C_ABAPD_2309 Q&As

SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud

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QUESTION 1

What RESTful Application Programming feature is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key?

A. Validation

B. Action

C. Determination

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The RESTful Application Programming feature that is used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key is determination. A determination is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such as create, update, delete, or activate. A determination can be used to calculate or derive values for certain fields, such as semantic keys, based on other fields or external sources. A determination can also be used to check the uniqueness of a semantic key by comparing it with the existing values in the database or the transaction buffer. A determination can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A determination can be defined usingthe DETERMINE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A determination can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.determination annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the determination12 The other RESTful Application Programming features are not used to ensure the uniqueness of a semantic key, but have different purposes and effects. These features are: Validation: A validation is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed automatically when certain events occur, such as create, update, delete, or activate. A validation can be used to check the consistency and correctness of the data, such as mandatory fields, data types, value ranges, or business rules. A validation can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. A validation can be defined using the VALIDATE action clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. A validation can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.validation annotation to specify the event, the timing, and the scope of the validation12 Action: An action is a type of behavior implementation that defines a logic that is executed explicitly by the user or the application. An action can be used to perform a specific business operation, such as creating, updating, deleting, or activating an entity instance, or triggering a workflow or a notification. An action can use the ABAP SQL or the EML syntax to access and manipulate data. An action can be defined using the ACTION clause in the behavior definition of a CDS view entity or a projection view. An action can also be annotated with the @ObjectModel.action annotation to specify the name, the description, the parameters, and the visibility of the action12 References: Behavior Implementation - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Behavior Definition

-ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 2

When does SAP recommend to use a sorted or a hashed table respectively? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. A hashed table, when you read a single record and specify the complete key.

B. A hashed table, when you read a subset in a loop and specify a part of the key from the left without gaps.

C. A sorted table, when you read a subset in a loop and specify a part of the key from the left ^ without gaps.

D. A sorted table, when you read a single record and specify non key fields.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

Given the following Core Data Service View Entity Data Definition:

```
1 @AccessControl.authorizationCheck: #NOT_REQUIRED
2 DEFINE VIEW ENTITY demo_flight_info_join
3AS SELECT
4FROM scarr AS a
5LEFT OUTER JOIN scounter AS c
6LEFT OUTER JOIN sairport AS p
7ON p.id = c.airport
8ON a.carrid = c.carrid
9{
10a.carridAS carrier_id,
11p.idAS airport_id,
12c.countnumAS counter_number
13}
```

In what order will the join statements be executed?

A. scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport.

B. sairport will be joined to scounter first and the result will be joined with scarr.

C. scarr will be joined with sairport first and the result will be joined with scounter.

D. scounter will be joined to sairport first and the result will be joined with scarr.

Correct Answer: A

The order in which the join statements will be executed is: scarr will be joined with scounter first and the result will be joined with sairport. This is because the join statements are nested from left to right, meaning that the leftmost data source is joined with the next data source, and the result is joined with the next data source, and so on. The join condition for each pair of data sources is specified by the ON clause that follows the data source name. The join type for each pair of data sources is specified by the join operator that precedes the data source name. In this case, the join operator is LEFT OUTER JOIN, which means that all the rows from the left data source are included in the result, and only the matching rows from the right data source are included.If there is no matchingrow from the right data source, the corresponding fields are filled with initial values1. Therefore, the join statements will be executed as follows: First, scarr AS a will be joined with scounter AS c using the join condition a.carrid = c.carrid. This means that all the rows from scarr will be included in the result, and only the rows from scounter that have the same value for the carrid field will be included. If there is no matching row from scounter, the countnum field will be filled with an initial value. Second, the result of the first join will be joined with sairport AS p using the join condition p.id = c.airport. This means that all the rows from the first join will be included in the result, and only the rows from sairport that have the same value for the id

field as the airport field from the first join will be included. If there is no matching row from sairport, the id field will be filled with an initial value. References:1: Join - ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 4

```
1 CLASS zcl_demo_class DEFINITION.
2 METHODS: m1.
3 ENDCLASS.
4 CLASS zcl_demo_class Implementation
5 METHOD m1.
6 CALL FUNCTION 'ZF1'.
7 ENDMETHOD
8 ENDCLASS.
```

The class zcl_demo_class is in a software component with the language version set to "Standard ABAP". The function module "ZF11 is in a software component with the language version set to "ABAP Cloud". Both the class and function module are customer created. Regarding line #6, which of the following is a valid statement?

A. \\'ZF1\\' can be called whether it has been released or not for cloud development.

B. \\'ZF1\\' can be called via a wrapper that itself has been released for cloud development.

C. \\'ZF1\\' can be called via a wrapper that itself has not been released for cloud development.

D. \\'ZF1\\' must be released for cloud development to be called.

Correct Answer: B

The function module ZF1 is in a software component with the language version set to "ABAP Cloud". This means that it follows the ABAP Cloud Development Model, which requires the usage of public SAP APIs and extension points to

access SAP functionality and data. These APIs and extension points are released by SAP and documented in the SAP API Business Hub1. Customer-created function modules are not part of the public SAP APIs and are not released for

cloud development. Therefore, calling a function module directly from a class with the language version set to "Standard ABAP" is not allowed and will result in a syntax error. However, there is a possible way to call a function module

indirectly from a class with the language version set to "Standard ABAP":

Create a wrapper class or interface for the function module and release it for cloud development. A wrapper is a class or interface that encapsulates the function module and exposes its functionality through public methods or attributes. The

wrapper must be created in a software component with the language version set to "ABAP Cloud" and must be marked as released for cloud development using the annotation @EndUserText.label. The wrapper can then be called from a

class with the language version set to "Standard ABAP" using the public methods or attributes2.

For example, the following code snippet shows how to create a wrapper class for the function module ZF1 and call it

from the class zcl_demo_class:

@EndUserText.label: `Wrapper for ZF1\\' CLASS zcl_wrapper_zf1 DEFINITION PUBLIC FINAL CREATE PUBLIC. PUBLIC SECTION. CLASS-METHODS: call_zf1 IMPORTING iv_a TYPE i iv_b TYPE i EXPORTING ev_result TYPE i.

ENDCLASS. CLASS zcl_wrapper_zf1 IMPLEMENTATION. METHOD call_zf1. CALL FUNCTION `ZF1\\' EXPORTING a = iv_a b = iv_b IMPORTING result = ev_result. ENDMETHOD.

ENDCLASS.

CLASS zcl_demo_class DEFINITION. METHODS: m1. ENDCLASS. CLASS zcl_demo_class IMPLEMENTATION. METHOD m1. DATA(lv_result) = zcl_wrapper_zf1=>call_zf1(iv_a = 2 iv_b = 3). WRITE: / lv_result. ENDMETHOD.

ENDCLASS.

The output of this code is:

References: 1: SAP API Business Hub 2: Creating an ABAP Cloud Project | SAP Help Portal

QUESTION 5

As a consultant you are posed the following question from a client who is using SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition and also SAP BTP, ABAP environment.

"We are currently using an SAP Fiori app based on SAP Fiori elements that analyzes open orders. We have determined that it should be extended via a new button on the UI which will perform an on-the-fly calculation and display the result in a quick popup for the enduser. We have been informed by SAP that all underlying stack layers for the SAP Fiori app have been extensibility enabled."

Based on this which of the following extension types would you recommend to the customer to add the new button?

A. RAP BO Behavior Extension

B. SAP HANA database table extension

C. RAP BO Node Extension

D. Business Service Extension

Correct Answer: C