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SAP C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.
Topic 2	• Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model: This topic explains the ABAP Restful Application Programming model, ABAP development, and the architecture of the ABAP Restful Application Programming model.

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which restrictions exist for ABAP SQL arithmetic expressions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The operator/is allowed only in floating point expressions.
- B. Decimal types and integer types can NOT be used in the same expression.
- C. The operator is allowed only in floating point expressions.
- D. Floating point types and integer types can NOT be used in the same expression.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

ABAP SQL arithmetic expressions have different restrictions depending on the data type of the operands. The following are some of the restrictions:

Floating point types and integer types can be used in the same expression, as long as the integer types are cast to floating point types using the cast function. For example, `CAST ( num1 AS FLTP ) / CAST ( num2 AS FLTP )` is a valid expression, where num1 and num2 are integer types.

The operator `/` is allowed only in floating point expressions, where both operands have the type FLTP or f. For example, `num1 / num2` is a valid expression, where num1 and num2 are floating point types. If the operator `/` is used in an integer expression or a decimal expression, a syntax error occurs.

Decimal types and integer types can be used in the same expression, as long as the expression is a decimal expression. A decimal expression has at least one operand with the type DEC, CURR, or QUAN or p with decimal places. For example, `num1 + num2` is a valid expression, where num1 is a decimal type and num2 is an integer type.

The operator `**` is allowed only in floating point expressions, where both operands have the type FLTP or f. For example, `num1 ** num2` is a valid expression, where num1 and num2 are floating point types.

If the operator `**` is used in an integer expression or a decimal expression, a syntax error occurs.

References: `sql_exp` - `sql_arith` - ABAP Keyword Documentation, SQL Expressions, Arithmetic Calculations - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 81

Given the following Core Data Services View Entity Data Definition,

```
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_cds_data_source_matrix
3 AS SELECT FROM
4 <source>
5 {
6     KEY field_1,
7     field_2,
8     field_3
9 }
```

Which of the following types are permitted to be used for <source> on line #4? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. A CDS DDIC-based view
- B. An external view from the ABAP Dictionary
- C. A database view from the ABAP Dictionary
- D. A database table from the ABAP Dictionary

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The <source> clause in the CDS View Entity Data Definition can be used to specify the data source for the view entity. The <source> clause can accept different types of data sources, depending on the type of the view entity¹.

A database table from the ABAP Dictionary: This is a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A database table from the ABAP Dictionary is a table that is defined in the ABAP Dictionary using the keyword TABLE or TABLE OF. The name of the database table must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters².

A CDS DDIC-based view: This is also a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A CDS DDIC-based view is a view that is defined in the Core Data Services using the keyword DEFINE VIEW ENTITY. The name of the CDS DDIC-based view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters³.

You cannot do any of the following:

An external view from the ABAP Dictionary: This is not a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. An external view from the ABAP Dictionary is a view that is defined in an external application using any language supported by SAP, such as SQL, PL/SQL, or Java. The name of the external view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters⁴.

A database view from the ABAP Dictionary: This is not a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A database view from the ABAP Dictionary is a view that is defined in an external application using any language supported by SAP, such as SQL, PL/SQL, or Java. The name of the database view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters⁴.

References: 1: CDS DDL - DEFINE VIEW ENTITY - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2:

ABAP Dictionary Tables - SAP Online Help 3: CDS DDL - DEFINE VIEW ENTITY - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 4: ABAP Dictionary Views - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which RESTful Application Programming object can be used to organize the display of fields in an app?

- A. Metadata extension
- B. Projection view
- C. Service definition
- D. Data model view

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A metadata extension is a RESTful Application Programming object that can be used to organize the display of fields in an app. A

metadata extension is a CDS view that annotates another CDS view with UI annotations, such as labels, icons, or facets. These annotations define how the data should be presented in the app, such as which fields should be shown on the object page, which fields should be editable, or which fields should be used for filtering or sorting. A metadata extension can also be used to add custom actions or validations to the app^{1,2}. References: 1: Refine the Object Page with Annotations | SAP Tutorials 2: ABAP RAP : Enabling custom actions with a dialog for additional input fields | SAP Blogs

NEW QUESTION # 83

What are some of the reasons that Core Data Services are preferable to the classical approach to data modeling? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. They avoid data transfer completely.
- B. They transfer computational results to the application server.
- C. They implement code pushdown.
- D. They compute results on the application server.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

Core Data Services (CDS) are preferable to the classical approach to data modeling for several reasons, but two of them are: They implement code pushdown. Code pushdown is the principle of moving data-intensive logic from the application server to the database server, where the data resides. This reduces the data transfer between the application server and the database server, which improves the performance and scalability of the application. CDS enable code pushdown by allowing the definition of semantic data models and business logic in the database layer, using SQL and SQL-based expressions¹.

They transfer computational results to the application server. CDS allow the application server to access the data and the logic defined in the database layer by using Open SQL statements. Open SQL is a standardized and simplified subset of SQL that can be used across different database platforms. Open SQL statements are translated into native SQL statements by the ABAP runtime environment and executed on the database server. The results of the computation are then transferred to the application server, where they can be further processed or displayed².

References: 1: ABAP - Core Data Services (ABAP CDS) - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: Open SQL - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 84

When processing an internal table with the statement LOOP AT itab... ENDLOOP, what system variable contains the current row number?

- A. sy-tabix
- B. sy-lino
- C. sy-index
- D. sy-subrc

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

When processing an internal table with the statement LOOP AT itab... ENDLOOP, the system variable that contains the current row number is sy-tabix. The sy-tabix variable is a predefined field of the system structure sy that holds the index or the row number of the current line in an internal table loop. The sy-tabix variable is initialized with the value 1 for the first loop pass and is incremented by 1 for each subsequent loop pass. The sy-tabix variable can be used to access or modify the current line of the internal table using the index access^{1,2}.

References: 1: LOOP AT itab - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: System Fields - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 85

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