

C-ABAPD-2309 Detail Explanation Pass-Sure Questions Pool Only at ITexamReview

Answer: B

Explanation:

A metadata extension is a RESTful Application Programming object that can be used to organize the display of fields in an app. A metadata extension is a CDS view that annotates another CDS view with UI annotations, such as labels, icons, or facets. These annotations define how the data should be presented in the app, such as which fields should be shown on the object page, which fields should be editable, or which fields should be used for filtering or sorting. A metadata extension can also be used to add custom actions or validations to the app¹².

Reference: 1: Refine the Object Page with Annotations | SAP Tutorials 2: ABAP RAP : Enabling custom actions with a dialog for additional input fields | SAP Blogs

4. Refer to 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. Access the inherited private components.
- B. Access the inherited public components.
- C. Call a subclass specific public method
- D. Call inherited public redefined methods.

Answer: AB

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 subclass¹².

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 subclass¹².

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_super¹².

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_super¹².

Reference: 1: Object Oriented - ABAP Development - Support Wiki 2: Inheritance and Instantiation -

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SAP C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
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	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.
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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What are some characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- B. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- C. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables.
- D. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table.
- E. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Secondary keys are additional keys that can be defined for internal tables to optimize the access to the table using fields that are not part of the primary key. Secondary keys can be either sorted or hashed, depending on the table type and the uniqueness of the key. Secondary keys have the following characteristics1:

* A. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table. This means that when you use a READ TABLE or a LOOP AT statement to access an internal table, you have to specify the secondary key that you want to use with the USING KEY addition. For example, the following statement reads an internal table itab using a secondary key sec_key: READ TABLE itab USING KEY sec_key INTO DATA(wa).

If you do not specify the secondary key, the system will use the primary key by default2.

* B. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table. This means that you can define more than one secondary key for an internal table, regardless of the table type. For example, the following statement defines an internal table itab with two secondary keys sec_key_1 and sec_key_2:

```
DATA itab TYPE SORTED TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE KEY sec_key_1 COMPONENTS field1 field2
sec_key_2 COMPONENTS field3 field4.
```

You can then choose which secondary key to use when you access the internal table1.

* D. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This means that you can define a sorted secondary key for an internal table that allows duplicate values for the key fields. A sorted secondary key maintains a predefined sorting order for the internal table, which is defined by the key fields in the order in which they are specified. For example, the following statement defines a sorted secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that sorts the table by field1 in ascending order and field2 in descending order: DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE SORTED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 ASCENDING field2 DESCENDING.

You can then access the internal table using the sorted secondary key with a binary search algorithm, which is faster than a linear search3.

The following are not characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables, because:

* C. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This is false because hashed secondary keys must be unique. This means that you can only define a hashed secondary key for an internal table that does not allow duplicate values for the key fields. A hashed secondary key does not have a predefined sorting order for the internal table, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the table rows. For example, the following statement defines a hashed secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that hashes the table by field1 and field2:

```
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH UNIQUE HASHED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 field2.
```

You can then access the internal table using the hashed secondary key with a direct access algorithm, which is very fast.

* E. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables. This is false because secondary keys can be created for any kind of internal table, such as standard tables, sorted tables, and hashed tables. However, the type of the secondary key depends on the type of the internal table. For example, a standard table can have sorted or hashed secondary keys, a sorted table can have sorted secondary keys, and a hashed table can have hashed secondary keys¹.

References: 1: Secondary Table Key - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: READ TABLE - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3: Sorted Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Hashed Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 12

In an Access Control Object, which clauses are used? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check)
- **B. Revoke (to remove access to the data source)**
- C. Grant (to identify the data source)
- **D. Where (to specify the access conditions)**
- **E. Define role (to specify the role name)**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

An Access Control Object (ACO) is a CDS annotation that defines the access control rules for a CDS view entity. An ACO consists of one or more clauses that specify the role name, the data source, the access conditions, and the return code of the authority check¹². Some of the clauses that are used in an ACO are:

Where (to specify the access conditions): This clause is used to define the logical expression that determines whether a user has access to the data source or not. The expression can use the fields of the data source, the parameters of the CDS view entity, or the predefined variables \$user and \$session. The expression can also use the functions check_authorization and check_role to perform additional authority checks¹².

Define role (to specify the role name): This clause is used to assign a name to the role that is defined by the ACO. The role name must be unique within the namespace of the CDS view entity and must not contain any special characters. The role name can be used to reference the ACO in other annotations, such as @AccessControl.authorizationCheck or @AccessControl.grant¹².

Revoke (to remove access to the data source): This clause is used to explicitly deny access to the data source for a user who meets the conditions of the where clause. The revoke clause overrides any grant clause that might grant access to the same user. The revoke clause can be used to implement the principle of least privilege or to enforce data segregation¹².

You cannot do any of the following:

Grant (to identify the data source): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The grant clause is a separate annotation that is used to grant access to a CDS view entity or a data source for a user who has a specific role. The grant clause can reference an ACO by its role name to apply the access conditions defined by the ACO¹².

Return code (to assign the return code of the authority check): This is not a valid clause in an ACO. The return code of the authority check is a predefined variable that is set by the system after performing the access control check. The return code can be used in the where clause of the ACO to specify different access conditions based on the outcome of the check¹².

References: 1: Access Control Objects - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: Access Control in Core Data Services (CDS) | SAP Help Portal

NEW QUESTION # 13

Why would you use Access Controls with CDS Views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The system field sy-subrc is set, giving you the result of the authorization check
- **B. You do not have to remember to implement AUTHORITY CHECK statements.**
- **C. Only the data corresponding to the user's authorization is transferred from the database to the application layer.**
- D. All of the data from the data sources is loaded into your application automatically and filtered there according to the user's authorization.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

You would use Access Controls with CDS Views for the following reasons:

* A. Only the data corresponding to the user's authorization is transferred from the database to the application layer. This is true because Access Controls allow you to define CDS roles that specify the authorization conditions for accessing a CDS view. The

CDS roles are evaluated for every user at runtime and the system automatically adds the restrictions to the selection conditions of the CDS view.

This ensures that only the data that the user is authorized to see is read from the database and transferred to the application layer.

This improves the security and the performance of the data access¹.

* C. You do not have to remember to implement **AUTHORITY CHECK** statements. This is true because Access Controls provide a declarative and centralized way of defining the authorization logic for a CDS view. You do not have to write any procedural code or use the **AUTHORITY CHECK** statement to check the user's authorization for each data source or field. The system handles the authorization check automatically and transparently for you².

The following reasons are not valid for using Access Controls with CDS Views:

* B. The system field `sy-subrc` is set, giving you the result of the authorization check. This is false because the system field `sy-subrc` is not used by Access Controls. The `sy-subrc` field is used by the **AUTHORITY CHECK** statement to indicate the result of the authorization check, but Access Controls do not use this statement. Instead, Access Controls use CDS roles to filter the data according to the user's authorization².

* D. All of the data from the data sources is loaded into your application automatically and filtered there according to the user's authorization. This is false because Access Controls do not load all the data from the data sources into the application layer. Access Controls filter the data at the database layer, where the data resides, and only transfer the data that the user is authorized to see to the application layer. This reduces the data transfer and the memory consumption of the application layer¹.

References: 1: Access Controls | SAP Help Portal 2: ABAP CDS - Access Control - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following are ABAP Cloud Development Model rules?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Reverse modifications when a suitable public SAP API becomes available.
- **B. Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points.**
- C. Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services.
- D. Build ABAP reports with either ABAP List Viewer (ALV) or SAP Fiori.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code is stable, reliable, and compatible with the SAP solutions and the cloud operations. Public SAP APIs and SAP extension points are the only allowed interfaces and objects to access the SAP platform and the SAP applications. They are documented, tested, and supported by SAP. They also guarantee the lifecycle stability and the upgradeability of the ABAP Cloud code¹.

Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code follows the state-of-the-art development paradigm for building cloud-ready business services. The ABAP RESTful application programming model (RAP) is a framework that provides a consistent end-to-end programming model for creating, reading, updating, and deleting (CRUD) business data. RAP also supports draft handling, authorization checks, side effects, validations, and custom actions. RAP exposes the business services as OData services that can be consumed by SAP Fiori apps or other clients².

NEW QUESTION # 15

Setting a field to read-only in which object would make the field read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model?

- A. Service definition
- **B. Behaviour definition**
- C. Projection view
- D. Metadata extension

Answer: B

Explanation:

The object that can be used to set a field to read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP) is the behaviour definition. The behaviour definition is a CDS artefact that defines the business logic and the UI behaviour of a business object. A business object is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. The behaviour definition can specify the properties of the fields of a business object, such as whether they are mandatory, read-only, or transient. These properties are valid for all applications that use the business object, such as transactional, analytical, or draft-enabled apps^{1,2}. For example:

* The following code snippet defines a behaviour definition for a business object ZI_PB_APPLICATION.

It sets the field APPLICATION to read-only for all applications that use this business object:

define behavior for ZI_PB_APPLICATION { field (read only) APPLICATION; ... } You cannot do any of the following:

* 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, these properties are only valid for the specific service that uses the business object, not for all applications that use the business object12.

* C. Projection view: 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.

* D. 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, these properties are only valid for the specific UI or analytical application that uses the metadata extension, not for all applications that use the CDS entity12.

References: 1: ABAP CDS - Data Definitions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - Behavior Definitions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 16

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