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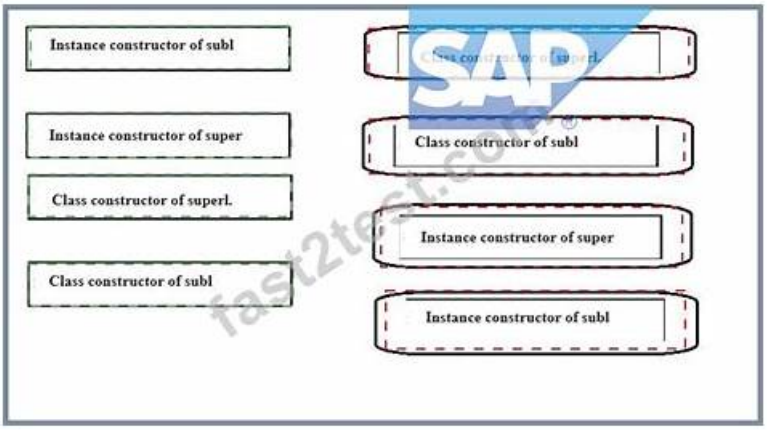

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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

```
f <condition>.
  RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE zcx1
    EXPORTING
      param1   = value1
      param2   = value2
      previous = value3.
ENDIF.
```

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What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception
- B. "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure.
- C. "paraml11 and "param2" are predefined names.
- D. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet in the image is an example of using the RAISE EXCEPTION statement to raise a class-based exception and create a corresponding exception object. The code snippet also uses the EXPORTING addition to pass parameters to the instance constructor of the exception class12. Some of the valid statements about the code snippet are:
The code creates an exception object and raises an exception: This is true. The RAISE EXCEPTION statement raises the exception linked to the exception class zcxl and generates a corresponding exception object. The exception object contains the information about the exception, such as the message, the source position, and the previous exception12.
"previous" expects the reference to a previous exception: This is true. The previous parameter is a predefined parameter of the instance constructor of the exception class cx_root, which is the root class of all class-based exceptions. The previous parameter expects the reference to a previous exception object that was caught during exception handling. The previous parameter can be used to chain multiple exceptions and preserve the original cause of the exception12.
You cannot do any of the following:
"zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcxl is not a dictionary structure, but a user-defined exception class that inherits from the predefined exception class cx_static_check. param1 and param2 are not components of this structure, but input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception12.
"paraml" and "param2" are predefined names: This is false. param1 and param2 are not predefined names, but user-defined names that can be chosen arbitrarily. However, they must match the names of the input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The names of the input parameters can be declared in the interface of the exception class using the RAISING addition12.
References: 1: RAISE EXCEPTION - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: Class-Based Exceptions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 54
You are given the following information:

```
1  SELECT SINGLE *
2  FROM SPFLI
3  WHERE CARRID = 'LH' AND CONNID = '1234'
4  INTO @data(ls).
```

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

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.
References: 1: Table Types in SAP HANA | SAP Help Portal 2: [Row Store vs Column Store in SAP HANA | SAP Blogs] 3: [Load Unit | SAP Help Portal]

NEW QUESTION # 55
Exhibit:
What are valid statements? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. go_ifl may call method m2 with go if->m2(...).
- B. Instead of go_cll = NEW #() you could use go_iff - NEW #(...).
- C. go_cll may call method ml with go_dl->ifl-ml().
- D. go_if 1 may call method ml with go_ift->ml().
- E. Instead of go ell = NEW #(...) you could use go ifl = NEW cll(. ...).

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
The following are the explanations for each statement:
* A: This statement is valid. go_ifl may call method ml with go_ifl->ml(). 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 defines a method ml, which can be called using the reference variable go_ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it provides an implementation of the method ml. The data object go_ifl is assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the inline declaration operator @DATA. Therefore, when go_ifl->ml() is called, the implementation of the method ml in the class cll is executed123
* B: This statement is valid. Instead of go_cll = NEW #(...) you could use go_ifl = NEW cll(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it is compatible with the interface ifl. Therefore, go_ifl can be assigned to a new instance of the class cll using the NEW operator and the class name cll. The inline declaration operator @DATA is optional in this case, as go_ifl is already declared. The parentheses after the class name cll can be used to pass parameters to the constructor of the class cll, if any123
* E: This statement is valid. go_ifl may call method m2 with go_ifl->m2(...). This is because go_ifl is a data object of type REF TO ifl, which is a reference to the interface ifl. The class cll implements the interface ifl, which means that it inherits all the components of the interface ifl. The class cll also defines a method m2, which is a public method of the class cll. Therefore, go_ifl 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 ml with go_cll->ifl~ml(). 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 ml, 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->ml(), not go_cll->ifl~ml(). The interface component selector ~ is only used when calling an interface method using an interface reference, such as go_ifl->ifl~ml(). 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 cll123 References: INTERFACES - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CLASS - ABAP Keyword Documentation, NEW - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 56
You want to define the following CDS view entity with an input parameter:
Define view entity Z_CONVERT With parameters currency : ???
Which of the following can you use to replace "???? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. A data element
- B. A component of an ABAP Dictionary structure
- C. A built-in ABAP Dictionary type
- D. built-in ABAP type

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The possible replacements for "???" in the CDS view entity definition with an input parameter are A. built-in ABAP type and C. A data element. These are the valid types that can be used to specify the data type of an input parameter in a CDS view entity. A built-in ABAP type is a predefined elementary type in the ABAP language, such as abap.char, abap.numc, abap.dec, etc. A data element is a reusable semantic element in the ABAP Dictionary that defines the technical attributes and the meaning of a field12. For example:
The following code snippet defines a CDS view entity with an input parameter currency of type abap.cuky, which is a built-in ABAP type for currency key:
Define view entity Z_CONVERT With parameters currency : abap.cuky as select from ... { ... } The following code snippet defines a CDS view entity with an input parameter currency of type waers, which is a data element for currency key:
Define view entity Z_CONVERT With parameters currency : waers as select from ... { ... } You cannot do any of the following:
B). A built-in ABAP Dictionary type: This is not a valid type for an input parameter in a CDS view entity. A built-in ABAP Dictionary type is a predefined elementary type in the ABAP Dictionary, such as CHAR, NUMC, DEC, etc. However, these types cannot be used directly in a CDS view entity definition. Instead, they have to be prefixed with abap. to form a built-in ABAP type, as explained above12.
D). A component of an ABAP Dictionary structure: This is not a valid type for an input parameter in a CDS view entity. A component of an ABAP Dictionary structure is a field that belongs to a structure type, which is a complex type that consists of multiple fields. However, an input parameter in a CDS view entity can only be typed with an elementary type, which is a simple type that has no internal structure12.
References: 1: ABAP CDS - SELECT, parameter_list - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2:
ABAP Data Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 57
Exhibit:

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_itab
- B. row is a predefined name and cannot be chosen arbitrarily.
- C. row is only visible within the loop.
- D. source_itab is only visible within the loop.

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_itab and assigns each row to the variable row. The variable row is then used to populate the fields of target_itab12. Some of the correct statements about the code snippet are:
FOR defines a loop that runs over the content of source_itab: This is true. The FOR statement iterates over the rows of source_itab and assigns each row to the variable row. The iteration expression can also specify a range or a condition for the loop12.
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 loop12.
You cannot do any of the following:
source_itab is only visible within the loop: This is false. The variable source_itab 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 loop12.
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 program12.
References: 1: FOR - Iteration Expressions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP 7.4 Syntax - FOR Loop iteration | SAP Community

NEW QUESTION # 58
.....

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