C_ABAPD_2309 Q&As

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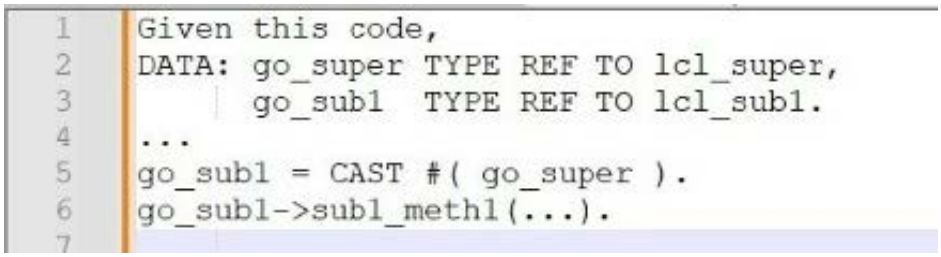
QUESTION 1



Which predicate condition can you ensure that the CAST will work?

A. IS SUPPLIED

B. IS NOT INITIAL

C. IS INSTANCE OF

D. IS BOUND

Correct Answer: C

The predicate condition that can be used to ensure that the CAST will work is IS INSTANCE OF. The IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition checks whether the operand is an instance of the specified class or interface. This is useful when you want to perform a downcast, which is a conversion from a more general type to a more specific type. A downcast can fail if the operand is not an instance of the target type, and this can cause a runtime error. Therefore, you can use the IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition to check whether the downcast is possible before using the CAST operator12. For example: The following code snippet uses the IS INSTANCE OF predicate condition to check whether the variable g_super is an instance of the class lcl_super. If it is, the CAST will work and the variable g_sub1 will be assigned the value of g_super. DATA: g_super TYPE REF TO lcl_super, g_sub1 TYPE REF TO lcl_sub1. IF g_super IS INSTANCE OF lcl_super. g_sub1 = CAST #(g_super). g_sub1->method(...). ENDIF. You cannot do any of the following: IS SUPPLIED: The IS SUPPLIED predicate condition checks whether an optional parameter of a method or a function module has been supplied by the caller. This is useful when you want to handle different cases depending onwhether the parameter has a value or not. However, this predicate condition has nothing to do with the CAST operator or the type of the operand12. IS NOT INITIAL: The IS NOT INITIAL predicate condition checks whether the operand has a non-initial value. This is useful when you want to check whether the operand has been assigned a value or not. However, this predicate condition does not guarantee that the CAST will work, because the operand may have a value but not be an instance of the target type12. IS BOUND: The IS BOUND predicate condition checks whether the operand is a bound reference variable. This is useful when you want to check whether the operand points to an existing object or not. However, this predicate condition does not guarantee that the CAST will work, because the operand may point to an object but not be an instance of the target type12. References: 1: Predicate Expressions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP - Predicates | SAP Community

QUESTION 2

You are given the following information:

```
1  SELECT SINGLE *
2  FROM SPFLI
3  WHERE CARRID = 'LH' AND CONNID = '1234'
4  INTO @data(ls)
```

1.

The data source "spfli" on line #2 is an SAP HANA database table

2.

"spfli" will be a large table with over one million rows.

3.

This program is the only one in the system that accesses the table.

4.

This program will run rarely.

Based on this information, which of the following general settings should you set for the spfli database table? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. "Storage Type" to "Column Store"

B. "Load Unit to "Column Loadable"

C. "Storage Type" to "Row Store"

D. "Load Unit\\' to \\'Page Loadable"

Correct Answer: CD

Based on the given information, the spfli database table should have the following general settings: "Storage Type" to "Row Store": This setting determines how the data is stored in the SAP HANA database. Row store is suitable for tables that are accessed by primary key or by a small number of columns. Column store is suitable for tables that are accessed by a large number of columns or by complex analytical queries. Since the spfli table is a large table with over one million rows, and this program is the only one in the system that accesses the table, it is likely that the program will use primary key access or simple queries to access the table. Therefore, row store is a better choice than column store for this table12. "Load Unit" to "Page Loadable": This setting determines how the data is loaded into the memory when the table is accessed. Page loadable means that the data is loaded in pages of 16 KB each, and only the pages that are needed are loaded. Column loadable means that the data is loaded in columns, and only the columns that are needed are loaded. Since the spfli table is a row store table, and this program will run rarely, it is more efficient to use page loadable than column loadable for this table. Page loadable will reduce the memory consumption and the loading time of the table13. References: 1: Table Types in SAP HANA | SAP Help Portal 2: [Row Store vs Column Store in SAP HANA | SAP Blogs] 3: [Load Unit | SAP Help Portal]

QUESTION 3

What are valid statements? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. ##NEEDED is checked by the syntax checker.

B. The pragma is not checked by the syntax checker.

C. #EC_NEEDED is not checked by the syntax checker.

D. The pseudo-comment is checked by the syntax checker

Correct Answer: AB

Both statements are valid in ABAP, but they have different effects on the program. ##NEEDED is a pragma that can be used to hide warnings from the ABAP compiler syntax check. It tells the check tools that a variable or a parameter is needed for further processing, even if it is not used in the current statement. For example, if you declare a variable without assigning any value to it, you can use ##NEEDED to suppress the warning about unused variables12. The pragma is not checked by the syntax checker means that you can use any pragma to hide any warning from the ABAP compiler syntax check, regardless of its effect on the program logic or performance. For example, if you use ##SHADOW to hide a warning about an obscured function, you can also use it to hide a warning about an invalid character in a string12. You cannot do any of the following: #EC_NEEDED is not checked by the syntax checker: This is not a valid statement in ABAP. There is no pseudo-comment with #EC_NEEDED in ABAP3. The pseudo-comment is checked by the syntax checker: This is false. Pseudo-comments are obsolete and should no longer be used in ABAP. They were replaced by pragmas since SAP NW 7.0 EhP2 (Enhancement Package)4. References: 1: Pragmas - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: [What are pragmas and pseudo comments in ABAP? | SAP Blogs - SAP Community] 3: ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 4: What are PRAGMAS and Pseudo comments in SAP ABAP

QUESTION 4

Which of the following are features of Core Data Services? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Inheritance

B. Associations

C. Annotations

D. Delegation

E. Structured Query Language (SQL)

Correct Answer: BCE

Core Data Services (CDS) is a framework for defining and consuming semantically rich data models in SAP HANA. CDS supports various features that enhance the capabilities of SQL and enable developers to create data models that are optimized for performance, readability, and extensibility12. Some of the features of CDS are: Associations: Associations are a way of defining relationships between CDS entities, such as tables or views. Associations enable navigation and path expressions in CDS queries, which allow accessing data from related entities without explicit joins. Associations also support cardinality, referential constraints, and cascading options34. Annotations: Annotations are a way of adding metadata to CDS entities or their elements, such as fields or parameters. Annotations provide additionalinformation or instructions for the CDS compiler, the database, or the consumers of the CDS views. Annotations can be used for various purposes, such as defining access control, UI rendering, OData exposure, or search capabilities5 . Structured Query Language (SQL): SQL is the standard language for querying and manipulating data in relational databases. CDS is based on SQL and extends it with additional features and syntax. CDS supports SQL features such as joins, aggregations, filters, expressions, functions, and subqueries. CDS also supports SQL Script, which is a scripting language for stored procedures and functions in SAP HANA . You cannot do any of the following: Inheritance: Inheritance is not a feature of CDS. Inheritance is a concept in object- oriented programming that allows a class to inherit the properties and methods of another class. CDS does not support object-oriented programming or classes. Delegation: Delegation is not a feature of CDS. Delegation is a concept in object- oriented

programming that allows an object to delegate some of its responsibilities to another object. CDS does not support object-oriented programming or objects. References: 1: Core Data Services (CDS) | CAPire 2: Core Data Services [CDS] in SAP S/4 HANA | SAP Blogs 3: Associations in Core Data Services (CDS) | SAP Help Portal 4: [CDS DDL - Association - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help] 5: [Annotations in Core Data Services (CDS) | SAP Help Portal] : [CDS DDL - Annotation - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help] : [Structured Query Language (SQL) | SAP Help Portal] : [CDS DDL - SQL Features - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help] : [Object-Oriented Programming in ABAP | SAP Help Portal]

QUESTION 5

Given the following Core Data Services View Entity Data Definition,

```
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_cds_data_source_matrix
3  AS SELECT FROM
4  <source>
5  {
6    KEY field_1,
7    field_2,
8    field_3
9  }
```

Which of the following types are permitted to be used for on line #4? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. A database table from the ABAP Dictionary

B. A CDS DDIC-based view

C. An external view from the ABAP Dictionary

D. A database view from the ABAP Dictionary

Correct Answer: AB

The clause in the CDS View Entity Data Definition can be used to specify the data source for the view entity. The clause can accept different types of data sources, depending on the type of the view entity1. A database table from the ABAP Dictionary: This is a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A database table from the ABAP Dictionary is a table that is defined in the ABAP Dictionary using the keyword TABLE or TABLE OF.

The name of the database table must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters2. A CDS DDIC-based view: This is also a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A CDS DDIC-based view is a view that is defined in the Core Data Services using the keyword DEFINE VIEW ENTITY. The name of the CDS DDIC-based view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters3. You cannot do any of the following: An external view from the ABAP Dictionary: This is not a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. An external view from the ABAP Dictionary is a view that is defined in an external application using any language supported by SAP, such as SQL, PL/SQL, or Java. The name of the external view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters4. A database view from the ABAP Dictionary: This is not a valid type of data source for a CDS View Entity Data Definition. A database view from the ABAP Dictionary is a view that is defined in an external application using any language supported by SAP, such as SQL,

PL/SQL, or Java. The name of the database view must be unique within its namespace and must not contain any special characters4. References: 1: CDS DDL - DEFINE VIEW ENTITY - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP Dictionary Tables - SAP Online Help 3: CDS DDL - DEFINE VIEW ENTITY - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 4: ABAP Dictionary Views - SAP Online Help