C_ABAPD_2309 Q&As

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud

Pass SAP C_ABAPD_2309 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/c_abapd_2309.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by SAP Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains which parts? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. CDS view

B. Behavior definition

C. Authentication rules

D. Process definition

Correct Answer: AB

In RESTful Application Programming, a business object contains two main parts: a CDS view and a behavior definition1.

A. CDS view: A CDS view is a data definition that defines the structure and the data source of a business object. A CDS view can consist of one or more entities that are linked by associations or compositions. An entity is a CDS view element that represents a node or a projection of a business object. An entity can have various annotations that define the metadata and the semantics of the business object2.

B. Behavior definition: A behavior definition is a source code artifact that defines the behavior and the validation rules of a business object. A behavior definition can specify the standard CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations, the draft handling, the authorization checks, and the side effects for a business object. A behavior definition can also define custom actions, validations, and determinations that implement the business logic of a business object3. The following are not parts of a business object in RESTful Application Programming, because:

C. Authentication rules: Authentication rules are not part of a business object, but part of a service binding. A service binding is a configuration artifact that defines how a business object is exposed as an OData service. A service binding can specify the authentication method, the authorization scope, the protocol version, and the service options for the OData service4.

D. Process definition: Process definition is not part of a business object, but part of a workflow. A workflow is a business process that orchestrates the tasks and the events of a business object. A workflow can be defined using the Workflow Editor in the SAP Business Application Studio or the SAP Web IDE. A workflow can use the business object\\'s APIs to trigger or consume events, execute actions, or read or update data5. References: 1: Business Object | SAP Help Portal 2: CDS View Entities | SAP Help Portal 3: Behavior Definition | SAP Help Portal 4: Service Binding | SAP Help Portal 5: Workflow | SAP Help Portal

QUESTION 2

(Sorry, we do not have a more clear image. If we have a better resource for the image, we will update this one immediately.)

Using ABAP SQL, which select statement selects the mat field on line #17?

A. SELECT mat FROM Material...

B. SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_cds_so_i_ve...

C. SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_so_i...

D. SELECT mat FROM demo sales cds material ve...

Correct Answer: B

Using ABAP SQL, the select statement that selects the mat field on line #17 is:

SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_cds_so_i_ve...

This statement selects the mat field from the CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i_ve, which is defined on line #1. The CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i_ve is a projection view that projects the fields of the CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i, which

is defined on line #2. The CDS view demo_sales_cds_so_i is a join view that joins the fields of the database table demo_sales_so_i, which is defined on line #3, and the CDS view demo_sales_cds_material_ve, which is defined on line #4.

The CDS view demo_sales_cds_material_ve is a value help view that provides value help for the material field of the database table demo_sales_so_i. The mat field is an alias for the material field of the database table demo_sales_so_i,

which is defined on line #91.

The other options are not valid because:

A. SELECT mat FROM Material... is not valid because Material is not a valid data source in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named Material. C. SELECT mat FROM demo_sales_so_i... is not valid because demo_sales_so_i is not a valid data source in the given code. There is no CDS view named demo_sales_so_i, only a database table. To access a database table, the keyword TABLE must be used, such as SELECT mat FROM TABLE demo_sales_so_i... D. SELECT mat FROM demo sales cds material ve... is not valid because demo sales cds material ve is not a valid data source in the given code. There is no CDS view or database table named demo sales cds material ve. The correct name of the CDS view is demo_sales_cds_material_ve, with underscores instead of spaces. References: 1: Projection Views - ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 3

What are some features of a unique secondary key? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. It is created when a table is filled.

B. It is updated when the modified table is read again.

C. It is created with the first read access of a table.

D. It is updated when the table is modified.

Correct Answer: CD

A unique secondary key is a type of secondary key that ensures that the key combination of all the rows in a table is unique. A unique secondary key has two purposes: firstly, to speed up access to the table, and secondly, to enforce data

integrity1. It is created with the first read access of a table: This is true. A unique secondary key is created when an internal table is filled for the first time using the statement READ TABLE or a similar statement. The system assigns a name

and an index to each row of the table based on the key fields23.

It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. A unique secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes, because it already ensures data uniqueness. The system uses a lazy update

strategy for non-unique secondary keys, which means that it delays updating them until they are actually accessed23.

You cannot do any of the following:

It is created when a table is filled: This is false. As explained above, a unique secondary key is created only with the first read access of a table23. It is updated when the modified table is read again: This is false. As explained above, a unique

secondary key does not need to be updated when the internal table content changes23.

References: 1: Improving Internal Table Performance Using Secondary Keys - SAP Learning 2: [Secondary Key - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help] 3:

[Secondary Table Key - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help]

QUESTION 4

What would be the correct expression to change a given string value \\'mr joe doe\\' into \\'JOE\\' in an ABAP SQL field list?

A. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, upper(left(\\'mr joe doe\\', 6)) AS f2_up_left, f3,

B. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, left(lower(substring(\\'mr joe doe\\', 4, 3)), 3) AS f2_left_lo_sub, f3,

C. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(upper(\\'mr joe doe\\'), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_up, f3,...

D. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(lower(upper(\\'mr joe doe\\')), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_lo_up, f3,

Correct Answer: C

The correct expression to change a given string value `mr joe doe\\' into `JOE\\' in an ABAP SQL field list is C. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(upper(`mr joe doe\\'), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_up, f3,... This expression uses the

following SQL functions for strings12:

upper: This function converts all lowercase characters in a string to uppercase. For example, upper(`mr joe doe\\') returns `MR JOE DOE\\'. substring: This function returns a substring of a given string starting from a specified position and with a

specified length. For example, substring(`MR JOE DOE\\', 4, 3) returns `JOE\\'.

AS: This keyword assigns an alias or a temporary name to a field or an expression in the field list. For example, AS f2_sub_up assigns the name f2_sub_up to the expression substring(upper(`mr joe doe\\'), 4, 3).

You cannot do any of the following:

A. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, upper(left(`mr joe doe\\', 6)) AS f2_up_left, f3,...: This expression uses the wrong SQL function for strings to get the desired result. The left function returns the leftmost characters of a string with a specified length, ignoring the trailing blanks. For example, left( `mr joe doe\\', 6) returns `mr joe\\'. Applying the upper function to this result returns `MR JOE\\', which is not the same as `JOE\\'.

B. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, left(lower(substring(`mr joe doe\\', 4, 3)), 3) AS f2_left_lo_sub, f3,...: This expression uses unnecessary and incorrect SQL functions for strings to get the desired result. The lower function converts all uppercase characters in a string to lowercase. For example, lower(substring ( `mr joe doe\\', 4, 3)) returns `joe\\'. Applying the left function to this result with the same length returns `joe\\' again, which is not the same as `JOE\\'. D. SELECT FROM TABLE dbtabl FIELDS Of1, substring(lower(upper( `mr joe doe\\')), 4, 3) AS f2_sub_lo_up, f3,...: This expression uses unnecessary and incorrect SQL functions for strings to get the desired result. The lower function converts all uppercase characters in a string to lowercase, and the upper function converts all lowercase characters in a string to uppercase. Applying both functions to the same string cancels out the effect of each other and returns the original string. For example, lower(upper(`mr joe doe\\' ) ) returns `mr joe doe\\'. Applying the substring function to this result returns `joe\\', which is not the same as `JOE\\'. References: 1: SQL Functions for Strings - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: sql_func - String Functions - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

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