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SAP C\_ABAPD\_2309 Exam Guide

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## SAP C\_ABAPD\_2309 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ABAP SQL and code pushdown: It discusses ABAP SQL, arithmetic expressions, manage dates, and create joins.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ABAP core data services and data modeling: It focuses on Core Data Services (CDS) views, SAP HANA database tables, foreign key relationships, and annotations.</li></ul>

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### SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which type of legacy code does SAP recommend you eliminate when you review modifications as part of an SAP S/4HANA system conversion? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Code that now is identical to a standard SAP object
- B. Code that has less than 10% usage according to usage statistics
- C. Code that supports a critical business process
- D. Code that can be redesigned as a key user extension

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

SAP recommends that you eliminate the following types of legacy code when you review modifications as part of an SAP S/4HANA system conversion:

Code that now is identical to a standard SAP object. This type of code is redundant and unnecessary, as it does not provide any additional functionality or customization. It can also cause conflicts or errors during the system conversion, as the standard SAP object may have changed or been replaced in SAP S/4HANA. Therefore, you should delete this type of code and use the standard SAP object instead.

Code that can be redesigned as a key user extension. This type of code is usually related to UI or business logic adaptations that can be achieved using the in-app tools provided by SAP S/4HANA. By redesigning this type of code as a key user extension, you can simplify and standardize your code base, reduce maintenance efforts, and avoid compatibility issues during the system conversion. Therefore, you should migrate this type of code to the key user extensibility framework and delete the original code.

The other types of legacy code are not recommended to be eliminated, as they may still be relevant or necessary for your business processes. However, you should still review and adjust them according to the SAP S/4HANA simplification items and best practices. These types of code are:

Code that supports a critical business process. This type of code is essential for your business operations and cannot be easily replaced or removed. However, you should check if this type of code is compatible with SAP S/4HANA, and if not, you should adapt it accordingly. You should also consider if this type of code can be optimized or enhanced using the new features and capabilities of SAP S/4HANA.

Code that has less than 10% usage according to usage statistics. This type of code is rarely used and may not be worth maintaining or converting. However, you should not delete this type of code without verifying its relevance and impact on your business processes. You should also consider if this type of code can be replaced or consolidated with other code that has higher usage or better performance.

References: Custom Code Management (CCM) During an SAP S/4HANA Conversion, Custom Code Migration Guide for SAP S/4HANA 2020

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

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

**Answer: D**

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.

## NEW QUESTION # 59

In RESTful Application Programming, which EML statement retrieves an object?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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 # 60

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

- A. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS V D MAX(distance) AS dist\_max  
MIN(distance) AS dist\_min INTO TABLE @DATA(lt\_hits).
- B. SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS r-i carrid, airpfrom u GROUP BY carrid, connid INTO TABLE  
@DATA(lt\_hits).
- C. **SELECT FROM /dmo/connection FIELDS V O carrid, airpfrom,  
MAX( distance) AS dist\_max, MIN( distance) AS dist\_min INTO TABLE @DATA(lt\_hits)**
- D. **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(lt\_hits)**

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

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 lt\_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 lt\_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 # 61

Which of the following are parts of answers to this question.

- A. Field list
- B. Semantic table attributes
- C. Partitioning attributes
- D. Extension

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

A CDS view is a data definition that defines a data structure and a data selection from one or more data sources. A CDS view consists of several parts, but two of them are:

\* Extension: An extension is an optional clause that allows a CDS view to extend another CDS view by adding new elements, annotations, or associations. The extension clause has the syntax EXTEND VIEW view\_name WITH view\_name. The first view\_name is the name of the CDS view that is being extended, and the second view\_name is the name of the CDS view that is

doing the extension1.

\* Field list: A field list is a mandatory clause that specifies the elements of the CDS view. The field list has the syntax SELECT FROM data\_source { element\_list }. The data\_source is the name of the data

\* source that the CDS view selects data from, and the element\_list is a comma-separated list of elements that the CDS view exposes. The elements can be fields of the data source, expressions, associations, or annotations2.

The following example shows a CDS view that extends another CDS view and defines a field list:

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'ZCDS_EXT' define view Z_CDS_Extension extend view Z_CDS_Base with Z_CDS_Extension as select from ztable { // field list key ztable.id as ID, ztable.name as Name, ztable.age as Age, // extension
```

```
@Semantics.currencyCode: true ztable.currency as Currency } The other options are not parts of a CDS view, but rather related concepts:
```

\* Partitioning attributes: Partitioning attributes are attributes that are used to partition a table into smaller subsets of data. Partitioning attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can improve the performance and scalability of data access. Partitioning attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition3.

\* Semantic table attributes: Semantic table attributes are attributes that provide additional information about the meaning and usage of a table. Semantic table attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can be used to enhance the data modeling and consumption of the table. Semantic table attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition4.

References: 1: Extending CDS Views | SAP Help Portal 2: SELECT List - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3:

Partitioning Attributes - ABAP Keyword Documentation 4: Semantic Table Attributes - ABAP Keyword Documentation

## NEW QUESTION # 62

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