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SAP C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Test - C-ABAPD-2309 Certification Exam

As the labor market becomes more competitive, a lot of people, of course including students, company employees, etc., and all want to get C-ABAPD-2309 authentication in a very short time, this has developed into an inevitable trend. Each of them is eager to have a strong proof to highlight their abilities, so they have the opportunity to change their current status, including getting a better job, have higher pay, and get a higher quality of C-ABAPD-2309 material, etc.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82
What are advantages of using a field symbol for internal table row access? Note: There are answers to this question.

- A. A MODIFY statement to write changed contents back to the table is not required.
- B. The row content is copied to the field symbol instead to a work area
- C. Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area.
- D. The field symbol can be reused for other programs.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
A field symbol is a pointer that allows direct access to a row of an internal table without copying it to a work area. Using a field symbol for internal table row access has some advantages over using a work area, such as12:
* A MODIFY statement to write changed contents back to the table is not required: This is true. When you use a work area, you have to copy the row content from the internal table to the work area, modify it, and then copy it back to the internal table using the MODIFY statement. This can be costly in terms of performance and memory consumption. When you use a field symbol, you can modify the row content directly in the internal table without any copying. Therefore, you do not need the MODIFY statement12.
* Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area: This is true. As explained above, using a field symbol avoids the overhead of copying data between the internal table and the work area. This can improve the performance of the loop considerably, especially for large internal tables. According to some benchmarks, using a field symbol can save 25-40% of the runtime compared to using a work area12.
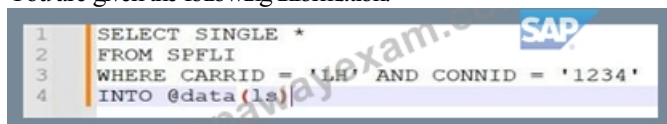You cannot do any of the following:
* The field symbol can be reused for other programs: This is false. A field symbol is a local variable that is only visible within the scope of its declaration. It cannot be reused for other programs unless it is declared globally or passed as a parameter. Moreover, a field symbol must have the same type as the line type of the internal table that it accesses. Therefore, it cannot be used for any internal table with a different line type12.
* The row content is copied to the field symbol instead to a work area: This is false. As explained above, using a field symbol does not copy the row content to the field symbol. Instead, the field symbol points to the memory address of the row in the internal table and allows direct access to it. Therefore, there is no copying involved when using a field symbol12.
References: 1: Using Field Symbols to Process Internal Tables - SAP Learning 2: Access to Internal Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 83
You are given the following information:

1.
The data source "spfli" on line #2 is an SAP HANA
database table
2.
"spfli" will be a large table with over one million rows.
3.
This program is the only one in the system that accesses
the table.

4.
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. "Storage Type" to "Row Store"
- B. "Load Unit' to 'Page Loadable"
- C. "Load Unit to "Column Loadable"
- D. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Based on the given information, the spfli database table should have the following general settings:
"Storage Type" to "Row Store": This setting determines how the data is stored in the SAP HANA database. Row store is suitable for tables that are accessed by primary key or by a small number of columns. Column store is suitable for tables that are accessed by a large number of columns or by complex analytical queries. Since the spfli table is a large table with over one million rows, and this program is the only one in the system that accesses the table, it is likely that the program will use primary key access or simple queries to access the table. Therefore, row store is a better choice than column store for this table12.
"Load Unit" to "Page Loadable": This setting determines how the data is loaded into the memory when the table is accessed. Page loadable means that the data is loaded in pages of 16 KB each, and only the pages that are needed are loaded. Column loadable means that the data is loaded in columns, and only the columns that are needed are loaded. Since the spfli table is a row store table, and this program will run rarely, it is more efficient to use page loadable than column loadable for this table. Page loadable will reduce the memory consumption and the loading time of the table13.

NEW QUESTION # 84
In a RESTful Application Programming application, in which objects do you bind a CDS view to create a value help? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Service Definition
- B. Behavior definition
- C. Data model view
- D. Projection View
- E. Metadata Extension

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
In a RESTful Application Programming (RAP) application, you can bind a CDS view to create a value help in the following objects:
* Data model view: A data model view is a CDS view that defines the data structure and the associations of an entity in the RAP application. You can use the annotation @Consumption.valueHelpDefinition to bind a value help provider CDS view to an element of the data model view. The value help provider CDS view must contain the key fields of the value help entity and the fields that are displayed in the value help dialog. The value help annotation specifies the entity name, the element name, and optionally the additional binding conditions for the value help provider1.
* Metadata Extension: A metadata extension is a CDS view that extends the metadata of another CDS view without changing its data structure. You can use the annotation @MetadataExtension.extendView to specify the target CDS view that you want to extend. You can then use the same annotation
@Consumption.valueHelpDefinition to bind a value help provider CDS view to an element of the target CDS view. The metadata extension allows you to add value help definitions to existing CDS views without modifying them2.
* Projection View: A projection view is a CDS view that defines the projection of another CDS view. You can use the annotation @AbapCatalog.sqlViewType: #PROJECTION to specify that the CDS view is a projection view. You can then use the same annotation @Consumption.valueHelpDefinition to bind a value help provider CDS view to an element of the projection view. The projection view allows you to add value help definitions to projected elements of another CDS view3.
You cannot bind a value help provider CDS view to a behavior definition or a service definition, because these objects do not define the data structure or the metadata of an entity in the RAP application. A behavior definition defines the behavior and the validation rules of an entity, such as the create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) operations, the draft handling, the authorization checks, and the side effects4. A service definition defines the service exposure and the service binding of an entity, such as the protocol, the version, the namespace, and the service name5.
References: 1: Value Help with Additional Binding | SAP Help Portal 2: Metadata Extensions - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3:

NEW QUESTION # 85
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 partially from the left without gaps.
- B. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- C. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- D. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- E. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
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.
References: 1: Internal Tables - Overview - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: Sorted Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Hashed Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Standard Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 86
In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Authentication rules
- B. Process definition
- C. CDS view
- D. Behavior definition

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains two main parts: a CDS view and a behavior definition1.

A) CDS view: A CDS view is a data definition that defines the structure and the data source of a business object. A CDS view can consist of one or more entities that are linked by associations or compositions. An entity is a CDS view element that represents a node or a projection of a business object. An entity can have various annotations that define the metadata and the semantics of the business object2.

B) Behavior definition: A behavior definition is a source code artifact that defines the behavior and the validation rules of a business object. A behavior definition can specify the standard CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations, the draft handling, the authorization checks, and the side effects for a business object. A behavior definition can also define custom actions, validations, and determinations that implement the business logic of a business object3.

The following are not parts of a business object in RESTful Application Programming, because:

C) Authentication rules: Authentication rules are not part of a business object, but part of a service binding. A service binding is a configuration artifact that defines how a business object is exposed as an OData service. A service binding can specify the authentication method, the authorization scope, the protocol version, and the service options for the OData service4.

D) Process definition: Process definition is not part of a business object, but part of a workflow. A workflow is a business process that orchestrates the tasks and the events of a business object. A workflow can be defined using the Workflow Editor in the SAP Business Application Studio or the SAP Web IDE. A workflow can use the business object's APIs to trigger or consume events, execute actions, or read or update data5.

NEW QUESTION # 87

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