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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud

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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

In which products must you use the ABAP Cloud Development Model? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. SAP S/4HANA Cloud, private edition

B. SAP BTP, ABAP environment

C. SAP S/4HANA on premise

D. SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition

Correct Answer: AB

The ABAP Cloud Development Model is the ABAP development model to build cloud-ready business apps, services, and extensions. It comes with SAP BTP and SAP S/4HANA. It works with public or private cloud, and even on-premise1. However, thecomplete ABAP Cloud Development Model, including the cloud-optimized ABAP language and public local SAP APIs and extension points, is available only in SAPBTPABAP Environment and in the 2208/2022 versions of the SAP S/4HANA editions1. Therefore, you must use the ABAP Cloud Development Model in SAP BTP, ABAP environment and SAP S/4HANA Cloud, private edition. You can also use it in SAP S/4HANA on premise, but it is not mandatory. You cannot use it in SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition, because it does not allow custom ABAP code2. References: 1: ABAP Cloud | SAP Blogs 2: SAP S/4HANA Cloud Extensibility ?Overview and Comparison | SAP Blogs

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are valid sort operations for internal tables? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. Sort a standard table using SORT itab ASCENDING. Sort a sorted table using

B. SORT itab BY fieldl ASCENDING field2 DESCENDING. Sort a standard table using

C. SORT itab BY field1 field2. Sort a standard table using

D. SORT itab. Sort a sorted table using

E. SORT itab DESCENDING.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 4

What is the sequence priority when evaluating a logical expression?

A. NOT 1

B. OR 3

C. AND 2

D. A B C

E. CAB

F. A C B

G. B A C

Correct Answer: C

The sequence priority when evaluating a logical expression is C. A C B, which means NOT, AND, OR. This is the order of precedence of the Boolean operators in ABAP, which determines how the system implicitly parenthesizes all logical expressions that are not closed by explicit parentheses. The operator with the highest priority is evaluated first, and the operator with the lowest priority is evaluated last. The order of precedence of the Boolean operators in ABAP is as follows12: NOT: The NOT operator is a unary operator that negates the logical expression that follows it. It has the highest priority and is evaluated before any other operator. For example, in the expression NOT a AND b, the NOT operator is applied to a first, and then the AND operator is applied to the result and b. AND: The AND operator is a binary operator that returns true if both logical expressions on its left and right are true, and false otherwise. It has the second highest priority and is evaluated before the OR and EQUIV operators. For example, in the expression a AND b OR c, the AND operator is applied to a and b first, and then the OR operator is applied to the result and c. OR: The OR operator is a binary operator that returns true if either or both logical expressions on its left and right are true, and false otherwise. It has the third highest priority and is evaluated after the NOT and AND operators, but before the EQUIV operator. For example, in the expression a OR b EQUIV c, the OR operator is applied to a and b first, and then the EQUIV operator is applied to the result and c. EQUIV: The EQUIV operator is a binary operator that returns true if both logical expressions on its left and right have the same truth value, and false otherwise. It has the lowest priority and is evaluated after all other operators. For example, in the expression a AND b EQUIV c OR d, the EQUIV operator is applied to a AND b and c last, after the AND and OR operators are applied. References: 1: log_exp - Boolean Operators and Parentheses - ABAP Keyword Documentation SAP Online Help 2: Logical Expressions (log_exp) - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

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QUESTION 5

Class super has subclass sub. Which rules are valid for the sub constructor? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. The method signature can be changed.

B. Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super.

C. The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance.

D. Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super.

Correct Answer: AC

The sub constructor is the instance constructor of the subclass sub that inherits from the superclass super. The sub constructor has some rules that it must follow when it is defined and implemented12. Some of the valid rules are:

The method signature can be changed: This is true. The sub constructor can have a different method signature than the super constructor, which means that it can have different input parameters, output parameters, or exceptions. However,

the sub constructor must still call the super constructor with appropriate actual parameters that match its interface12.

The constructor of super must be called before using any components of your own instance: This is true. The sub constructor must ensure that the super constructor is called explicitly using super->constructor before accessing any instance

components of its own class, such as attributes or methods. This is because the super constructor initializes the inherited components of the subclass and sets the self-reference me-> to the current instance12.

You cannot do any of the following:

Import parameters can only be evaluated after calling the constructor of super:

This is false. The sub constructor can evaluate its own import parameters before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can use its import

parameters to calculate some values or check some conditions that are needed for calling the super constructor12.

Events of your own instance cannot be raised before the registration of a handler in super: This is false. The sub constructor can raise events of its own instance before calling the constructor of super, as long as it does not access any

instance components of its own class. For example, the sub constructor can raise an event to notify the consumers of the subclass about some status or error that occurred during the initialization of the subclass12.

References: 1: Inheritance and Constructors - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: Using Static and Instance constructor methods | SAP Blogs