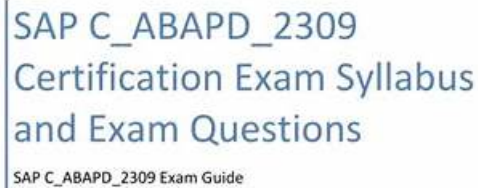


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Topic 2	Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
Topic 3	ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.

Topic 4	• SAP clean core extensibility and ABAP cloud: The topic explains extension pattern, extension rules, ABAP cloud development, and ABAP cloud rules.
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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following is a generic internal table type?

- A. SORTED TABLE
- **B. INDEX TABLE**
- C. HASHED TABLE
- D. STANDARD TABLE

Answer: B

Explanation:

A generic internal table type is a table type that does not define all the attributes of an internal table in the ABAP Dictionary; it leaves some of these attributes undefined. A table type is generic in the following cases1:

You have selected Index Table or Not Specified as the access type.

You have not specified a table key or specified an incomplete table key.

You have specified a generic secondary table key.

A generic table type can be used only for typing formal parameters or field symbols. A generic table type cannot be used for defining data objects or constants2.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. INDEX TABLE, which is a generic table type that does not specify the access type or the table key. The other options are not generic table types, because:

A) SORTED TABLE is a table type that specifies the access type as sorted and the table key as a unique or non-unique primary key3.

C) STANDARD TABLE is a table type that specifies the access type as standard and the table key as a non-unique standard key that consists of all the fields of the table row in the order in which they are defined4.

D) HASHED TABLE is a table type that specifies the access type as hashed and the table key as a unique primary key5.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Why would you use Access Controls with CDS Views? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The system field sy-subrc is set, giving you the result of the authorization check
- B. All of the data from the data sources is loaded into your application automatically and filtered there according to the user's authorization.
- **C. Only the data corresponding to the user's authorization is transferred from the database to the application layer.**
- **D. You do not have to remember to implement AUTHORITY CHECK statements.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

You would use Access Controls with CDS Views for the following reasons:

A). Only the data corresponding to the user's authorization is transferred from the database to the application layer. This is true because Access Controls allow you to define CDS roles that specify the authorization conditions for accessing a CDS view. The CDS roles are evaluated for every user at runtime and the system automatically adds the restrictions to the selection conditions of the CDS view.

This ensures that only the data that the user is authorized to see is read from the database and transferred to the application layer. This improves the security and the performance of the data access1.

C). You do not have to remember to implement `AUTHORITY CHECK` statements. This is true because Access Controls provide a declarative and centralized way of defining the authorization logic for a CDS view. You do not have to write any procedural code or use the `AUTHORITY CHECK` statement to check the user's authorization for each data source or field. The system handles the authorization check automatically and transparently for you2.

The following reasons are not valid for using Access Controls with CDS Views:

B). The system field `sy-subrc` is set, giving you the result of the authorization check. This is false because the system field `sy-subrc` is not used by Access Controls. The `sy-subrc` field is used by the `AUTHORITY CHECK` statement to indicate the result of the authorization check, but Access Controls do not use this statement. Instead, Access Controls use CDS roles to filter the data according to the user's authorization2.

D). All of the data from the data sources is loaded into your application automatically and filtered there according to the user's authorization. This is false because Access Controls do not load all the data from the data sources into the application layer. Access Controls filter the data at the database layer, where the data resides, and only transfer the data that the user is authorized to see to the application layer. This reduces the data transfer and the memory consumption of the application layer1.

References: 1: Access Controls | SAP Help Portal 2: ABAP CDS - Access Control - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 58

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 `lcl_super` being superclass for `lcl_sub1` and `lcl_sub2` and with methods `sub1_meth1` and `sub2_meth1` being subclass-specific methods of `lcl_sub1` or `lcl_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
`go_sub2 = CAST #( go_super )`, will work.
- B. `go_sub1 = CAST #( go_super )`, will work
`go_sub2 = CAST #( go_super )`, will not work.
- C. `go_sub1->sub1_meth1( ... )`, will work.
- D. `go_sub2->sub2_meth1( ... )`, will work

Answer: B,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 References: NEW
- ABAP Keyword Documentation, CAST - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Method Call
- ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which field is defined incorrectly?

```
1  * Declaration: private: attribute: name1, name2, name3  
2  *  
3  * KEY field1 : REFERENCE TO abap-integer(12)  
4  * KEY field2 : abap-integer(1122)  
5  * @category: identify attribute: name1, name2, name3  
6  * field3 : abap-integer(12)  
7  * field4 : abap-integer(12)  
8  *  
9  *
```



- A. field2
- B. field3
- C. field1
- D. field4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The field4 is defined incorrectly in the ABAP code snippet. The reason is that the data type c (character) cannot have a decimal places specification. The decimal places specification is only valid for the data types p (packed number) and f (floating point number)¹. Therefore, the field4 definition should either omit the decimal places specification or change the data type to p or f.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which of the following actions cause an indirect change to a database table requiring a table conversion? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Renaming a field in a structure that is included in the table definition
- B. Deleting a field from a structure that is included in the table definition.
- C. Shortening the length of a domain used in a data element that is used in the table definition.
- D. Changing the field labels of a data element that is used in the table definition.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The following are the explanations for each action:

A: Renaming a field in a structure that is included in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field name in the table is derived from the structure. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be copied to a new table with the new field name, and the old table must be deleted.

B: Changing the field labels of a data element that is used in the table definition does not cause an indirect change to the database table, as the field labels are only used for documentation and display purposes. This change does not require a table conversion, as the existing data in the table is not affected by the change.

C: Deleting a field from a structure that is included in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field is removed from the table as well. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be copied to a new table without the deleted field, and the old table must be deleted.

D: Shortening the length of a domain used in a data element that is used in the table definition causes an indirect change to the database table, as the field length in the table is derived from the domain. This change requires a table conversion, as the existing data in the table must be checked for compatibility with the new field length, and any data that exceeds the new length must be truncated or rejected.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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