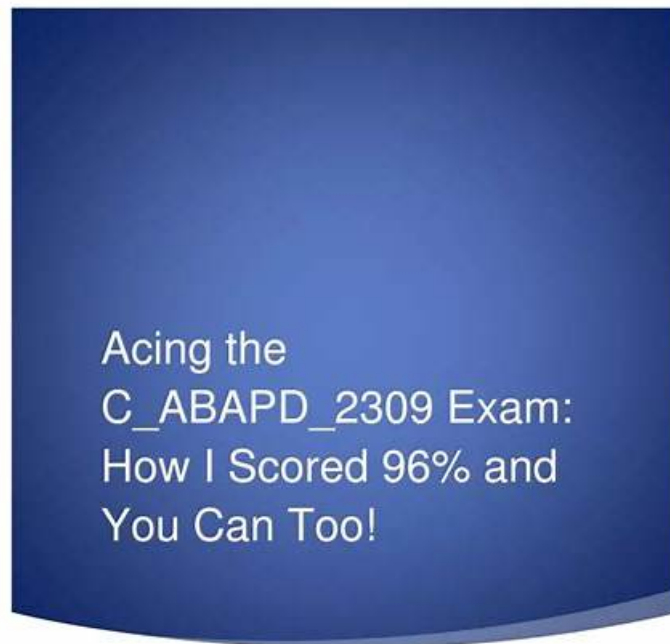


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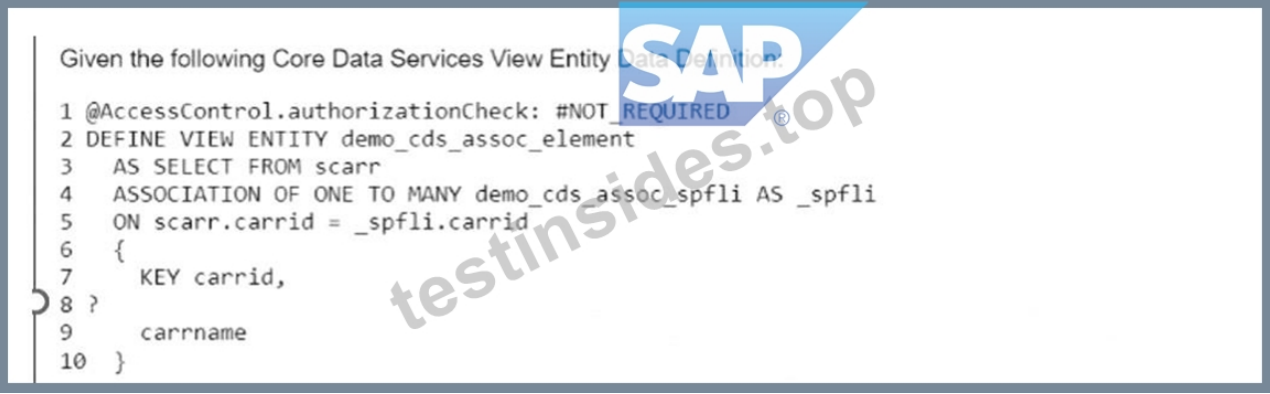
Topic	Details
Topic 1	Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
Topic 2	ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model: This topic explains the ABAP Restful Application Programming model, ABAP development, and the architecture of the ABAP Restful Application Programming model.
Topic 3	SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.

- ABAP core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):**NEW QUESTION # 52**


```

Given the following Core Data Services View Entity Data Definition:
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_cds_assoc_element
3 AS SELECT FROM scarr
4 ASSOCIATION OF ONE TO MANY demo_cds_assoc_spfli AS _spfli
5 ON scarr.carrid = _spfli.carrid
6 {
7   KEY carrid,
8 ?
9   carrname
10 }

```

The "demo_ods_assoc_spfli" data source referenced in line #4 contains a field "connid" which you would like to expose in the element list.

Which of the following statements would do this if inserted on line #8?

- A. demo_ods_assoc_spfli.connid,
- B. _spfli.connid/
- C. spfli-connid,
- D. demo_ods_assoc_spfli-connid/

Answer: A

Explanation:

The statement that can be used to expose the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli" in the element list is A. demo_ods_assoc_spfli.connid,. This statement uses the dot notation to access the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli", which is an association defined on line #4. The association "demo_ods_assoc_spfli" links the data source "demo_ods" with the table "spfli" using the field "carrid". The statement also ends with a comma to separate it from the next element in the list.

You cannot do any of the following:

- * B. demo_ods_assoc_spfli-connid/: This statement uses the wrong syntax to access the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli". The dash notation is used to access the components of a structure or a table, not the fields of a data source. The statement also ends with a slash, which is not a valid separator for the element list.
- * C. spfli-connid,: This statement uses the wrong data source name to access the field "connid". The data source name should be "demo_ods_assoc_spfli", not "spfli". The statement also uses the wrong syntax to access the field "connid", as explained above.
- * D. _spfli.connid/: This statement uses the wrong data source name and the wrong separator to access the field "connid". The data source name should be "demo_ods_assoc_spfli", not "_spfli". The statement also ends with a slash, which is not a valid separator for the element list.

References: 1: ABAP CDS - SELECT, select_list - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - SELECT, from - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 53

Image:



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In the following ABAP SQL code, what are valid case distinctions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS F1,  
CASE  
WHEN F2 = '1' THEN 'Value 1'  
WHEN f2'2' THEN 'Value 2' ELSE "Value for the rest' END AS f_case  
INTO TABLE @et t1.
```

• A.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS f1  
CASE f2  
WHEN '1' THEN 'Value 1'  
WHEN '2' THEN 'Value 2'  
ELSE "Value for the rest' END AS f_case  
INTO TABLE @gt_t1.
```

• B.

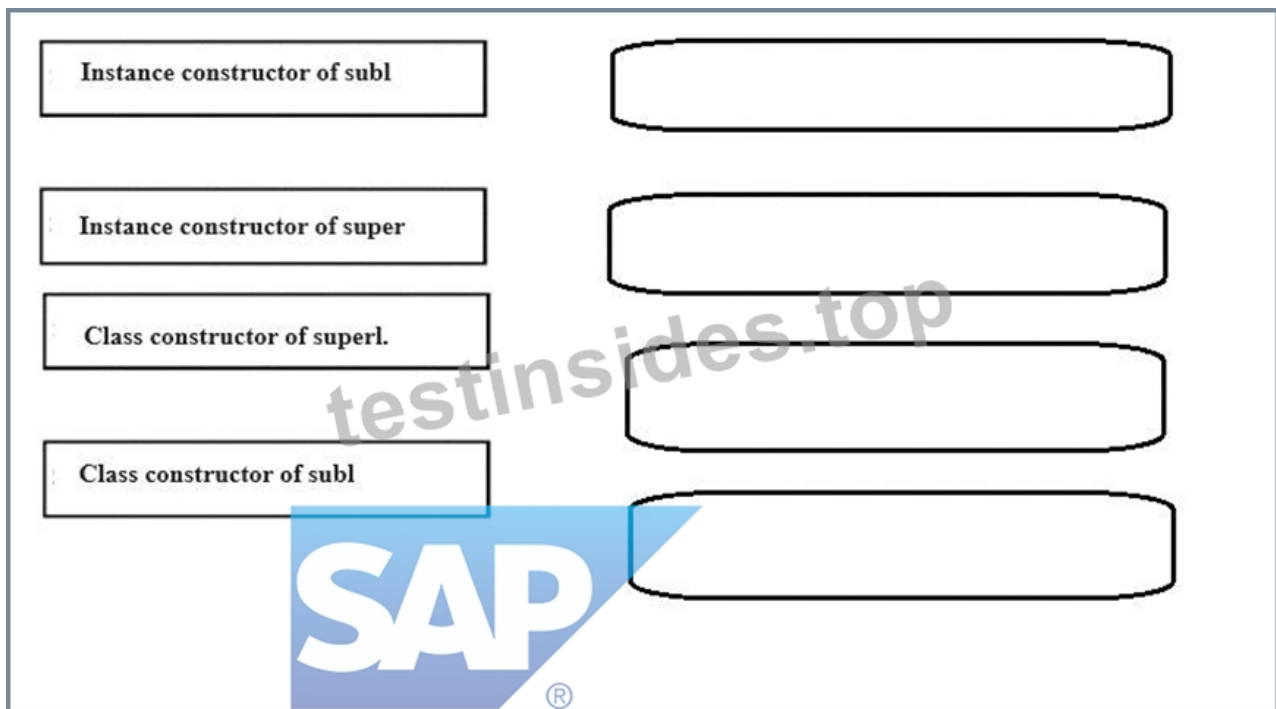
• C.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS F1,  
CASE  
WHEN F2 = '1' THEN "Value 1' WHEN f2 < f3 AND f2 = '2' THEN "Value 2'  
WHEN OTHERS 'Value for the rest' ENDCASE AS f_case  
INTO TABLE @at t1.
```

Answer: A,B

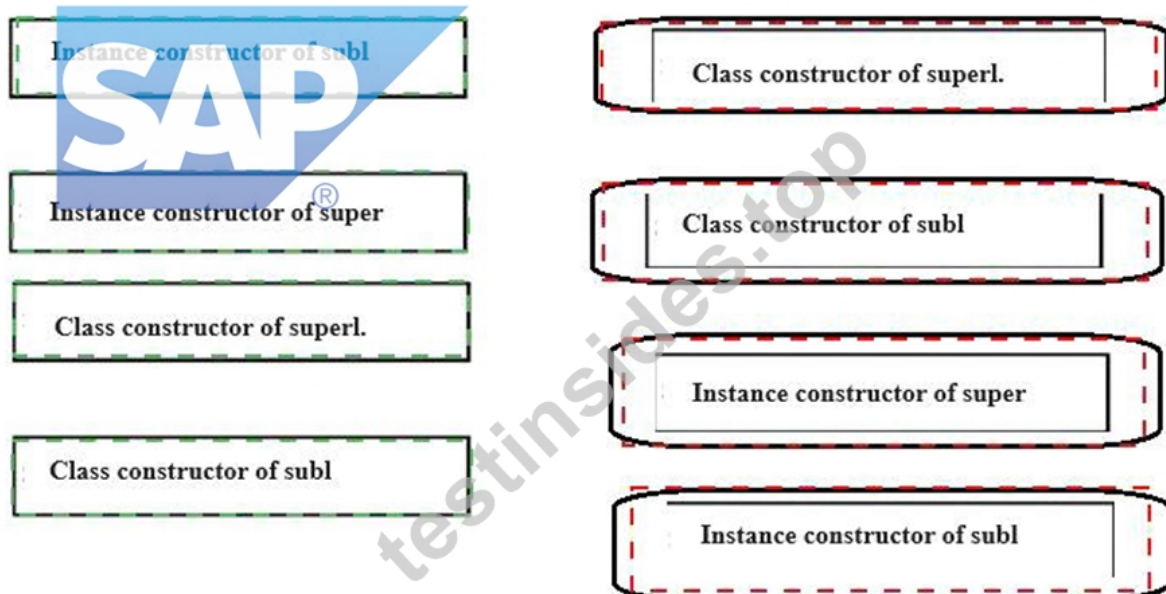
NEW QUESTION # 54

You have a superclass super1 and a subclass subl of super1. Each class has an instance constructor and a static constructor. The first statement of your program creates an instance of subl. In which sequence will the constructors be executed?



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation

The sequence in which the constructors will be executed is as follows:

Class constructor of superl. This is because the class constructor is a static method that is executed automatically before the class is accessed for the first time. The class constructor is used to initialize the static attributes and components of the class. The class constructor of the superclass is executed before the class constructor of the subclass, as the subclass inherits the static components of the superclass.
 Class constructor of subl. This is because the class constructor is a static method that is executed automatically before the class is accessed for the first time. The class constructor is used to initialize the static attributes and components of the class. The class constructor of the subclass is executed after the class constructor of the superclass, as the subclass inherits the static components of the superclass.
 Instance constructor of superl. This is because the instance constructor is an instance method that is executed automatically when an instance of the class is created using the statement CREATE OBJECT.

The instance constructor is used to initialize the instance attributes and components of the class. The instance constructor of the superclass is executed before the instance constructor of the subclass, as the subclass inherits the instance components of the superclass. The instance constructor of the subclass must call the instance constructor of the superclass explicitly using super-

>constructor, unless the superclass is the root node object12 Instance constructor of subl. This is because the instance constructor is an instance method that is executed automatically when an instance of the class is created using the statement CREATE OBJECT. The instance constructor is used to initialize the instance attributes and components of the class. The instance constructor of the subclass is executed after the instance constructor of the superclass, as the subclass inherits the instance components of the superclass. The instance constructor of the subclass must call the instance constructor of the superclass explicitly using super->constructor, unless the superclass is the root node object12 References: Constructors of Classes - ABAP Keyword Documentation, METHODS - constructor - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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 # 56

```
SELECT
  FROM @gt flights
  FROM @gt flights
  WHERE @gt flights = @gt flights
  GROUP BY @gt flights, @gt flights
  GROUP BY @gt flights, @gt flights
```



To adhere to the most recent ABAP SQL syntax conventions from SAP, on which line must you insert the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause to complete the SQL statement?

- A. #8
- B. #15

- C. #6
- D. #4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

To adhere to the most recent ABAP SQL syntax conventions from SAP, you must insert the "INTO TABLE

@gt flights" clause on line #4 to complete the SQL statement. This is because the INTO or APPENDING clause should be specified immediately after the SELECT clause, according to the ABAP SQL syntax conventions¹. The INTO or APPENDING clause defines the data object to which the results set of the SELECT statement is assigned. The data object can be an internal table, a work area, or an inline declaration.

In this case, the data object is an internal table named gt_flights, which is created using the inline declaration operator @DATA. The inline declaration operator allows you to declare and create a data object in the same statement where it is used, without the need for a separate DATA statement².

The other lines are not suitable for inserting the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause, as they would violate the ABAP SQL syntax conventions or cause syntax errors. These lines are:

#6: This line is not suitable for inserting the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause, as it would cause a syntax error. This is because the FROM clause must be specified before the INTO or APPENDING clause, according to the ABAP SQL syntax conventions¹. The FROM clause defines the data sources from which the data is read, such as database tables, CDS view entities, or CDS DDIC-based views. In this case, the data source is the database table flights.

#8: This line is not suitable for inserting the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause, as it would cause a syntax error. This is because the ORDER BY clause must be specified after the INTO or APPENDING clause, according to the ABAP SQL syntax conventions¹. The ORDER BY clause defines the sort order of the results set of the SELECT statement. In this case, the results set is sorted by the fields carrid, connid, and fltime.

#15: This line is not suitable for inserting the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause, as it would violate the ABAP SQL syntax conventions. This is because the INTO or APPENDING clause should be specified as close as possible to the SELECT clause, according to the ABAP SQL syntax conventions¹. The INTO or APPENDING clause should not be separated from the SELECT clause by other clauses, such as the WHERE clause, the GROUP BY clause, the HAVING clause, the UNION clause, or the ORDER BY clause. This is to improve the readability and maintainability of the ABAP SQL statement.

References: SELECT - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Inline Declarations - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 57

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