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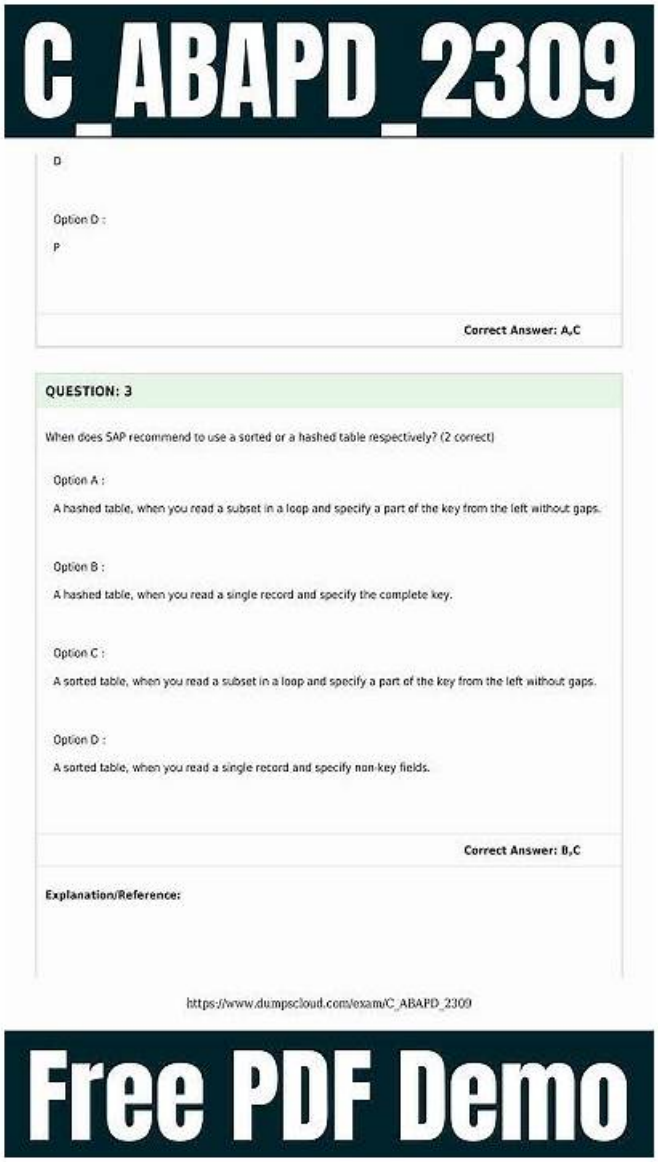

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78
What would be the correct expression to change a given string value 'mr joe doe' into 'JOE' in an ABAP SQL field list?

- A. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS
  Of1,
  left(lower(substring('mr joe doe', 4, 3)), 3) AS f2_left_lo_sub, f3,
- B. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS
  Of1,
  upper(left('mr joe doe', 6)) AS f2_up_left, f3,
- C. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS
  Of1,
  substring(upper('mr joe doe'), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_up, f3,...
- D. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS
  Of1,
  substring(lower(upper('mr joe doe')), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_lo_up, f3,

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct expression to change a given string value 'mr joe doe' into 'JOE' in an ABAP SQL field list is C: SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(upper('mr joe doe'), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_up, f3,...
This expression uses the following SQL functions for strings12:
* upper: This function converts all lowercase characters in a string to uppercase. For example, upper('mr joe doe') returns 'MR JOE DOE'.
* substring: This function returns a substring of a given string starting from a specified position and with a specified length. For example, substring('MR JOE DOE', 4, 3) returns 'JOE'.
* AS: This keyword assigns an alias or a temporary name to a field or an expression in the field list. For example, AS f2_sub_up assigns the name f2_sub_up to the expression substring(upper('mr joe doe'), 4,
3).
You cannot do any of the following:
* A. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, upper(left('mr joe doe', 6)) AS f2_up_left, f3,...:
This expression uses the wrong SQL function for strings to get the desired result. The left function
* returns the leftmost characters of a string with a specified length, ignoring the trailing blanks. For example, left('mr joe doe', 6) returns 'mr joe'. Applying the upper function to this result returns 'MR JOE', which is not the same as 'JOE'.
* B. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, left(lower(substring('mr joe doe', 4, 3)), 3) AS f2_left_lo_sub, f3,...: This expression uses unnecessary and incorrect SQL functions for strings to get the desired result. The lower function converts all uppercase characters in a string to lowercase. For example, lower(substring('mr joe doe', 4, 3)) returns 'joe'. Applying the left function to this result with the same length returns 'joe' again, which is not the same as 'JOE'.
* D. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(lower(upper('mr joe doe')), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_lo_up, f3,...: This expression uses unnecessary and incorrect SQL functions for strings to get the desired result. The lower function converts all uppercase characters in a string to lowercase, and the upper function converts all lowercase characters in a string to uppercase. Applying both functions to the same string cancels out the effect of each other and returns the original string. For example,

lower(upper('mr joe doe')) returns 'mr joe doe'. Applying the substring function to this result returns 'joe', which is not the same as 'JOE'.
References: 1: SQL Functions for Strings - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: sql_func - String Functions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 79
Which of the following results in faster access to internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

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

Answer: B,D,E

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 # 80
Which of the following ON conditions must you insert in place of "???"?

- A. ON Z_Sourcel.camer_id = 7_Source2 carrier_id
- B. ON Sprojection Camer=Source2 carrier_id
- C. ON Sprojection. Carrier Source2.carrier
- D. ON Sprojection.carrier_id=Z_Source2.carrier_id

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct ON condition that must be inserted in place of "???" is:
ON Sprojection.carrier_id=Z_Source2.carrier_id
This ON condition specifies the join condition between the CDS view Sprojection and the database table Z_Source2. The join condition is based on the field carrier_id, which is the primary key of both the CDS view and the database table. The ON condition ensures that only the records that have the same value for the carrier_id field are joined together1.
The other options are not valid ON conditions, because:
* A. ON Z_Sourcel.camer_id = 7_Source2 carrier_id is not valid because Z_Sourcel and 7_Source2 are not valid data sources in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Z_Sourcel or
7_Source2. The correct names are Z_Source1 and Z_Source2. Moreover, the field camer_id is not a valid field in the given code. There is no field named camer_id in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier_id.
* B. ON Sprojection Camer=Source2 carrier_id is not valid because Sprojection and Source2 are not valid data sources in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Sprojection or Source2.
The correct names are Sprojection and Z_Source2. Moreover, the field Camer is not a valid field in the given code. There is no field named Camer in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier_id. Furthermore, the ON condition is missing the dot (.) operator between the data source name and the field name, which is required to access the fields of the data source1.
* C. ON Sprojection. Carrier Source2.carrier is not valid because Carrier and carrier are not valid fields in the given code. There is no field named Carrier or carrier in any of the data sources. The correct name is carrier_id. Moreover, the ON condition is missing the dot (.) operator between the data source name and the field name, which is required to access the fields of the data source1.
References: 1: ON Condition - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 81
You have two internal tables itab1 and itab2.What is true for using the expression itab1 = corresponding #(itab2)? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Fields with the same name and the same type will be copied from itab2 to itab1.
- B. itab1 and itab2 must have at least one field name in common.
- C. Fields with the same name but with different types may be copied from itab2 to itab1.
- D. itab1 and itab2 must have the same data type.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The expression itab1 = corresponding #(itab2) is a constructor expression with the component operator CORRESPONDING that assigns the contents of the internal table itab2 to the internal table itab1. The following statements are true for using this expression:
B: itab1 and itab2 must have at least one field name in common. This is because the component operator CORRESPONDING assigns the identically named columns of itab2 to the identically named columns of itab1 by default, according to the rules of MOVE-CORRESPONDING for internal tables. If itab1 and itab2 do not have any field name in common, the expression will not assign any value to itab1 and it will remain initial or unchanged1 C: Fields with the same name and the same type will be copied from itab2 to itab1. This is because the component operator CORRESPONDING assigns the identically named columns of itab2 to the identically named columns of itab1 by default, according to the rules of MOVE-CORRESPONDING for internal tables. If the columns have the same name but different types, the assignment will try to perform a conversion between the types, which may result in a loss of precision, a truncation, or a runtime error, depending on the types involved1 The following statements are false for using this expression:
A: Fields with the same name but with different types may be copied from itab2 to itab1. This is not true, as explained in statement C. The assignment will try to perform a conversion between the types, which may result in a loss of precision, a truncation, or a runtime error, depending on the types involved1 D: itab1 and itab2 must have the same data type. This is not true, as the component operator CORRESPONDING can assign the contents of an internal table of one type to another internal table of a different type, as long as they have at least one field name in common. The target type of the expression is determined by the left-hand side of the assignment, which is itab1 in this case. The expression will create an internal table of the same type as itab1 and assign it to itab11

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which patterns raise an exception? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. DATA: gv_target TYPE d. s/ CONSTANTS: gco_date TYPE d VALUE '20331233*. gv_target EXACT (geo_date).
- B. DATA: gv_target TYPE c LENGTH 5. V CONSTANTS: ECO string TYPE string VALUE 0123456789ABCDEF". gv_target - EXACT (gco_string + 5 (6)).
- C. DATA: gv_target TYPE string. CONSTANTS: gco_string TYPE LENGTH 16 VALUE 0123456789ABCDEF*. gv_target = EXACT # gco_string+5 (5)).
- D. DATA: gv_target TYPE p DECIMALS 2. CONSTANTS: go intl TYPE i VALUE 3. gv_target -U EXACT (2 gcojntl).
- E. DATA: Ev target TYPE p DECIMALS 3. CONSTANTS: gcojntl TYPE i VALUE 2. Ev_target -U EXACT #2 / gcojntl).

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
The patterns that raise an exception are those that use the constructor operator EXACT to perform a lossless assignment or calculation, but the result cannot be converted to the target data type without data loss. The following are the explanations for each pattern:
* A: This pattern raises the exception CX_SY_CONVERSION_LOST because the result of the calculation 2 * 3 is 6, which cannot be assigned to a packed number with two decimal places without losing the integer part. The operator -U is used to perform a lossless calculation with the calculation type decfloat34.
* B: This pattern does not raise an exception because the result of the substring expression gco_string+5(5) is '6789A', which can be assigned to a string without data loss. The operator EXACT # is used to perform a lossless assignment with the data type of the argument.
* C: This pattern raises the exception CX_SY_CONVERSION_LOST because the result of the substring expression gco_string+5(6) is '6789AB', which cannot be assigned to a character field with length 5 without losing the last character. The operator EXACT is used to perform a lossless assignment with the data type of the target field.
* D: This pattern does not raise an exception because the result of the calculation 2 / 2 is 1, which can be assigned to a packed number with three decimal places without data loss. The operator -U is used to perform a lossless calculation with the calculation type decfloat34.
* E: This pattern raises the exception CX_SY_CONVERSION_ERROR because the constant gco_date contains an invalid value '20331233' for a date data type, which cannot be converted to a valid date.
The operator EXACT is used to perform a lossless assignment with the data type of the target field.
References: EXACT - Lossless Operator - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Lossless Assignments - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 83
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