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SAP Certified Associate - Back-End Developer - ABAP Cloud

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QUESTION 1

You have two internal tables itab1 and itab2.What is true for using the expression itab1 = corresponding #(itab2)?
Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Fields with the same name but with different types may be copied from itab2 to itab1.

B. itab1 and itab2 must have at least one field name in common.

C. Fields with the same name and the same type will be copied from itab2 to itab1.

D. itab1 and itab2 must have the same data type.

Correct Answer: BC

The expression itab1 = corresponding #(itab2) is a constructor expression with the component operator CORRESPONDING that assigns the contents of the internal table itab2 to the internal table itab1. The following statements are true for using this expression:

B: itab1 and itab2 must have at least one field name in common. This is because the component operator CORRESPONDING assigns the identically named columns of itab2 to the identically named columns of itab1 by default, according to the rules of MOVE-CORRESPONDING for internal tables. If itab1 and itab2 do not have any field name in common, the expression will not assign any value to itab1 and it will remain initial or unchanged1

C: Fields with the same name and the same type will be copied from itab2 to itab1. This is because the component operator CORRESPONDING assigns the identically named columns of itab2 to the identically named columns of itab1 by default, according to the rules of MOVE-CORRESPONDING for internal tables. If the columns have the same name but different types, the assignment will try to perform a conversion between the types, which may result in a loss of precision, a truncation, or a runtime error, depending on the types involved1 The following statements are false for using this expression:

A: Fields with the same name but with different types may be copied from itab2 to itab1. This is not true, as explained in statement C. The assignment will try to perform a conversion between the types, which may result in a loss of precision, a truncation, or a runtime error, depending on the types involved1

D: itab1 and itab2 must have the same data type. This is not true, as the component operator CORRESPONDING can assign the contents of an internal table of one type to another internal table of a different type, as long as theyhave at least one field name in common. The target type of the expression is determined by the left-hand side of the assignment, which is itab1 in this case. The expression will create an internal table of the same type as itab1 and assign it to itab11 References: CORRESPONDING - Component Operator - ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 2

Which of the following are ABAP Cloud Development Model rules? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points.

B. Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services.

C. Reverse modifications when a suitable public SAP API becomes available.

D. Build ABAP reports with either ABAP List Viewer (ALV) or SAP Fiori.

Correct Answer: AB

Use public SAP APIs and SAP extension points. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code is stable, reliable, and compatible with the SAP solutions and the cloud operations. Public SAP APIs and SAP extension points are the only allowed interfaces and objects to access the SAP platform and the SAP applications. They are documented, tested, and supported by SAP. They also guarantee the lifecycle stability and the upgradeability of the ABAP Cloud code1. Build ABAP RESTful application programming model-based services. This rule ensures that the ABAP Cloud code follows the state-of-the-art development paradigm for building cloud-ready business services. The ABAP RESTful application programming model (RAP) is a framework that provides a consistent end-to-end programming model for creating, reading, updating, and deleting (CRUD) business data. RAP also supports draft handling, authorization checks, side effects, validations, and custom actions. RAP exposes the business services as OData services that can be consumed by SAP Fiori apps or other clients2.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are incomplete ABAP types? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. String

B. T

C. C

D. P

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: Incomplete ABAP types are types that do not specify all the attributes of a data type, such as the length, the number of decimal places, or the value range. Incomplete types can only be used for the typing of field symbols and

formal parameters, not for the definition of data objects or constants. Incomplete types can be either predefined or user-defined1.

The following are incomplete ABAP types:

C. C is a type for character strings with a generic length. The length of the character string has to be specified when a data object or a constant is defined with this type. For example, DATA text TYPE c LENGTH 10 defines a data object named text with a type c and a length of 10 characters2. D. P is a type for packed numbers with a generic length and a generic number of decimal places. The length and the number of decimal places of the packed number have to be specified when a data object or a constant is defined with this type. For example, DATA amount TYPE p LENGTH 8 DECIMALS 2 defines a data object named amount with a type p, a length of 8 bytes, and 2 decimal places3. The following are not incomplete ABAP types, because they specify all the attributes of a data type:

A. String is a type for variable-length character strings. The length of the character string is determined at runtime and can vary from 0 to 2,147,483,647 characters. The length does not have to be specified when a data object or a constant is defined with this type. For example, DATA text TYPE string defines a data object named text with a type string and a variable length4. B. T is a type for time values in the format HHMMSS. The length of the time value is fixed at 6 characters and does not have to be specified when a data object or a constant is defined with this type. For example, DATA time TYPE t defines a data object named time with a type t and a length of 6 characters. References: 1: Generic ABAP Types ABAP Keyword Documentation 2: C - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3: P - ABAP Keyword Documentation 4: String - ABAP Keyword Documentation : T - ABAP Keyword Documentation

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QUESTION 4

When processing an internal table with the statement LOOP AT itab... ENDLOOP, what system variable contains the current row number?

A. sy-index

B. sy-subrc

C. sy-linno

D. sy-tabix

Correct Answer: D

When processing an internal table with the statement LOOP AT itab... ENDLOOP, the system variable that contains the current row number is sy-tabix. The sy-tabix variable is a predefined field of the system structure sy that holds the index or the row number of the current line in an internal table loop. The sy-tabix variable is initialized with the value 1 for the first loop pass and is incremented by 1 for eachsubsequent loop pass. The sy-tabix variable can be used to access or modify the current line of the internal table using the index access12. References: 1: LOOP AT itab - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: System Fields - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help

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QUESTION 5

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