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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Core ABAP programming: This topic covers ABAP data types, the ABAP dictionary, modularization, exceptions SAP HANA database tables, and logical expressions, operator precedence.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• ABAP core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.

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Question C_ABAPD_2309 Explanations | Valid C_ABAPD_2309 Practice Materials

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
In ABAP SQL, which of the following can be assigned an alias? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. group criterion (from group by clause)
- B. field (from field list)
- C. database table
- D. order criterion (from order by clause)

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In ABAP SQL, an alias is a temporary name that can be assigned to a field or a database table in a query. An alias can be used to make the query more readable, to avoid name conflicts, or to access fields or tables with long names. An alias is created with the AS keyword and is only valid for the duration of the query1.
The following are examples of how to assign an alias to a field or a database table in ABAP SQL:
B) field (from field list): A field is a column of a table or a view that contains data of a certain type. A field can be assigned an alias in the field list of a SELECT statement, which specifies the fields that are selected from the data source. For example, the following query assigns the alias name to the field carrname of the table scarr:
SELECT carrid, carrname AS name FROM scarr.
The alias name can be used instead of carrname in other clauses of the query, such as WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and so on2.
C) database table: A database table is a collection of data that is organized in rows and columns. A database table can be assigned an alias in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement, which specifies the data source that is selected from. For example, the following query assigns the alias c to the table scarr:
SELECT c.carrid, c.carrname FROM scarr AS c.
The alias c can be used instead of scarr in other clauses of the query, such as WHERE, JOIN, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and so on3.
The following are not valid for assigning an alias in ABAP SQL:
A) order criterion (from order by clause): An order criterion is a field or an expression that is used to sort the result set of a query in ascending or descending order. An order criterion cannot be assigned an alias in the ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement, because the alias is not visible in this clause. The alias can only be used in the clauses that follow the clause where it is defined1.
D) group criterion (from group by clause): A group criterion is a field or an expression that is used to group the result set of a query into subsets that share the same values. A group criterion cannot be assigned an alias in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement, because the alias is not visible in this clause. The alias can only be used in the clauses that follow the clause where it is defined1.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Given the following Core Data Service View Entity Data Definition:
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_flight_info_join
3 AS SELECT
4 FROM scarr AS a
5 LEFT OUTER JOIN scounter AS c
6 LEFT OUTER JOIN sairport AS p
7 ON p.id = c.airport
8 ON a.carrid = c.carrid

9 {
10 a.carrid AS carrier_id,
11 p.id AS airport_id,
12 c.countnum AS counter_number
13 }
In what order will the join statements be executed?

- A. scounter will be joined to sairport first and the result will be joined with scarr.
- B. scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport.
- C. sairport will be joined to scounter first and the result will be joined with scarr.
- D. scarr will be joined with sairport first and the result will be joined with scounter.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The order in which the join statements will be executed is:
scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport.
This is because the join statements are nested from left to right, meaning that the leftmost data source is joined with the next data source, and the result is joined with the next data source, and so on. The join condition for each pair of data sources is specified by the ON clause that follows the data source name. The join type for each pair of data sources is specified by the join operator that precedes the data source name. In this case, the join operator is LEFT OUTER JOIN, which means that all the rows from the left data source are included in the result, and only the matching rows from the right data source are included. If there is no matching row from the right data source, the corresponding fields are filled with initial values1.
Therefore, the join statements will be executed as follows:
First, scarr AS a will be joined with scounter AS c using the join condition a.carrid = c.carrid. This means that all the rows from scarr will be included in the result, and only the rows from scounter that have the same value for the carrid field will be included. If there is no matching row from scounter, the countnum field will be filled with an initial value.
Second, the result of the first join will be joined with sairport AS p using the join condition p.id = c.airport. This means that all the rows from the first join will be included in the result, and only the rows from sairport that have the same value for the id field as the airport field from the first join will be included. If there is no matching row from sairport, the id field will be filled with an initial value.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following results in faster access to internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- B. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- C. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely.
- D. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.
- E. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
The access to internal tables can be optimized by using the appropriate table type and specifying the table key.
The table key is a set of fields that uniquely identifies a row in the table and determines the sorting order of the table. The table key can be either the primary key or a secondary key. The primary key is defined by the table type and the table definition, while the secondary key is defined by the user using the KEY statement1.
The following results in faster access to internal tables:
* B. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed
* using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row. However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps2.
* D. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, meaning that some of the fields of the primary key can be omitted, as long as they are the rightmost fields and there are no gaps between the specified fields.

* E. In a hashed internal table, specifying the primary key completely. A hashed internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a hash algorithm to store and access the rows. The primary key of a hashed internal table must be unique and cannot be changed. A hashed internal table can only be accessed using the primary key, not the table index. The access using the primary key is very fast, because the system can directly calculate the position of the row using the hash algorithm. The primary key can be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order.
The following do not result in faster access to internal tables, because:
* A. In a sorted internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A sorted internal table is a table type that maintains a predefined sorting order, which is defined by the primary key in the table definition. The primary key can be either unique or non-unique. A sorted internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is faster than the access using the table index, because the system can use a binary search algorithm to find the row.
However, the primary key must be specified completely, meaning that all the fields of the primary key must be given in the correct order and without gaps. If the primary key is specified partially from the left without gaps, the system cannot use the binary search algorithm and has to perform a linear search, which is slower2.
* C. In a standard internal table, specifying the primary key partially from the left without gaps. A standard internal table is a table type that does not have a predefined sorting order, but uses a sequential storage and access of the rows. The primary key of a standard internal table is the standard key, which consists of all the fields of the table row in the order in which they are defined. A standard internal table can be accessed using the primary key or the table index. The access using the primary key is slower than the access using the table index, because the system has to perform a linear search to find the row.
The primary key can be specified partially from the left without gaps, but this does not improve the access speed, because the system still has to perform a linear search.
References: 1: Internal Tables - Overview - ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: Sorted Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Hashed Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation : Standard Tables - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following ABAP SQL statements are valid? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS carrid O airpfrom,
  MAX(distance) AS dist_max, MIN(distance) AS dist_min GROUP BY carrid, airpfrom INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits)
- B. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS r-i carrid, airpfrom u GROUP BY carrid, connid INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits).
- C. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS V D MAX(distance) AS dist_max
  MIN(distance) AS dist_min INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits).
- D. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS \/ O carrid, airpfrom,
  MAX(distance) AS dist_max, MIN(distance) AS dist_min INTO TABLE @DATA(It_hits)

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The following are the explanations for each ABAP SQL statement:
* A: This statement is valid. It selects the fields carrid, airpfrom, and the aggregate functions MAX(distance) and MIN(distance) from the table /dmo/connection, and groups the results by carrid and airpfrom. The aggregate functions are aliased as dist_max and dist_min. The results are stored in an internal table named It_hits, which is created using the inline declaration operator @DATA.
* B: This statement is valid. It is similar to statement A, except that it does not specify the GROUP BY clause. This means that the aggregate functions are applied to the entire table, and the results are stored in an internal table named It_hits, which is created using the inline declaration operator @DATA.
* C: This statement is invalid. It selects the aggregate functions MAX(distance) and MIN(distance) from the table /dmo/connection, but it does not specify any grouping or non-aggregate fields. This is not allowed in ABAP SQL, as the SELECT list must contain at least one non-aggregate field or a GROUP BY clause. The statement will cause a syntax error.
* D: This statement is invalid. It selects the fields carrid and airpfrom from the table /dmo/connection, and groups the results by carrid and connid. However, the field connid is not included in the SELECT list, which is not allowed in ABAP SQL, as the GROUP BY clause must contain only fields that are also in the SELECT list. The statement will cause a syntax error.
References: SELECT - ABAP Keyword Documentation, GROUP BY - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the purpose of a foreign key relationship between two tables in the ABAP Dictionary?

- A. To create a corresponding foreign key relationship in the database

- B. To document the relationship between the two tables
- C. To ensure the integrity of data in the corresponding database tables

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The purpose of a foreign key relationship between two tables in the ABAP Dictionary is to ensure the integrity of data in the corresponding database tables. A foreign key relationship defines a logical link between a foreign key table and a check table, where the foreign key fields of the former are assigned to the primary key fields of the latter. This means that the values entered in the foreign key fields must exist in the check table, otherwise the system will reject the entry. This way, the foreign key relationship prevents the insertion of invalid or inconsistent data in the database tables.
A foreign key relationship also serves to document the relationship between the two tables in the ABAP Dictionary, but this is not its primary purpose. A foreign key relationship does not necessarily create a corresponding foreign key relationship in the database, as this depends on the database system and the settings of the ABAP Dictionary. Some database systems do not support foreign keys at all, while others require additional steps to activate them. Therefore, the foreign key relationship in the ABAP Dictionary is mainly a logical concept that is enforced by the ABAP runtime environment.
References: Foreign Keys (SAP Library - ABAP Dictionary), Foreign Keys (SAP Library - BC - ABAP Dictionary)
https://help.sap.com/doc/saphelp_snc70/7.0/en-US/cf/21ea77446011d189700000e8322d00/content.htm

NEW QUESTION # 28
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