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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Setting a field to read-only in which object would make the field read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model?

- A. Service definition
- B. Projection view
- C. Metadata extension
- **D. Behaviour definition**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The object that can be used to set a field to read-only in all applications of the RESTful Application Programming model (RAP) is the behaviour definition. The behaviour definition is a CDS artefact that defines the business logic and the UI behaviour of a business object. A business object is a CDS entity that represents a business entity or concept, such as a customer, an order, or a product. The behaviour definition can specify the properties of the fields of a business object, such as whether they are mandatory, read-only, or transient. These properties are valid for all applications that use the business object, such as transactional, analytical, or draft-enabled apps¹². For example:

The following code snippet defines a behaviour definition for a business object ZI_PB_APPLICATION. It sets the field APPLICATION to read-only for all applications that use this business object:

define behavior for ZI_PB_APPLICATION { field (read only) APPLICATION; ... } You cannot do any of the following:

A) Service definition: A service definition is a CDS artefact that defines the interface and the binding of a service. A service is a CDS entity that exposes the data and the functionality of one or more business objects as OData, InA, or SQL services. A service definition can specify the properties of the fields of a service, such as whether they are filterable, sortable, or aggregatable. However, these properties are only valid for the specific service that uses the business object, not for all applications that use the business object¹².

C) Projection view: A projection view is a CDS artefact that defines a view on one or more data sources, such as tables, views, or associations. A projection view can select, rename, or aggregate the fields of the data sources, but it cannot change the properties of the fields, such as whether they are read-only or not. The properties of the fields are inherited from the data sources or the behaviour definitions of the business objects¹².

D) Metadata extension: A metadata extension is a CDS artefact that defines additional annotations for a CDS entity, such as a business object, a service, or a projection view. A metadata extension can specify the properties of the fields of a CDS entity for UI or analytical purposes, such as whether they are visible, editable, or hidden. However, these properties are only valid for the specific UI or analytical application that uses the metadata extension, not for all applications that use the CDS entity¹².

NEW QUESTION # 11

<some coding>

IF <condition>.

RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE zcx1

EXPORTING

param1 = value1

param2 = value2

previous = value3.

ENDIF.

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

- **A. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception**
- B. "zcx1" is a dictionary structure, and "param1" and "param2" are this structure.
- **C. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.**
- D. "param1" and "param2" are predefined names.

Answer: A,C

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 zcx1 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:

* "zcx1" is a dictionary structure, and "param1" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcx1 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 zcx1. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception¹2.

* "param1" 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 zcx1. 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 # 12

```
SELECT
FROM emp emp1
WHERE emp1.empid = 1000
GROUP BY emp1.empid, emp1.salary
ORDER BY emp1.empid, emp1.salary
```

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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 empid, salary, and dept.

#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 # 13

Class super has subclass sub. Which rules are valid for the sub constructor? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The method signature can be changed.
- B. Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super.
- C. The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance.
- D. Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The sub constructor is the instance constructor of the subclass sub that inherits from the superclass super. The sub constructor has some rules that it must follow when it is defined and implemented¹². Some of the valid rules are:

* The method signature can be changed: This is true. The sub constructor can have a different method signature than the super constructor, which means that it can have different input parameters, output parameters, or exceptions. However, the sub constructor must still call the super constructor with appropriate actual parameters that match its interface¹².

* The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance: This is true. The sub constructor must ensure that the super constructor is called explicitly using super-

>constructor before accessing any instance components of its own class, such as attributes or methods. This is because the super constructor initializes the inherited components of the subclass and sets the self-reference me-> to the current instance¹².

You cannot do any of the following:

* Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super: This is false. The sub constructor can evaluate its own import parameters before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can use its import parameters to calculate some values or check some conditions that are needed for calling the super constructor¹².

* Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super: This is false.

The sub constructor can raise events of its own instance before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can raise an event to notify the consumers of the subclass about some status or error that occurred during the initialization of the subclass¹².

References: 1: Inheritance and Constructors - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: Using Static and Instance constructor methods | SAP Blogs

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

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]

1: [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 # 15

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