C_ABAPD_2309 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

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

A. Partitioning attributes

B. Extension

C. Field list

D. Semantic table attributes

Correct Answer: BC

A CDS view is a data definition that defines a data structure and a data selection from one or more data sources. A CDS view consists of several parts, but two of them are:

Extension: An extension is an optional clause that allows a CDS view to extend another CDS view by adding new elements, annotations, or associations. The extension clause has the syntax EXTEND VIEW view_name WITH view_name.

The first view_name is the name of the CDS view that is being extended, and the second view_name is the name of the CDS view that is doing the extension1.

Field list: A field list is a mandatory clause that specifies the elements of the CDS view. The field list has the syntax SELECT FROM data_source { element_list }. The data_source is the name of the data source that the CDS view selects data

from, and the element_list is a comma-separated list of elements that the CDS view exposes. The elements can be fields of the data source, expressions, associations, or annotations2.

The following example shows a CDS view that extends another CDS view and defines a field list:

@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: `ZCDS_EXT\\' define view Z_CDS_Extension extend view Z_CDS_Base with Z_CDS_Extension as select from ztable { // field list key ztable.id as ID, ztable.name as Name, ztable.age as Age, // extension

@Semantics.currencyCode: true ztable.currency as Currency }

The other options are not parts of a CDS view, but rather related concepts:

Partitioning attributes: Partitioning attributes are attributes that are used to partition a table into smaller subsets of data. Partitioning attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can improve the performance and

scalability of data access. Partitioning attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition3.

Semantic table attributes: Semantic table attributes are attributes that provide additional information about the meaning and usage of a table. Semantic table attributes are defined in the ABAP Dictionary for transparent tables and can be used

to enhance the data modeling and consumption of the table. Semantic table attributes are not part of the CDS view definition, but rather the underlying table definition4.

References: 1: Extending CDS Views | SAP Help Portal 2: SELECT List - ABAP Keyword Documentation 3: Partitioning

Attributes - ABAP Keyword Documentation 4: Semantic Table Attributes - ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 2

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 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 variable type is connection full based on the following code?

DATA connection full TYPE /DMD/I_Connection.

A. Simple variable

B. Structure

C. Internal Table

Correct Answer: B

Based on the following code, the variable type of connection_full is a structure. A structure is a complex data type that consists of a group of related data objects, called components, that have their own data types and names. A structure can be defined using the TYPES statement or based on an existing structure type, such as a CDS view entity or a CDS DDIC-based view. In this case, the variable connection_full is declared using the TYPE addition, which means that it has the same structure type as the CDS view entity /DMO/I_Connection. The CDS view entity /DMO/I_Connection is a data model view that defines a data model based on the database table /DMO/Connection. The CDS view entity /DMO/I_Connection has the following components: carrid, connid, airpfrom, airpto, distance, and fltime. Therefore, the variable connection_full has the same components as the CDS view entity /DMO/I_Connection, and each component has the same data type and length as the corresponding field in the database table /DMO/Connection. References: CDS Data Model Views - ABAP Keyword Documentation, DATA - ABAP Keyword Documentation, Structure Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation

QUESTION 5

In the assignment, data (gv_result) = 1/8. What will be the data type of gv_result?

A. OTYPE I

B. TYPE DEFLOAT 16

C. TYPE P DECIMALS 3

D. TYPE P DECIMALS 2

Correct Answer: B

The data type of gv_result in the assignment data (gv_result) = 1/8 will be TYPE DECFLOAT 16. This is because the assignment operator (=) in ABAP performs an implicit type conversion from the source type to the target type, according to

the following rules12:

If the target type is specified explicitly, the source value is converted to the target type.

If the target type is not specified explicitly, the source type is used as the target type, unless the source type is a literal

or an expression, in which case the target type is determined by the following priority order: DECFLOAT34, DECFLOAT16,

P, F, I, C, N, X, STRING, XSTRING.

In this case, the target type is not specified explicitly, and the source type is an expression (1/8). Therefore, the target type is determined by the priority order, and the first matching type is DECFLOAT16, which is a decimal floating point type

with 16 digits of precision12. References: 1: ABAP Assignment Rules - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help 2: ABAP Data Types - ABAP Keyword Documentation - SAP Online Help