that is defined by the FOR statement. It is an existing internal table that is used as the data source for the iteration expression. It can be accessed outside the loop12.
row is a predefined name and cannot be chosen arbitrarily: This is false. The variable row is not a predefined name that is reserved by the FOR statement. It is a user-defined name that can be chosen arbitrarily. However, it must not conflict with any existing names in the program12.
References: 1: FOR - Iteration Expressions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP 7.4 Syntax - FOR Loop iteration | SAP Community

NEW QUESTION # 33
What are the effects of this annotation? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The value of sy-langu will be passed to the CDS view automatically both when you use the -1 CDS view in ABAP and in another CDS view entity (view on view).
- B. The value of sy-langu will be passed to the CDS view automatically when you use the CDS view in ABAP but not when you use it in another view entity
- C. It is no longer possible to pass your own value to the parameter.
- D. You can still override the default value with a value of your own.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The annotation @Environment.systemField: #LANGUAGE is used to assign the ABAP system field sy-langu to an input parameter of a CDS view or a CDS table function. This enables the implicit parameter passing in Open SQL, which means that the value of sy-langu will be automatically passed to the CDS view without explicitly specifying it in the WHERE clause. This also applies to the CDS views that use the annotated CDS view as a data source, which means that the value of sy-langu will be propagated to the nested CDS views (view on view)12. For example:
* The following code snippet defines a CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS with an input parameter p_langu that is annotated with

@Environment.systemField: #LANGUAGE:
define view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS with parameters p_langu : syst_langu @<Environment.systemField:
#LANGUAGE as select from sflight left outer join scarr on sflight.carrid = scarr.carrid left outer join stext on scarr.carrid =
stext.carrid { sflight.carrid, sflight.connid, sflight.fldate, scarr.carrname, stext.text as carrtext } where stext.langu = :p_langu
* The following code snippet shows how to use the CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS in ABAP without specifying the value of
p_langu in the WHERE clause. The value of sy-langu will be automatically passed to the CDS view:
SELECT carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext FROM zi_flight_texts INTO TABLE @DATA(lt_flights).
* The following code snippet shows how to use the CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS in another CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_REPORT.
The value of sy-langu will be automatically passed to the nested CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS:
define view ZI_FLIGHT_REPORT with parameters p_langu : syst_langu @<Environment.systemField:
#LANGUAGE as select from zi_flight_texts(p_langu) { carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext, count(*) as flight_count } group
by carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext The annotation @Environment.systemField: #LANGUAGE does not prevent the
possibility of overriding the default value with a value of your own. You can still specify a different value for the input parameter
p_langu in the WHERE clause, either in ABAP or in another CDS view. This will override the value of sy-langu and pass the
specified value to the CDS view12. For example:
* The following code snippet shows how to use the CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS in ABAP with a specified value of p_langu in
the WHERE clause. The value 'E' will be passed to the CDS view instead of the value of sy-langu:
SELECT carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext FROM zi_flight_texts WHERE p_langu = 'E' INTO TABLE @DATA(lt_flights).
* The following code snippet shows how to use the CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS in another CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_REPORT
with a specified value of p_langu in the WHERE clause. The value 'E' will be passed to the nested CDS view ZI_FLIGHT_TEXTS
instead of the value of sy-langu:
define view ZI_FLIGHT_REPORT with parameters p_langu : syst_langu @<Environment.systemField:
#LANGUAGE as select from zi_flight_texts(p_langu) { carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext, count(*) as flight_count } where
p_langu = 'E' group by carrid, connid, fldate, carrname, carrtext References: 1: ABAP CDS - parameter_annot - ABAP Keyword
Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - session_variable - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 34
In ABAP SQL, which of the following retrieves the association field_Airline-Name of a CDS view?

- A. @_Airline-Name
- B. _Airline-Name
- C. /_Airline Name
- D. "_Airline Name

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
In ABAP SQL, the syntax to retrieve the association field of a CDS view is to use the @ sign followed by the association name and
the field name, separated by a period sign (.). For example, to retrieve the association field _Airline-Name of a CDS view, the
syntax is @_Airline.Name. This syntax allows the access to the fields of the target data source of the association without explicitly
joining the data sources1. The other options are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols or formats to access the association
field.
References: 1: Path Expressions - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 35
What RESTful Application Programming feature is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key?

- A. Action
- B. Determination
- C. Validation

Answer: B

Explanation:
The RESTful Application Programming feature that is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key is determination. A
determination is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such
as create, update, delete, or activate. A determination can be used to calculate or derive values for certain fields, such as semantic
keys, based on other fields or external sources. A determination can also be used to check the uniqueness of a semantic key by

comparing it with the existing values in the database or the transaction buffer. A determination can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A determination can be defined using the DETERMINE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A determination can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.determination annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the determination12 The other RESTful Application Programming features are not used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key, but have different purposes and effects. These features are: Validation: A validation is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such as create, update, delete, or activate. A validation can be used to check the consistency and correctness of the data, such as mandatory fields, data types, value ranges, or business rules. A validation can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A validation can be defined using the VALIDATE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A validation can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.validation annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the validation12 Action: An action is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed explicitly by the user or the application. An action can be used to perform a specific business operation, such as creating, updating, deleting, or activating an entity instance, or triggering a workflow or a notification. An action can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. An action can be defined using the ACTION clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. An action can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.action annotation to specify the name, the description, the parameters, and the visibility of the action12

NEW QUESTION # 36

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