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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ABAP core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Exhibit:

```

FOR row IN source_12
  (1) = row-field1
  (2) = row-field2
  (3) = row-field3

```



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

- A. FOR defines a loop that runs over the content of source_12
- B. source_12 is only visible within the loop.
- C. row is only visible within the loop.
- D. row is a predefined name and cannot be chosen arbitrarily.

Answer: A,C

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_12 and assigns each row to the variable row. The variable row is then used to populate the fields of target_12. Some of the correct statements about the code snippet are:

FOR defines a loop that runs over the content of source_12: This is true. The FOR statement iterates over the rows of source_12 and assigns each row to the variable row. The iteration expression can also specify a range or a condition for the loop.

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 loop.

You cannot do any of the following:

source_12 is only visible within the loop: This is false. The variable source_12 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 loop.

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 program.

References: 1: FOR - Iteration Expressions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP 7.4 Syntax - FOR Loop iteration | SAP Community

NEW QUESTION # 55

Given the following code in an SAP S/4HANA Cloud private edition tenant:

```

1 CLASS zcl_demo_class DEFINITION.
2 METHOD ...
3 ENDCLASS.
4 CLASS zcl_demo_class_implementation.
5 METHOD ml.
6 CALL FUNCTION 'ZF1'.
7 ENDMETHOD
8 ENDCLASS.

```

The class `zcl_demo_class` is in a software component with the language version set to "ABAP Cloud". The function module `ZF1` is in a different software component with the language version set to "Standard ABAP". Both the class and function module are customer created.

Regarding line #6, which of the following are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. 'ZF1' can be called if a wrapper is created for it and the wrapper itself is released for cloud development.
- B. ZF1" can be called if a wrapper is created for it but the wrapper itself is not released for cloud development.
- C. ZF1' can be called only if it is released for cloud development.
- D. "ZF1" can be called whether it is released or not for cloud development

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The ABAP Cloud Development Model requires that only public SAP APIs and extension points are used to access SAP functionality and data. These APIs and extension points are released by SAP and documented in the SAP API Business Hub¹. Customer-created function modules are not part of the public SAP APIs and are not released for cloud development. Therefore, calling a function module directly from an ABAP Cloud class is not allowed and will result in a syntax error. However, there are two possible ways to call a function module indirectly from an ABAP Cloud class:

Create a wrapper class or interface for the function module and release it for cloud development. A wrapper is a class or interface that encapsulates the function module and exposes its functionality through public methods or attributes. The wrapper must be created in a software component with the language version set to "Standard ABAP" and must be marked as released for cloud development using the annotation `@EndUserText.label`. The wrapper can then be called from an ABAP Cloud class using the public methods or attributes².

Use the ABAP Cloud Connector to call the function module as a remote function call (RFC) from an ABAP Cloud class. The ABAP Cloud Connector is a service that enables the secure and reliable communication between SAP BTP, ABAP environment and on-premise systems. The function module must be exposed as an RFC-enabled function module in the on-premise system and must be registered in the ABAP Cloud Connector. The ABAP Cloud class can then use the class `cl_rfc_destination_service` to get the destination name and the class `cl_abap_system` to create a proxy object for the function module. The proxy object can then be used to call the function module³.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following are features of Core Data Services? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Structured Query Language (SQL)
- B. Annotations
- C. Inheritance
- D. Associations
- E. Delegation

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Core Data Services (CDS) is a framework for defining and consuming semantically rich data models in SAP HANA. CDS supports various features that enhance the capabilities of SQL and enable developers to create data models that are optimized for performance, readability, and extensibility¹². Some of the features of CDS are:

Associations: Associations are a way of defining relationships between CDS entities, such as tables or views. Associations enable navigation and path expressions in CDS queries, which allow accessing data from related entities without explicit joins. Associations also support cardinality, referential constraints, and cascading options³⁴.

Annotations: Annotations are a way of adding metadata to CDS entities or their elements, such as fields or parameters. Annotations provide additional information or instructions for the CDS compiler, the database, or the consumers of the CDS views. Annotations can be used for various purposes, such as defining access control, UI rendering, OData exposure, or search capabilities⁵.

Structured Query Language (SQL): SQL is the standard language for querying and manipulating data in relational databases. CDS is based on SQL and extends it with additional features and syntax. CDS supports SQL features such as joins, aggregations, filters, expressions, functions, and subqueries. CDS also supports SQL Script, which is a scripting language for stored procedures and

functions in SAP HANA .

You cannot do any of the following:

Inheritance: Inheritance is not a feature of CDS. Inheritance is a concept in object-oriented programming that allows a class to inherit the properties and methods of another class. CDS does not support object-oriented programming or classes.

Delegation: Delegation is not a feature of CDS. Delegation is a concept in object-oriented programming that allows an object to delegate some of its responsibilities to another object. CDS does not support object-oriented programming or objects.

References:

1: Core Data Services (CDS) | CAPire

2: Core Data Services [CDS] in SAP S/4 HANA | SAP Blogs

3: Associations in Core Data Services (CDS) | SAP Help Portal

4: [CDS DDL - Association - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help]

5: [Annotations in Core Data Services (CDS) | SAP Help Portal]

: [CDS DDL - Annotation - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help]

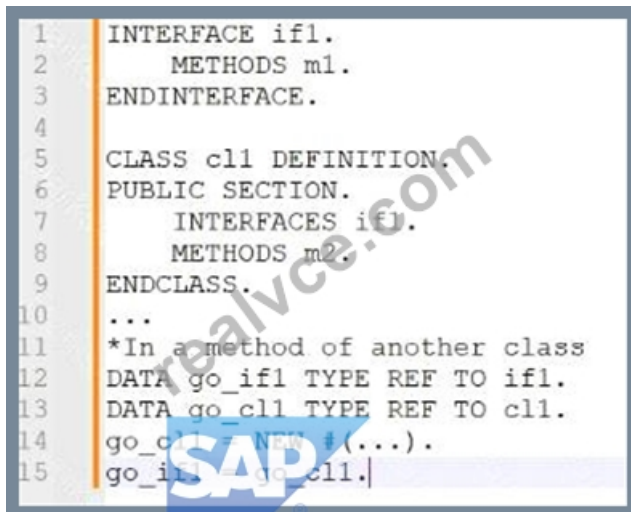
: [Structured Query Language (SQL) | SAP Help Portal]

: [CDS DDL - SQL Features - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help]

: [Object-Oriented Programming in ABAP | SAP Help Portal]

NEW QUESTION # 57

Exhibit:



```
1  INTERFACE if1.
2      METHODS m1.
3  ENDINTERFACE.
4
5  CLASS c11 DEFINITION.
6      PUBLIC SECTION.
7          INTERFACES if1.
8          METHODS m2.
9      ENDCLASS.
10 ...
11 *In a method of another class
12 DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.
13 DATA go_c11 TYPE REF TO c11.
14 go_c11 = NEW #( ... ).
15 go_if1 = go_c11.
```

What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. go_if1 may call method m2 with go_if1->m2(...).
- B. Instead of go_c11 = NEW #() you could use go_if1 = NEW #(...).
- C. Instead of go_c11 = NEW #(...) you could use go_if1 = NEW c11(...).
- D. go_if1 may call method m1 with go_if1->m1().
- E. go_c11 may call method m1 with go_c11->m1().

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

* A: This statement is valid. go_if1 may call method m1 with go_if1->m1(). This is because go_if1 is a data object of type REF TO if1, which is a reference to the interface if1. The interface if1 defines a method m1, which can be called using the reference variable go_if1. The class c11 implements the interface if1, which means that it provides an implementation of the method m1. The data object go_if1 is assigned to a new instance of the class c11 using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. Therefore, when go_if1->m1() is called, the implementation of the method m1 in the class c11 is executed.

* B: This statement is valid. Instead of go_c11 = NEW #(...) you could use go_if1 = NEW c11(...). This is because go_if1 is a data object of type REF TO if1, which is a reference to the interface if1. The class c11 implements the interface if1, which means that it is compatible with the interface if1. Therefore, go_if1 can be assigned to a new instance of the class c11 using the NEW operator and the class name c11. The inline declaration operator @DATA is optional in this case, as go_if1 is already declared. The parentheses after the class name c11 can be used to pass parameters to the constructor of the class c11, if any.

* E: This statement is valid. go_c11 may call method m2 with go_c11->m2(...). This is because go_c11 is a data object of type REF TO if1, which is a reference to the interface if1. The class c11 implements the interface if1, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface if1. The class c11 also defines a method m2, which is a public method of the class c11. Therefore, go_c11 can call the

method m2 using the reference variable go_ifl. The method m2 is not defined in the interface ifl, but it is accessible through the interface ifl, as the interface ifl is implemented by the class cll. The parentheses after the method name m2 can be used to pass parameters to the method m2, if any¹²³ The other statements are not valid, as they have syntax errors or logical errors. These statements are:

* C: This statement is not valid. go_cll may call method m1 with go_cll->ifl~m1(). This is because go_cll is a data object of type REF TO cll, which is a reference to the class cll. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The interface ifl defines a method m1, which can be called using the reference variable go_cll. However, the syntax for calling an interface method using a class reference is go_cll->m1(), not go_cll->ifl~m1(). The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as go_ifl->ifl~m1(). Using the interface component selector ~ with a class reference will cause a syntax error¹²³

* D: This statement is not valid. Instead of go_cll = NEW #() you could use go_ifl = NEW #(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The interface ifl cannot be instantiated, as it does not have an implementation. Therefore, go_ifl cannot be assigned to a new instance of the interface ifl using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA.

This will cause a syntax error or a runtime error. To instantiate an interface, you need to use a class that implements the interface, such as the class cll²³ References: INTERFACES - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CLASS - ABAP Keyword Documentation, NEW - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 58

For what kind of applications would you consider using on-stack developer extensions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Applications that access SAP S/4HANA data using complex SQL
- B. Applications that run separate from SAP S/4HANA
- C. Applications that integrate data from several different systems
- D. Applications that provide APIs for side by side SAP BTP apps

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

On-stack developer extensibility is a type of extensibility that allows you to create development projects directly on the SAP S/4HANA Cloud technology stack. It gives you the opportunity to develop cloud-ready and upgrade-stable custom ABAP applications and services inside the SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition system. You can use the ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse to create and deploy your on-stack extensions.

On-stack developer extensibility is suitable for the following kinds of applications:

* Applications that provide APIs for side by side SAP BTP apps. On-stack developer extensibility allows you to create OData services or RESTful APIs based on CDS view entities or projection views. These services or APIs can expose SAP S/4HANA data and logic to other applications that run on the SAP Business Technology Platform (SAP BTP) or other platforms. This way, you can create a loosely coupled integration between your SAP S/4HANA system and your side by side SAP BTP apps.

* Applications that access SAP S/4HANA data using complex SQL. On-stack developer extensibility allows you to use ABAP SQL to access SAP S/4HANA data using complex queries, such as joins, aggregations, filters, parameters, and code pushdown techniques. You can also use ABAP SQL to perform data manipulation operations, such as insert, update, delete, and upsert. This way, you can create applications that require advanced data processing and analysis on SAP S/4HANA data.

The other kinds of applications are not suitable for on-stack developer extensibility, as they have different requirements and challenges. These kinds of applications are:

* Applications that integrate data from several different systems. On-stack developer extensibility is not meant for creating applications that integrate data from multiple sources, such as other SAP systems, third-party systems, or cloud services. This is because on-stack developer extensibility does not support remote access or data replication, and it may cause performance or security issues. For this kind of applications, you should use side by side extensibility, which allows you to create applications that run on the SAP BTP and communicate with the SAP S/4HANA system via public APIs or events.

* Applications that run separate from SAP S/4HANA. On-stack developer extensibility is not meant for creating applications that run independently from the SAP S/4HANA system, such as standalone apps, microservices, or web apps. This is because on-stack developer extensibility requires a tight coupling with the SAP S/4HANA system, and it may limit the scalability, flexibility, and portability of the applications. For this kind of applications, you should use side by side extensibility, which allows you to create applications that run on the SAP BTP and leverage the cloud-native features and services of the platform.

References: Developer Extensibility in SAP S/4HANA Cloud ABAP Environment, SAP S/4HANA Extensibility - Simplified Guide for Beginners

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