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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION #81

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

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

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

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 table 1.

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 #82

Refer to the Exhibit.



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. #15
- B. #6
- C. #4
- D. #8

Answer: C

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:

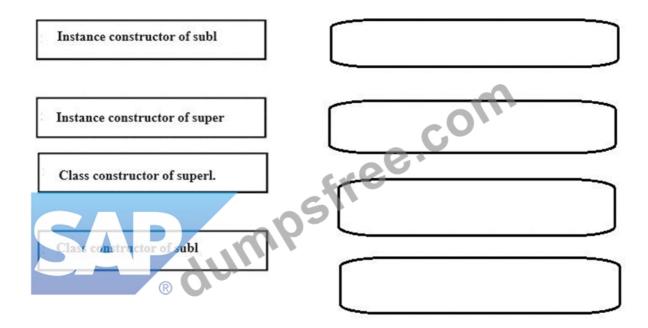
#6: This line is not suitable for inserting the "INTO TABLE @gt flights" clause, as it would cause a syntax error. This is because the FROM clause must be specified before the INTO or APPENDING clause, according to the ABAP SQL syntax conventions 1. The FROM clause defines the data sources from which 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 conventions 1. 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.

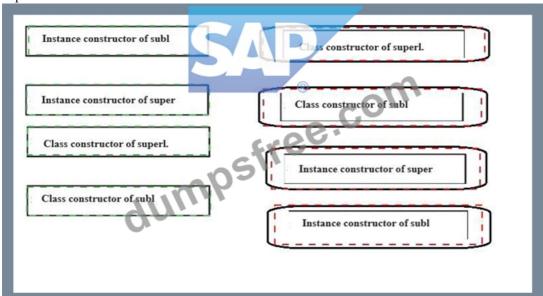
NEW QUESTION #83

You have a superclass superl and a subclass subl of superl. 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 superclass12 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 superclass12 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 #84

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 sylangu 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, carrrame, 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 #85

In what order are objects created to generate a RESTful Application Programming application?

- A. A D C B
- B. Database table 1
- C. DABC
- D. C B A B
- E. Data model view 2
- F. Service binding Projection view 4
- G. B D C A
- H. Service definition 3

Answer: H

Explanation:

The order in which objects are created to generate a RESTful Application Programming application is A, D, C, B. This means that the following steps are followed:

- * First, a database table is created to store the data for the application. A database table is a CDS DDIC-based view that defines a join or union of database tables. A database table has an SQL view attached and can be accessed by Open SQL or native SQL.
- * Second, a data model view is created to define a data model based on the database table or other CDS view entities. A data model view is a CDS view entity that can have associations, aggregations, filters, parameters, and annotations. A data model view can also define the behavior definition and implementation for the business object.
- * Third, a service definition is created to define the service interface for the application. A service definition is a CDS view entity that defines a projection on a data model view or another service definition. A service definition can also define service metadata, such as service name, version, description, and annotations.
- * Fourth, a service binding is created to define the service binding for the application. A service binding is a CDS view entity that defines a projection on a service definition. A service binding can also define the service protocol, such as OData V2, OData V4, or REST, and the service URL.

References: CDS Data Model Views - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CDS Service Definitions - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CDS Service Bindings - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CDS Projection Views - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION #86

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