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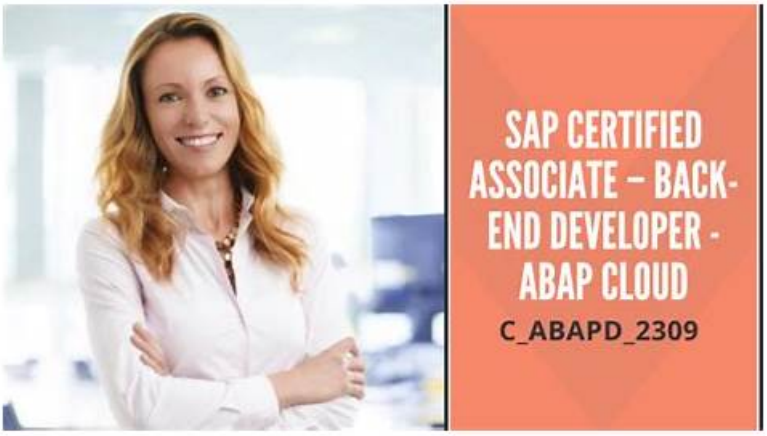

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SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

Given the following Core Data Services View Entity Data Definition:

```
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_cds_assoc_element
3   AS SELECT FROM scarr
4   ASSOCIATION OF ONE TO MANY demo_cds_assoc_spfli AS _spfli
5   ON scarr.carrid = _spfli.carrid
6   {
7     KEY carrid,
8 ?
9     carrname
10  }
```

The "demo_ods_assoc_spfi data source referenced in line #4 contains a field "connid" which you would like to expose in the element list.
Which of the following statements would do this if inserted on line #8?

- A. _spfli.connid/
- B. spfli-connid,
- C. demo_ods_assoc_spfli-connid/
- D. demo_ods_assoc_spfli.connid,

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The statement that can be used to expose the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli" in the element list is A. demo_ods_assoc_spfli.connid,. This statement uses the dot notation to access the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli", which is an association defined on line #4. The association "demo_ods_assoc_spfli" links the data source "demo_ods" with the table "spfli" using the field "carrid". The statement also ends with a comma to separate it from the next element in the list12.
You cannot do any of the following:
B: demo_ods_assoc_spfli-connid/: This statement uses the wrong syntax to access the field "connid" of the data source "demo_ods_assoc_spfli". The dash notation is used to access the components of a structure or a table, not the fields of a data source. The statement also ends with a slash, which is not a valid separator for the element list12.
C: spfli-connid,: This statement uses the wrong data source name to access the field "connid". The data source name should be "demo_ods_assoc_spfli",not "spfli". The statement also uses the wrong syntax to access the field "connid", as explained above12.
D:_spfli.connid/: This statement uses the wrong data source name and the wrong separator to access the field "connid". The data source name should be "demo_ods_assoc_spfli", not "_spfli". The statement also ends with a slash, which is not a valid separator for the element list12.
References: 1: ABAP CDS - SELECT, select_list - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP CDS - SELECT, from - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

NEW QUESTION # 69
Image:

In the following ABAP SQL code, what are valid case distinctions? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS F1,
CASE
WHEN F2 = '1' THEN "Value 1' WHEN f2 < f3 AND f2 = '2' THEN "Value 2'
WHEN OTHERS 'Value for the rest' ENDCASE AS f_case
INTO TABLE @gt t1.
```

- B.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS F1,
CASE
WHEN F2 = '1' THEN 'Value 1
WHEN f2'2' THEN 'Value 2' ELSE "Value for the rest' END AS f case
INTO TABLE @et
```

- C.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS F1,
CASE f2,
WHEN '1' THEN 'Value 1',
WHEN '2' THEN 'Value 2',
WHEN OTHERS "Value for the rest", ENDCASE AS f_case
INTO TABLE @gt t1.
```

- D.

```
SELECT FROM dbtab1 FIELDS f1,
CASE f2
WHEN '1' THEN 'Value 1'
WHEN '2' THEN 'Value 2'
ELSE "Value for the rest' END AS f case
INTO TABLE @gt_t1.
```

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which statement can you use to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table?

- A. Insert table
- B. Append table
- C. Modify table
- D. Update table

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that can be used to change the contents of a row of data in an internal table is MODIFY table.
The MODIFY table statement can be used to change the contents of one or more rows of an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a condition. The MODIFY table statement can also be used to change the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The MODIFY table statement can use the TRANSPORTING addition to specify which fields should be changed, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be changed.
The other statements are not suitable for changing the contents of a row of data in an internal table, as they have different purposes and effects. These statements are:
* APPEND table: This statement can be used to add a new row of data to the end of an internal table, either by specifying a work area or an inline declaration. The APPEND table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only increases the number of rows by one.
* INSERT table: This statement can be used to insert a new row of data into an internal table, either by specifying the table index, the table key, or a sorted position. The INSERT table statement does not change the existing rows of the internal table, but only shifts them to make room for the new row. The INSERT table statement can also be used to insert a new row of data into a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an inline declaration.
* UPDATE table: This statement can be used to update the contents of a database table, by specifying the table name and a work area or an internal table. The UPDATE table statement can use the SET addition to specify which fields should be updated, and the WHERE addition to specify which rows should be updated. The UPDATE table statement does not affect the internal table, but only the corresponding database table.
References: MODIFY table - ABAP Keyword Documentation, APPEND table - ABAP Keyword Documentation, INSERT table - ABAP Keyword Documentation, UPDATE table - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 71
In this nested join below in which way is the join evaluated?

```
SELECT FROM t_a AS a
    LEFT OUTER JOIN t_b AS b
    LEFT OUTER JOIN t_c AS c
    ON c~f1 = b~f1 AND c~f2 = b~f2
    ON b~f1 = a~f1
    WHERE ....
```

- A. From the bottom to the top in the order of the on conditions:
  1.
  a is joined with b
  2.
  b is joined with c
- B. From the left to the right in the order of the tables:
  1.
  a is joined with b
  2.
  b is joined with c
- C. From the right to the left in the order of the tables:
  1.
  b is joined with c.
  2.
  b is joined with a.
- D. From the top to the bottom in the order of the on conditions
  1.
  b is joined with c
  2.
  a is joined with b

Answer: D

Explanation:
The nested join is evaluated from the top to the bottom in the order of the ON conditions. This means that the join expression is formed by assigning each ON condition to the directly preceding JOIN from left to right. The join expression can be parenthesized implicitly or explicitly to show the order of evaluation. In this case, the implicit parentheses are as follows:
SELECT * FROM (a INNER JOIN (b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c) ON a~b = b~b) This means that the first join expression is b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c, which joins the columns of tables b and c based on the condition that b~c equals c~c. The second join expression is a INNER JOIN (b INNER JOIN c ON b~c = c~c) ON a~b = b~b, which joins the columns of table a and the result of the first join expression based on the condition that a~b equals b~b. The final result set contains all combinations of rows from tables a, b, and c that satisfy both join conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 72
In RESTful Application Programming, which EML statement retrieves an object?

- A. Get entity
- B. Read entity
- C. Select entity
- D. Find entity

Answer: A

Explanation:
In RESTful Application Programming, the EML statement that retrieves an object is GET entity. The GET entity statement is used to read data of an entity instance from the database or the transaction buffer. The GET entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity key, and the entity elements to be retrieved. The GET entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The GET entity statement returns a single entity instance or raises an exception if no instance is found or multiple instances match the key.
The other EML statements are not used to retrieve an object, but have different purposes and effects. These statements are:
* FIND entity: This statement is used to search for entity instances that match a given condition. The FIND entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity elements to be returned, and the condition to be applied. The FIND entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The FIND entity statement returns a table of entity instances or an empty table if no instances match the condition.
* SELECT entity: This statement is used to query data of entity instances from the database or the transaction buffer. The SELECT entity statement can specify the entity name, the entity elements to be returned, and the filter, order, and aggregation options to be applied. The SELECT entity statement can also use the IN LOCAL MODE addition to bypass the access control, authorization control, and feature control checks. The SELECT entity statement returns a table of entity instances or an empty table if no instances match the query.
* READ entity: This statement is not a valid EML statement, but an ABAP statement. The READ statement is used to access a single row of an internal table using the table index or the table key. The READ statement can also use the TRANSPORTING addition to specify which fields should be returned, and the INTO addition to specify the target variable. The READ statement returns a single row of the internal table or raises an exception if no row is found or multiple rows match the key.
References: GET ENTITY - ABAP Keyword Documentation, FIND ENTITY, ENTITIES - ABAP Keyword Documentation, SELECT ENTITY, ENTITIES - ABAP Keyword Documentation, READ - ABAP Keyword Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 73
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