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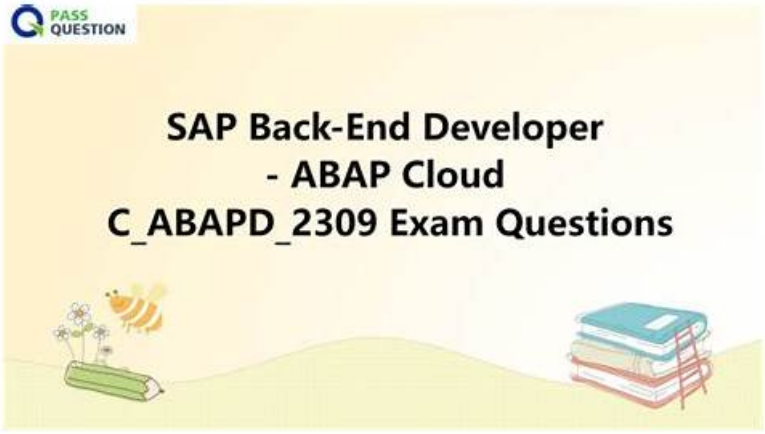

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SAP C-ABAPD-2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.
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 core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
What are some characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table.
- B. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- C. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table.
- D. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique.
- E. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
Secondary keys are additional keys that can be defined for internal tables to optimize the access to the table using fields that are not part of the primary key. Secondary keys can be either sorted or hashed, depending on the table type and the uniqueness of the key. Secondary keys have the following characteristics1:
* A. Secondary keys must be chosen explicitly when you actually read from an internal table. This means that when you use a READ TABLE or a LOOP AT statement to access an internal table, you have to specify the secondary key that you want to use with the USING KEY addition. For example, the following statement reads an internal table itab using a secondary key sec_key: READ TABLE itab USING KEY sec_key INTO DATA(wa).
If you do not specify the secondary key, the system will use the primary key by default2.
* B. Multiple secondary keys are allowed for any kind of internal table. This means that you can define more than one secondary key for an internal table, regardless of the table type. For example, the following statement defines an internal table itab with two secondary keys sec_key_1 and sec_key_2:
DATA itab TYPE SORTED TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE KEY sec_key_1 COMPONENTS field1 field2 sec_key_2 COMPONENTS field3 field4.
You can then choose which secondary key to use when you access the internal table1.
* D. Sorted secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This means that you can define a sorted secondary key for an internal table that allows duplicate values for the key fields. A sorted secondary key maintains a predefined sorting order for the internal table, which is defined by the key fields in the order in which they are specified. For example, the following statement defines a sorted secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that sorts the table by field1 in ascending order and field2 in descending order:
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH NON-UNIQUE SORTED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 ASCENDING field2 DESCENDING.
You can then access the internal table using the sorted secondary key with a binary search algorithm, which is faster than a linear search3.
The following are not characteristics of secondary keys for internal tables, because:
* C. Hashed secondary keys do NOT have to be unique. This is false because hashed secondary keys must be unique. This means that you can only define a hashed secondary key for an internal table that does not allow duplicate values for the key fields. A hashed secondary key does not have a predefined sorting order for the internal table, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the table rows. For example, the following statement defines a hashed secondary key sec_key for an internal table itab that hashes the table by field1 and field2:
DATA itab TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF ty_itab WITH UNIQUE HASHED KEY sec_key COMPONENTS field1 field2.
You can then access the internal table using the hashed secondary key with a direct access algorithm, which is very fast.
* E. Secondary keys can only be created for standard tables. This is false because secondary keys can be created for any kind of internal table, such as standard tables, sorted tables, and hashed tables.
However, the type of the secondary key depends on the type of the internal table. For example, a standard table can have sorted or hashed secondary keys, a sorted table can have sorted secondary keys, and a hashed table can have hashed secondary keys1.
References: 1: Secondary Table Key - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: READ TABLE - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3: Sorted Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Hashed Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 24
Refer to the Exhibit.

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

Answer: C,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Exhibit:

With Icl_super being superclass for Icl_subl and Icl_sub2 and with methods subl_methl and sub2_methl being subclass-specific methods of Id_subl or Icl_sub2, respectivel. What will happen when executing these casts?

Note:
There are 2 correct answers to this question

- A. go_subl->subl_meth !(...)* w'll work.
- B. go_sub2 = CAST # go super), will work. go_subl CAST #go_super), will work
- C. go subl = CAST # go super), will not 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_subl = CAST #(go_super) will not work. This is because go_subl is a data object of type REF TO cl_subl, which is a reference to the subclass cl_subl. 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_subl, but this is not possible, as go_super is not pointing to an instance of cl_subl, 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_subl = 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_subl, 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_subl->subl_meth1(...) will work. This is because go_subl is a data object of type REF TO cl_subl, which is a reference to the subclass cl_subl. subl_meth1 is a subclass-specific method of cl_subl, which is not inherited by cl_super. Therefore, the method call go_subl->subl_meth1(...) will work, as go_subl is pointing to an instance of cl_subl, which has the method subl_meth1123 References: NEW - ABAP Keyword Documentation, CAST - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Method Call - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 26
You want to provide a short description of the data definition for developers that will be attached to the database view

Which of the following annotations would do this if you inserted it on line #27

- A. @EndUserText label

- B. @EndUserText.quickInfo
- C. @UI headerinto description label
- D. @UI.badge.title.label

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The annotation that can be used to provide a short description of the data definition for developers that will be attached to the database view is the @EndUserText.label annotation. This annotation is used to specify a text label for the data definition that can be displayed in the development tools or in the documentation. The annotation can be inserted on line #27 in the code snippet provided in the question12. For example:
The following code snippet uses the @EndUserText.label annotation to provide a short description of the data definition for the CDS view ZCDS_VIEW:
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'ZCDS_VIEW' @AbapCatalog.compiler.compareFilter: true
@AbapCatalog.preserveKey: true @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #CHECK @EndUserText.label:
'CDS view for flight data' "short description for developers define view ZCDS_VIEW as select from sflight { key carrid, key connid, key fldate, seatsmax, seatsocc } You cannot do any of the following:
@UI.headerInfo.description.label: This annotation is used to specify a text label for the description field of the header information of a UI element. This annotation is not relevant for the data definition of a database view12.
@UI.badge.title.label: This annotation is used to specify a text label for the title field of a badge UI element. This annotation is not relevant for the data definition of a database view12.
@EndUserText.quickInfo: This annotation is used to specify a quick information text for the data definition that can be displayed as a tooltip in the development tools or in the documentation. This annotation is not the same as a short description or a label for the data definition12.
References: 1: ABAP CDS - SAP Annotations - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - Data Definitions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which of the following are features of Core Data Services? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

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

Answer: A,B,C

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]: [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 # 28

.....

As the labor market becomes more competitive, a lot of people, of course including students, company employees, etc., and all want to get C-ABAPD-2309 authentication in a very short time, this has developed into an inevitable trend. Each of them is eager to have a strong proof to highlight their abilities, so they have the opportunity to change their current status, including getting a better job, have higher pay, and get a higher quality of C-ABAPD-2309 material, etc.

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