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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.
Topic 3	• Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
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.
Topic 5	• ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.

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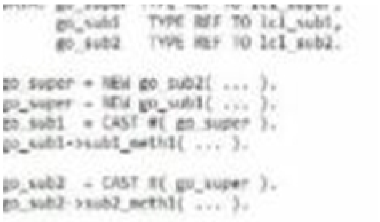
SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73
Exhibit:



```
DATA: go_super  TYPE REF TO lcl_super,
      go_sub1   TYPE REF TO lcl_sub1,
      go_sub2   TYPE REF TO lcl_sub2.

go_super = NEW go_sub2( ... ).
go_super = NEW go_sub1( ... ).
go_sub1  = CAST #( go_super ).
go_sub1->sub1_meth1( ... ).

go_sub2  = CAST #( go_super ).
go_sub2->sub2_meth1( ... ).
```

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

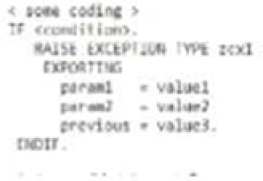
- A. go_subl->subl_meth !(...)* w'll work.
- B. go_sub2 = CAST # go super), will work. go_subl CAST #go_super), will work
- C. go subl = CAST # go super), will not work
- D. go_sub2 = CAST #(go_super). will not work.] go sub2->sub2 meth 1(...). will work

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_meth1 123

NEW QUESTION # 74



```
< 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. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.
- B. "paraml1 and "param2" are predefined names.
- C. "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure.
- D. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception

Answer: A,D

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 zcxl 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:
* "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcxl is not a dictionary structure, but a user-defined exception class that inherits from the predefined exception class cx_static_check. paraml and param2 are not components of this structure, but input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception12.
* "paraml" and "param2" are predefined names: This is false. paraml 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 zcxl. 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 # 75
What are advantages of using a field symbol for internal table row access? Note: There are answers to this question.

- A. Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area.
- B. A MODIFY statement to write changed contents back to the table is not required.
- C. The row content is copied to the field symbol instead to a work area
- D. The field symbol can be reused for other programs.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A field symbol is a pointer that allows direct access to a row of an internal table without copying it to a work area. Using a field symbol for internal table row access has some advantages over using a work area, such as12:
* A MODIFY statement to write changed contents back to the table is not required: This is true. When you use a work area, you have to copy the row content from the internal table to the work area, modify it, and then copy it back to the internal table using the MODIFY statement. This can be costly in terms of performance and memory consumption. When you use a field symbol, you can modify the row content directly in the internal table without any copying. Therefore, you do not need the MODIFY statement12.
* Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area: This is true. As explained above, using a field symbol avoids the overhead of copying data between the internal table and the work area. This can improve the performance of the loop considerably, especially for large internal tables. According to some benchmarks, using a field symbol can save 25-40% of the runtime compared to using a work area12.
You cannot do any of the following:
* The field symbol can be reused for other programs: This is false. A field symbol is a local variable that is only visible within the scope of its declaration. It cannot be reused for other programs unless it is declared globally or passed as a parameter. Moreover, a field symbol must have the same type as the line type of the internal table that it accesses. Therefore, it cannot be used for any internal table with a different line type12.
* The row content is copied to the field symbol instead to a work area: This is false. As explained above, using a field symbol does not copy the row content to the field symbol. Instead, the field symbol points to the memory address of the row in the internal table and allows direct access to it. Therefore, there is no copying involved when using a field symbol12.
References: 1: Using Field Symbols to Process Internal Tables - SAP Learning 2: Access to Internal Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 76
<some coding>
IF <condition>.
RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE zcx1
EXPORTING
paraml = value1
param2 = value2
previous = value3.
ENDIF.
What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

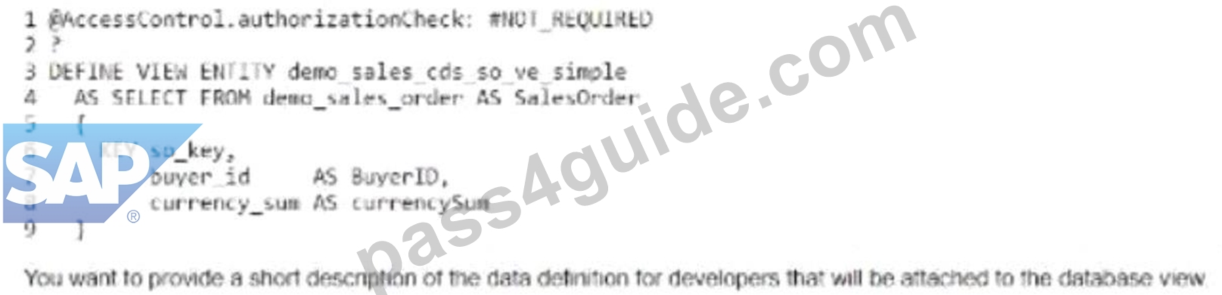
- A. The code creates an exception object and raises an exception.
- B. "paraml11 and "param2" are predefined names.
- C. "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure.
- D. "previous" expects the reference to a previous exception

Answer: A,D

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 zcxl 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:
* "zcxl" is a dictionary structure, and "paraml" and "param2" are this structure: This is false. zcxl is not a dictionary structure, but a user-defined exception class that inherits from the predefined exception class cx_static_check. paraml and param2 are not components of this structure, but input parameters of the instance constructor of the exception class zcxl. The input parameters can be used to pass additional information to the exception object, such as the values that caused the exception12.
* "paraml" and "param2" are predefined names: This is false. paraml 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 zcxl. 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 # 77
You want to provide a short description of the data definition for developers that will be attached to the database view



```
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 ?
3 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_sales_cds_so_ve_simple
4   AS SELECT FROM demo_sales_order AS SalesOrder
5   {
6     KEY so_key,
7     buyer_id     AS BuyerID,
8     currency_sum AS currencySum
9   }
```

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

Answer: B

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 # 78
......

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