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Object-oriented design

3 of 80

Given this code,

```
INTERFACE if1.  
    METHODS m1.  
ENDINTERFACE.
```

```
CLASS c11 DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        INTERFACES if1.  
        METHODS m2.  
    ENDCLASS.
```

```
...  
* in a method of another class  
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.  
DATA go_cl1 TYPE REF TO c11.  
go_cl1 = NEW #( ... ).  
go_if1 = go_cl1.
```

what are valid statements?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_if1 = NEW c11(...)`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1(...)`.

```
CLASS c11 DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        INTERFACES if1.  
        METHODS m2.  
    ENDCLASS.
```

```
...  
* in a method of another class  
DATA go_if1 TYPE REF TO if1.  
DATA go_cl1 TYPE REF TO c11.  
go_cl1 = NEW #( ... ).  
go_if1 = go_cl1.
```

what are valid statements?

Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_if1 = NEW c11(...)`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m1` with `go_if1->m1(...)`.
- ☐ `go_cl1` may call method `m1` with `go_cl1->if1~m1(...)`.
- ☐ Instead of `go_cl1 = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_if1 = NEW #(...)`.
- ☐ `go_if1` may call method `m2` with `go_if->m2(...)`.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

In ABAP SQL, which of the following retrieves the association field `_Airline-Name` of a CDS view?

- A. `"_Airline Name`
- B. `@_Airline-Name`
- C. `/_Airline Name`
- D. `_Airline-Name`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In ABAP SQL, the syntax to retrieve the association field of a CDS view is to use the `@` sign followed by the association name and the field name, separated by a period sign (`.`). For example, to retrieve the association field `_Airline-Name` of a CDS view, the syntax is `@_Airline.Name`. This syntax allows the access to the fields of the target data source of the association without explicitly joining the data sources¹. The other options are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols or formats to access the association field.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Exhibit:

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

- A. `go_ifl` may call method `m1` with `go_ifl->m1()`.
- B. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #(...)` you could use `go_ifl = NEW cll(...)`.
- C. `go_cll` may call method `m1` with `go_cll->m1()`.
- D. `go_ifl` may call method `m2` with `go_ifl->m2(...)`.
- E. Instead of `go_cll = NEW #()` you could use `go_ifl = NEW #(...)`.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is valid. `go_ifl` may call method `m1` with `go_ifl->m1()`. 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 `m1`, 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 `m1`. 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->m1()` is called, the implementation of the method `m1` 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 any.¹²³ 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 error.¹²³ 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 cll.¹²³

NEW QUESTION # 41

Constructors have which of the following properties?

(Select 2 correct answers)

- A. The constructor can have returning parameters.
- **B. The constructor can have importing parameters.**
- C. The constructor must be the first method called by the client.
- **D. The constructor is automatically called during instantiation.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Exact Extract:

- * A. Automatic execution ## A constructor (CONSTRUCTOR) is automatically invoked when an instance of a class is created.
- * B. Importing parameters ## Constructors can have importing parameters to initialize the object with values.
- * C. First method called by client ## Not correct, because constructors are called by the system, not the client explicitly.
- * D. Returning parameters ## Constructors cannot return values; they only set up the object.

This behavior is consistent across ABAP Cloud OOP classes, ensuring encapsulated initialization logic.

Verified Study Guide Reference: ABAP Objects Guide - Class Constructors and Instance Constructors.

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is the syntax to access component carrier_name of structure connection?

- A. connection/carrier_name
- B. connection=>carrier_name
- **C. connection-carrier_name**
- D. connection>carrier_name

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

* In ABAP, structure component access uses the hyphen (-): structure-component. The other tokens are used for different purposes: -> for object reference attributes, => for static components, and / is not a field selector in ABAP.

* ABAP Cloud stresses typed APIs and static checks, ensuring misuse of component selectors is caught early; correct structure access with - is part of the enforced style.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Exhibit:

With Icl_super being superclass for Icl_sub1 and Icl_sub2 and with methods subl_meth1 and sub2_meth1 being subclass-specific methods of Icl_sub1 or Icl_sub2, respectively. What will happen when executing these casts? Note:

There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. `go_sub1 = CAST # go_super)`, will not work
- B. `go_sub2 = CAST # go_super)`, will work. `go_sub1 CAST #go_super)`, will work
- C. `go_sub1->sub1_meth !(...)* w'll work.`
- D. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super).` will not work. `] go_sub2->sub2 meth 1(...).` will work

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each statement:

A: This statement is correct. `go_sub1 = CAST #(go_super)` will not work. This is because `go_sub1` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub1`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub1`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub1`, but this is not possible, as `go_super` is not pointing to an instance of `cl_sub1`, but to an instance of `cl_super`. Therefore, the CAST operator will raise an exception `CX_SY_MOVE_CAST_ERROR` at runtime¹²

B: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)` will work. `go_sub1 = CAST #(go_super)` will not work. This is because `go_sub2` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub2`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub2`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub2`, and this is possible, as `go_super` is pointing to an instance of `cl_sub2`, which is a subclass of `cl_super`. Therefore, the CAST operator will assign the reference of `go_super` to `go_sub2` without raising an exception. However, the CAST operator will not work for `go_sub1`, as explained in statement A¹²

C: This statement is incorrect. `go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super)` will work. `go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...)` will not work. This is because `go_sub2` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub2`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub2`. `go_super` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_super`, which is a reference to the superclass `cl_super`. The CAST operator is used to perform a downcast or an upcast of a reference variable to another reference variable of a compatible type. A downcast is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type, while an upcast is a conversion from a more specific type to a more general type. In this case, the CAST operator is trying to perform a downcast from `go_super` to `go_sub2`, and this is possible, as `go_super` is pointing to an instance of `cl_sub2`, which is a subclass of `cl_super`. Therefore, the CAST operator will assign the reference of `go_super` to `go_sub2` without raising an exception. However, the method call `go_sub2->sub2_meth1(...)` will not work, as `sub2_meth1` is a subclass-specific method of `cl_sub2`, which is not inherited by `cl_super`. Therefore, the method call will raise an exception `CX_SY_DYN_CALL_ILLEGAL_METHOD` at runtime¹²³

D: This statement is correct. `go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...)` will work. This is because `go_sub1` is a data object of type REF TO `cl_sub1`, which is a reference to the subclass `cl_sub1`. `sub1_meth1` is a subclass-specific method of `cl_sub1`, which is not inherited by `cl_super`. Therefore, the method call `go_sub1->sub1_meth1(...)` will work, as `go_sub1` is pointing to an instance of `cl_sub1`, which has the method `sub1_meth1`¹²³

NEW QUESTION # 44

.....

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