

1. Which statements are allowed if you are working with an internal table of the type SORTED? (T/F)

- F- SORT**
- F- APPEND**
- F- MODIFY**
- T- COLLECT**
- T- READ**

2. Which of the following ABAP statements create a list for executable programs? (T/F)

- T- SKIP**

- T- WRITE**
- F- PERFORM**
- F- CLEAR**

- T- ULINE**

3. Which of the following statements are correct? (T/F)

- You can select from several database tables using a database view or a join. T**

- A secondary index for non-key fields generally works like a primary index for key fields. T**

- A key field in a database table uniquely identifies a data record. T
- The client field is a selective field and should therefore always be specified in the WHERE condition for SELECT. F
- The OPEN SQL statements are converted into database-specific statements by the database interface. T

4. What do you get when you refer to a client-specific transparent table in the Dictionary if you have a data definition with TABLES? (Single selection)

- A structured work area (line). T
- A field. F
- An internal table. F

5. In program P, the SUBMIT statement is used to call report R. How can you pass data from P to R? (T/F)

- Using the SET/GET parameters. T
- By passing parameters using additions in the SUBMIT statement. T
- Using the ABAP memory. T
- By declaring the data objects with the same name in both programs, using the DATA statement. F

**6. Which of the following statements about the SELECT statement are correct?
(T/F)**

- With SELECT SINGLE access, the result is one data record maximum. T
- The SELECT statement supports the return code (SY-SUBRC). T
- With SELECT...ENDSELECT access. the result is one data record maximum. F
- The SELECT statement always reads the data into the SAP memory first. F
- With SELECT...INTO TABLE access, the result is one data record maximum. F

7. Which of the following statements about data types, data objects, and field symbols are correct? (T/F)

- If you change the value of a field symbol, the value of the data object to which the field symbol is assigned also changed.
T
- A field symbol always reference a data element. F
- You can no longer create data objects at runtime(dynamically) since the ABAP runtime system combines all the declarative statements in on processing block and executes these first. F
- A field symbols only references a data object after the latter has been assigned to the field symbols using the ASSIGN statement. T

- You can change the type of the assigned data object using the CASTING-TYPE addition for the ASSIGN statement. T

8. Which of the following statements about internal tables is correct? (T/F)

- Key access to an internal table of the type STANDARD generally has even less runtime consumption than index access. F

- Index access to an internal table of type SORTED will, in certain cases, violate the sort sequence. F

- Access to nested internal tables using field symbols usually increase performance. T

- Index access to an internal table of the type HASHED has less runtime consumption. F

- You can perform a binary search on internal tables of the type SORTED using the addition BINARY SEARCH only. F

9. You want a subroutine U to have a formal parameter P that is used to return a value. Which of the following definitions of U would you use to ensure that the value is passed back to the calling program only if the processing of U ends normally and is not terminated with a MESSAGE statement? (Single selection)

- FORM U CHANGING VALUE(P). T

- FORM U CHANGING P. F

- FROM U USING P.

LOCAL P. F

- FROM U USING p. F

- FORM U USING VALUE(P). F

10. Which statement at the time of AT SELECTION-SCREEN causes the selection screen to be displayed again with fields ready for input and a message in the status line? (Single selection)

- A MESSAGE E...statement T

- An AUTHORITY-CHECK statement that return code SY-SUBRC NE 0. F

- A MESSAGE I...statement. F

11. What do you get when you refer to a client-specific transparent table in the Dictionary if you have a data definition with TABLES? (Single selection)

- A structured work area (line). T

- A field. F

- An internal table. F

12.

Which of the following events generate lists? (T/F)

- PROCESS BEFORE OUTPUT F

- START-OF-SELECTION. F

- AT SELECTION-SCREEN. F

- INITIALIZATION. F

- AT LINE-SELECTION. T

13. Which component of an application sever controls the data traffic between a work process and a presentation server? (Single selection)

- Dispatcher. T

- SAPGUI. F

- Front-end processor. F

- Message Handler. F

- Screen processor. F

14. For which tasks is the database interface responsible? (T/F)

- Syntax check of "native" SQL commands. F

- Conversion of Open SQL statement from ABAP statements into the

corresponding database statements. T

- Data consistency check with respect to foreign key relationships. F

- Database independence of application programs. T

- Usage of the SAP buffers. T

15.

Which SAP GUI types are there? (T/F)

- SAP GUI for Windows T

- SAP GUI for HTML. T

- SAP GUI for Web AS. F

- SAP GUI for ITS. F

- SAP GUI for Java. T

16. Where can you have automatic input checks against the check table? (Single selection)

- For input fields on screens if the input fields have been copied from the Dictation into the Screen Painter. T

- For input fields on ABAP lists. F

- For input fields on selection screens. F

17. Is it possible to increase the number of key fields in transparent tables that are already active? (Single selection)

- No, Key changes are not allowed. T

- Yes, irrespective of whether the table already contains data or not. F

- Yes, However, the table must not contain any data yet. F

18. Which of the following statements about APPEND structures are true? (T/F)

- After adding an APPEND structure to a table, you must convert the table. F

**- You can use an APPEND structure like any other structure in ABAP programs. ?
F**

- An APPEND structure allow you to append field to an SAP table without having to modify the table itself. T

- An APPEND structure is the same as substructure. F

19. Changes to active transparent tables: The type for the non-key field is to be changed from NUMC to CHAR. What follow-up actions are to be expected? (T/F)

20. Which of the following statements apply to a database view? (T/F)

- A database view supplies the results quantity of an outer join logic. F
- Using a database view, you can read data from several tables. T
- Using a database view, you can insert data into several tables. F
- A database view is a special view of transparent tables. F
- A database view can have one or several base tables. T

21.

The search help function know various link options in the ABAP dictionary. Which of the following statements apply? (T/F)

- A search help function that is linked to the table field can return values only for the search field (field where the f4 help was triggered). F
- A search help function that is linked to the data element can return values only for the search field (field where the f4 help was triggered). F
- If the search help function is linked to the data element as well as to the field. The search help for the field is displayed. T
- If the search help function is linked to a table A. this search help is displayed whenever there are input field from A on the screen. f
- If the search help function is linked to a table A. this search help displayed whenever there are input fields on that screen that have A as the check table. T

22. Which statements about parameters for an elementary search help apply?

(T/F)

- Parameters can be displayed on the result list. T
- Parameters must be fields from the selection method only. F
- Import parameters control which data can be included in the data selection. T
- Export parameters control which data can be returned to the input template. T
- A parameter is either an import or an export parameter F

23.

Which of the following statements about indexes are correct? (T/F)

- The primary index consists of the key fields of the database table. T
- An Index can be assigned to several database tables. F
- A database table can have more than one index. T
- Using an index speeds up data selection from a table. T

24.

For what purpose are foreign key (FK) defined in the ABAP Dictionary? (Single selection)

- For the purpose of data consistency: when you active the table the FKs are created in the database. You thus prevent invalid data from getting into the table.

F

- For the propose data consistency: when you maintain data records using dialog transaction (screens). **T**

- The input values are automatically check in accordance with the FKs. **T**

- FKs are used solely for documenting table relationships. **F**

25.

In which of the following table types is there a one-to-one relationship between the table defined in the ABAP Dictionary and relevant physical table in the database?

- Cluster table **F**

- Pooled table **F**

- Structure **F**

- Transparent database table. **T**

26. What is allowed within class definitions? (T/F)

- Typing with LIKE to ABAP Dictionary types. **F**

- The definition of internal tables with header lines. **F**

- The TABLES statement. **F**

- The definition of internal tables without header lines. T

- Typing with TYPE to ABAP Dictionary types. T

27.

Which techniques are basic requirements for polymorphism? (T/F)

- Narrowing Cast. T

- Redefinition of methods (for polymorphism through inheritance). T

- Widening Cast. F

- Implementation of methods of an interface in the respective classes (for polymorphism through interfaces). T

28. Which of the following statements about interfaces are correct? (T/F)

- Interfaces actually stand for an interface (protocol) between a client (interface user) and a server (implementing class). T

- Interfaces are used to call static components of a class. F

- Using interface references you can reference all the public components of an object that have been defined in the corresponding interface-implementing class. F

- A client (caller) can use interface reference to access all methods of the

interfaces and thus archive polymorphism behavior. T

- Using interfaces you can simulate multiple inheritance. T

29.

Using the statement CREATE OBJECT you can instantiate objects of a class.
What situations can arise here? (T/F)

- All objects of the same class contain the same number of attributes and methods after being created. T

- You can preset different objects of a class with different values immediately when they are being created. T

- The contents of the attributes of different objects in a class always contain the same content or value immediately after being created. F

- You define the type and number of attributes of an object through the corresponding class. T

30. Ref_cl is a reference to the class cl_document. ref_if is a reference to the interface if_display.

The interface if_display is implemented by the class cl_document. What option do you have to create an object of the class cl_document? (T/F)

- CREATE OBJECT ref_cl. T
- CREATE OBJECT ref_if TYPE cl_document. T

- CREATE OBJECT ref_if. F
- DATA class_name TYPE string.
class_name = "CL_DOCUMENT".
CREATE OBJECT ref_if TYPE (class_name). T

31.

In the case of classes, we distinguish between two types of components (attributes and methods):

Instance components and static components. Which of the following statements apply in this context? (T/F)

- In a static method, instance attributes can also be used, provided they are declared as READ ONLY. F
- Instance methods can use both static as well as instance components in their implementation part. T
- Both static as well as instance attributes are declared using the DATA statement. F
- Static methods can be called through the class:
<class_name>=><method_name>. T
- Static attributes exist only once for each class. T

32. Which of the following statements about functional methods are correct? (T/F)

- Functional methods cannot have any EXPORTING or CHANGING parameters. T
- Functional methods have exactly one RETURNING parameter. T
- You can functional methods directly in a WRITE statement. F
- You can use functional methods directly in an arithmetic expression. T

33. Which of the following statements apply to the SAP grid control? (T/F)

- Can only be implemented in module pools. F
- Can only display single-line lists. T
- Cannot print data. F
- Provides standard functions such as sorting. T
- Can only display structures from the Dictionary. F

34.

Which access authorizations apply to friend relationships? (T/F)

- A friend of a class access to the public attributes of the class allowing the friendship. T
- A subclass of a friend class has automatic access to the private attributes of

the class allowing the friendship. F

- A friend of a class has access to the private attributes of the class allowing the friendship. T

- The allowing of a friendship is not inherited. T

35.

Which statements in connection with methods are correct? (T/F)

- You can call methods in ABAP objects in the same way as function modules. F

- You can call methods only within ABAP Objects classes. F

- Like form routines or function modules, methods are a means to modularize software. T

- Similar to the case with function modules, you have the option with methods of marking parameters as "optional". T

36. SE24

If you have a "Singleton Pattern", you must ensure that only one object can be created from a `cl_singleton` class. What mechanisms must you avail of here?

- The singleton class must have a class method implemented in which the `CREATE OBJECT` call is programmed for this one object. T

- The singleton class must have the addition `CREATE PRIVATE` in the definition part. T

- In the singleton class, there must be an event defined that is triggered when the

first and only object is created

and also prevents further objects of this class from being created. T

- The singleton class must have an instance method implemented in which the CREATE OBJECT call is programmed for this one object. T

- The CREATE OBJECT call for this one object can take place in the class constructor of the singleton class. T

37.

The reference ME is defined by the system and has the following function.(Single selection)

- You use the reference ME within a class solely to reference the private methods of the class itself. F

- You use the reference ME within a class to call attributes and methods of the class itself. T

- You use the reference ME within a class solely to reference the private attributes of the class itself. F

38.

In a OO transaction, a transaction code is assigned to a method of a global class CL_A. Afterwards, this method can be called directly using the transaction code. What limitation exists with regard to the (instance) constructor of this class CL_A?

- The constructor must not have any importing parameters.T

- There is no limitation. F

- The constructor must be defined in the protected section.F

39.

Which of the following statements about inheritance are correct? (T/F)

- Through inheritance, the public attributes of the super class are inherited to the subclass. T

- Through inheritance, the private attributes of the super class are inherited to the subclass
and they can be addressed in the subclass directly using "ME->". F

- Through inheritance, the protected attributes of the super class are inherited to the subclass. T

- Through inheritance, the private attributes of the super class are inherited to the subclass
and they can be addressed in the subclass directly using "THIS->". F

40.

Typing is not always necessary in ABAP, for example, for interface parameters of a subroutine. Which of the following statements applies to ABAP objects? (Single selection)

- Typing is imperative for interface parameters of a method belonging to an ABAP objects class. T

- To simplify writing the software and design it clearly, you can do without typing altogether within the ABAP object classes. F

- If you have numeric interface parameter in an ABAP Objects class. You can do without typing. F

41.

What is a (instance) constructor? (Single selection)

- An instance attribute that is automatically given a unique identification by the system when an object is created. F

- An instance method for initializing the attributes of an object; it is automatically called by the system during CREATE OBJECT. T

- An instance method for controlling how much main memory is to be reserved for an object. F

42.

Which statements apply to dialog program? (Single selection)

- If you are using asynchronous update, the database changes are executed directly from the program F

- If you are using asynchronous update, the statement COMMIT WORK is not required because it is executed implicitly after each screen change. T

- In the PAI of each screen, you must use the statement COMMIT WORK. F

- If an inline change has resulted in an error, the statement ROLLBACK WORK must be listed in the last screen in order to rollback the entire SAP LUW. F

- All inline change must be done in the PAI of the last screen in order to ensure the rollback ability of the SAP LUW. F

43.

What can you do to undo database changes executed beforehand in a dialog?
(T/F)

- Output a termination message.(ABORT, X) T

- Analyze the log record. F

- Output an error message. F

- Perform a ROLLBACK WORK. T

- Raise an exception. F

44. Which of the following steps should be carried out in a transaction that implements an updating technique? (T/F)

- Call the ABAP command COMMIT WORK. T

- Unlock the data record that is to be updated F

- Lock the data record that to be update. F

- Read the data record that is to be update. F

- Pass the changes entered by the user to the update process. F

45. You call an update function using CALL FUNCTION ... IN UPDATE TASK. At what time are the values of the function parameters determined? (Single selection)

- At the end of the dialog step. F

- at the start of the V1 update. F

- At the time of the call F

- At the start of function execution. F

- At COMMIT WORK. T

46. You are writing a transaction to update a database table. Which of the following elements must the program contain? (T/F)

- A logical database. F

- A table buffer refresh on the application server. F

- A call for ENQUEUE/DEQUEUE fuction modules. T

- An AUTHORITY-CHECK statement. T

- A call for an update function module in the case of time-consuming changes. T

47. What are the main reasons for using update techniques? (T/F)

- To log the database changes. F
- To achieve delayed implementation of database changes. F
- To collect database change requests from several dialog step in order to process them or delete them together. T
- To create reusable modules for database changes. T
- To relieve the load on the dialog work processes. T

48. What happens if you have a CALL TRANSACTION statement? (T/F)

- The update process triggered by the called transaction can be executed asynchronously or synchronously, as required. T
- The called transaction is processed in a separated database LUW. T
- Processing of the calling program will be continued at the end of the transaction. T
- Another internal session is opened for the transaction. T

49.

Which sub objects can an SAP enhancement contain? (T/F)

- Menu exits. T
- Screen exits. T
- Append Structures. T
- Function module exits. T
- User exits. F

50.

You want to supply your users with a transaction variant. Using transaction variants you can ... (T/F)

- ... have transaction run in the background. F
- ... change the flow logic of a screen. F
- ... reduce the complexity of transactions. T
- ... suppress individual fields. T
- ... suppress entire(a) screens. T

51.

Which of the following statements apply to table appends? (T/F)

- There can be several append structures for one table. T
- If you copy a table to which an append structure has been added, the fields in the append structure become standard fields in the table. T
- When you activate the table, all the active append structures of the table are established and appended to the table in the database. T
- An append structure can be assigned to several tables. F

52. You wish to use a Business Transaction Event (BTE) to enhance an SAP application. Which statement applies? (T/F)

- BTEs are called on a cross-client basis. F
- BTEs allow you to call additional components in other systems. F
- BTEs allow you to link up additional components to the SAP standard system. T
- BTEs interface can be used repeatedly. T

53. You wish to modify an SAP program. What do you need to watch out for? (T/F)

- If a user has modified an SAP object and SAP delivers a new version of the object in a release upgrade of Support Package, the modified object must be adjusted during the upgrade. T

- You can perform the modification immediately if you set the global setting for system modifiability to "Modifiable". RZ11(CONFIGURATION) T

- There R/3 System oes not allow modifications by user DDIC or SAP*. F

- You can change application programs delivered by SAP without registration using the Modification Assistant. F

- Before you can change the program, you must request a key for the object in the SAP New Web front-end. T

54. You wish to adapt the SAP standard software to the needs of the customer. Which of the following methods should you preferably use? (T/F)

- Customizing. T

- Modification of SAP objects. F

- Enhancement concept. T

- Customer's own developments. F

55.

Assuming a customer has modified SAP objects in the customer system, which activities are required at release upgrade or when applying a Support Package? (T/F)

- No manual operations are necessary. Everything is performed automatically. F

- ABAP Dictionary objects are not handled separately. T
- The modified objects must be adjusted to match the standard version whenever SAP delivers new versions of the objects. T
- After each upgrade, the new SAP objects is available as an active version. T
- Only ABAP Dictionary tables, data elements, and domain are adjusted during the upgrade. F

56.

You wish to use a Business Add-In (BAI) in order to enhance an SAP application. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A BAI always has exactly one interface in which the methods of the enhancement are defined. T
- More than one implementation can exist event for BAIs that are not used on multiple basis. F
- BAIs can contain menu enhancements. T
- If a default implementation exists for a BAI, this will always be run. F
- If you have filter-dependent BAIs, there can always be only one active implementation for a filter value. F

57.

How do you output icons on an ABAP list? (Single selection)

- You must enter the include <icon> in the program and also specify the addition

AS ICON in the WRITE statement. T

- You must enter include <system> in the program. F

- You must specify the addition FORMAT AS ICON in the WRITE statement. F

58.

How do you ensure there will be the correct number of decimal places for currency amounts on an ABAP list output? (Single selection)

- By maintaining the corresponding customizing table and by using the addition CURRENCY in the WRITE statement. T

- This take place automatically, provided the checkbox 'CURRENCY output' is ticked in the program attributes. F

- By saving the currency amounts with decimal place in the database. F

59.

You want to output the string "Name:" in line 20, column 10 on the first page of a list,

and the string "Address" immediately below it, the page should otherwise remain blank (no header). Which of the following reports can you use to achieve this? (T/F)

- REPORT TEST NO STANDARD PAGE HEADING.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write:/ 'Name:', /'Address'. F

- REPORT TEST NO STANDARD PAGE HEADING.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write:/ 'Name:', /'Address:' under "Name'. F

- REPORT TEST NO STANDARD PAGE HEADING.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write: / 'Name:'. write /'Address:'. F

- REPORT TEST NO STANDARD PAGE HEADING.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write:/ "Name:", /10 "Address:". T

- REPORT TEST.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write:/ "Name:", "Address" under "Name". F

- REPORT TEST.

skip to line 20.

position 10.

write:/ 'Name:', 'Address' under 'Name'. T

60.

A logical database has four nodes altogether. First you have the root node node_00.

Underneath the root node you have node_01 and then node_02 arranged in such a way so that they belong to the same hierarchy level.

In addition, node_02 has a hierarchically dependent node, node_21. You have the following statements in programs: NODES. (Single selection)

- NODE_00, Node_02 Node_21. F
- NODE_00, Node_02, Node_21. T
- NODE_00, Node_02. T
- NODE_00, NODE_01, Node_02. F

61. A logical database has four nodes altogether. First you have the root node node_00.

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In addition, node_02 has a hierarchically dependent node, node_21. You have the following statements in programs: NODES. (Single selection)

- The event is executed each time all the dependent data records for a node_00 data record have been delivered into the program. F
- The event is executed each time after the event GET node_02. F
- The event is not executed. T
- The event is executed only if no data record is found for node_00. F

62.

Dose a PAI occur when you switch between tab pages whose titles have function type P in a tabstrip? (Single selection)

- Yes, if at least one PAI module exists for the sub-screen container. F
- Yes, if at least one required entry field exists on one of the tab pages. F
- No. T
- Yes, always. F

63.

Which of the following statements about context menus on screens is correct?
(Single selection)

- All the elements of a screen always have the same context menu. F
- You set context menus using the command set pf-status. F
- You set context menus within a subprogram ON_CTMENU_<FORM>. T
- The key combination Shift-F10 on a screen always calls a context menu. F

64.

Which conditions must be fulfilled in a programmed check so that a screen input field is made ready for input again? (T/F)

- The check module must be called using:
FIELD field_name MODULE check_module. F

- The check module must be called using:

FIELD field_name MODULE check_module MESSAGE Ennn. F

- The module must output an E-type message or W-type message. F

- An I-type message must be output. T

65. You want to have the system branch to list processing from within a screen. Which of the following statements apply here? (Single selection)

- The list buffer must first be read (READ LIST). F

- You have to program the command LEAVE TO LIST-PROCESSING. T

- You have to program the two commands CALL SELECTION-SCREEN <screen no> and LEAVE TO LIST-PROCESSING. F

- You must place the command LEAVE TO LIST-PROCESSING at the end of the PAI of the respective screen. F

66.

Which of the following statements about pushbuttons are correct? Pushbuttons...

- On a screen always have a corresponding function key. F

- In an application toolbar always have a corresponding function key. T

- With function code E cause program termination. F
- In an application toolbar always have a function code. T

67. What effect does the statement SUPPRESS DIALOG have in a PBO module of a screen? (Single selection)

- The screen is displayed. But no inputs are possible. F
- Processing is continued with the calling screen. F
- The screen in question is not called. F
- Screen display is suppressed. T
- Neither the respective PBO module nor any of the subsequent PBO modules are processed.F

68.

Which of the following statements about radio buttons is correct? (Single selection)

- For each screen, the user can choose only one radio button. F
- Clicking a radio button always triggers a PAI. F
- Only the selected radio buttons have the value 1 for PBO in the field SCREEN-

ACTIVE. F

- For each radio button group, the user can choose only one radio button. T

69. Which of the following statements about sub-screens are correct? (T/F)

- You call sub-screens using the screen command CALL SUBSCREEN.T

**- You call sub-screens using the ABAP command CALL SUBSCREEN. F
(SCREEN COMMAND)**

- The statement LEAVE TO SCREEN is not allowed in sub-screen flow logic. F

- Sub-screens have their own OK code field. F

70.

You have defined a screen with required entries. You want the "CANCEL" function to work event if all the required entry fields are not filled. How can you do this? (Single selection)

- The "Cancel" function must have the function code "BACK". F

- There is no way to do this: required entry fields must always be filled first. F

- No special actions are required. F

**- You must temporarily switch off the required entry for the fields concerned within the
LOOP AT SCREEN. ENDLOOP. F**

- The 'Cancel' function must be type 'E' and be handled in a module with the addition

AT EXIT-COMMAND. T

71.

Which of the following statements about screens is correct? (Single selection)

- Only full-screens can have a subsequent screen. F
- You can define screens only in programs of type M. F
- On a screen, you can only output fields with Dictionary reference. F
- You assign each screen to exactly one program. T

72.

Where can you set the status and the title for a modal dialog box (popup)?
(Single selection)

- At the event TOP-OF-PAGE. F
- In a PBO module of the corresponding screen. T
- In a PAI module of the corresponding screen. F
- In the attributes of the corresponding screen. F

73.

Which of the following statements about field transport between ABAP and screen are correct? (T/F)

- Name equivalence is imperative for field transport between ABAP and screen. T
- Field transport from ABAP to the screen generally takes place before the first PBO module of the screen. F
- Field transport from the screen to ABAP is delayed if you have a FIELD statement. T
- Dictionary structure on the screen requires a TABLES statement in ABAP. T

74.

You have created a screen with 5 radio buttons. How do you ensure that only one radio button is selected at a time? (Single selection)

- Combine all the radio buttons into a group. T
- Create a common function code for all the radio buttons. F
- Assign all the radio buttons to the same modification group. F
- Enclose all entire radio button in a frame. F

75.

Under which circumstances is module with the addition ON CHAIN-INPUT executed? (Single selection)

- When exactly one field within the CHAIN has a value other than its initial value.

F

- When a new entry has been made for at least one field within the CHAIN. F

- When a new entry has been made for all fields in the chain. F

- When the value of at least one field within CHAIN is other than its initial value. T

76.

Which of the following statements in relation to Web Services are correct? (T/F)

- As of Release 6.20, ABAP Web Services can be developed on the SAP Web Application Server.

- In the ABAP runtime environment, each function module and also each BAPI can be switched on as a Web service.

- Web Services are based on open and generally accepted standards.

- In NetWeaver04, Web services can be developed both in the ABAP as well as the Java runtime environment.

77. How does the Web Service Framework support the inclusion of Web services that have been provided? (T/F)

- Generation of a WSDL description.

- UDDI Browser for searching for suitable Web services.
- Generation of a client proxy on the basis of the WSDL description.
- Configuration of the SOAP runtime on the client side using logical ports.

78. Which components are created by the Web Service Creation Wizard when a Web service is defined? (T/F)

- Virtual Interface.
- Client proxy.
- XI Message Interface.
- Web service definition.
- Logical port.

79. What advantages do Shared Objects have compared with import/export To Shared memory / Buffer? (T/F)

- In Shared Objects areas, groups of object references can be stored.
- Data In shared objects areas is compressed.
- It is possible to access data in Shared Objects areas, without copying.

- In Shared objects areas, more data - in principle - can be stored than in the shared memory / buffer

80.

How is a Shared Objects area accessed in ABAP? (Single selection)

- With the help of a special database table.
- With the help of a special data type.
- With the help of a special class.

81. What does the transformation between XML and ABAP data structures involve?

(Single selection)

- Generation of ABAP proxy types from XML schemas.
- Generation of XML schemas from ABAP types.
- Neither generation of XML schemas from ABAP types nor generation of ABAP proxy types from XML schemas.

82.

In which cases can the ABAP statement CALL TRANSFORMATION be used? (T/F)

- To transform an iXML document object into an ABAP data structure using XSLT.
- To transform an XML document contained in a string into another XML document using an XSLT program.
- To get a canonical XML display of an ABAP data structure.
- To transform an XML document contained in an xstring into another XML document using an ST program (Simple Transformation).
- To transform an ABAP data structure into an XML document using ST.