

ABAP Interview Questions & Answers

Set 6

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What is a table pool?

A table pool (or pool) is used to combine several logical tables in the ABAP/4 Dictionary. The definition of a pool consists of at least two key fields and a long argument field (VARDATA).

What are pooled tables?

These are logical tables, which must be assigned to a table pool when they are defined. Pooled tables can be used to store control data (such as screen sequences or program parameters).

What are local objects?

Local objects (Dev class\$TMP) are independent of correction and transport system.

What is the max. no. Of structures that can be included in a table or structure? To how many tables can an append structure be assigned?

Nine, One.

What is the difference between a Substructure and an Append Structure?

- In case of a substructure, the reference originates in the table itself, in the form of a statement include....
- In case of an append structure, the table itself remains unchanged and the reference originates in the append structure.

Can you delete a domain, which is being used by data elements?

No.

What are conversion routines?

Non-standard conversions from display format to sap internal format and vice-versa are implemented with so called conversion routines.

It is not possible to create an ABAP/4 program, which contains only Subroutines (T/F).

F

Data can be passed between calling programs and the subroutines using Parameters.

Apart from the structure and selections of the LDB the GET statements in the report determines the behavior of the database at runtime.

Is it true that the Logical Database reads the data from the database tables using Select Statements (T/F).

Yes. We are coding that in Database part of LDB.

The UNDER Command allows for vertical alignment of fields one below the other.

If SY-UZEIT has the value 6:34:45 it can be displayed as 063445 using No Edit Mask.

To execute a page break under the condition that less than a certain number of lines is left on a page is achieved by RESERVE n lines.

How would you define a field symbol?

FIELD-SYMBOLS<FS>.

In relation to module pool programming scrollable fields have a _____ that is smaller than the _____. – Visible length, defined length.

The message type determines _____ and _____. – Where the message is displayed, what action the user can/must take on the current screen.

The different types of windows are _____, _____, _____ (Main, VAR and CONST) Each page can consist of up to _____ main windows (99).

What are the 2 principal advantages of forms over reports? – Forms have font control and have graphic elements, forms can be event triggered.

What are the different buffering types for tables? – single record generic and full.

When transferring data into the SAP system, we can refer to 2 types of transfers. Name them. – conversions and interfaces.

Name the 5 different types of work processes. – dialog, update, enqueue, spool, background.

Which two events are triggered by pressing the F1 and F4 keys respectively in Dialog Programming? – POV and POH Requests

1. What information does the SAP data dictionary store? - Metadata
2. _____ provides the interface between the ABAP dictionary and the underlying DBMS. – Database Utility.
3. What are the basic objects of the ABAP Dictionary? – tables, data elements and domains.
4. A field is not a dictionary object. True/False – true
5. What are table fields defined by in SAP R/3? – data elements and domains.
6. A domain specifies the _____ and _____ of a field. – technical characteristics, allowed values
7. What represents the relationships between tables in the ABAP dictionary. – Foreign keys
8. In order to have a foreign key relationship established in SAP, the fields involved must share the same _____ and that _____ must have a _____ specified. – domain, domain, value table.
9. What is the difference between a value table and a check table? – value table contains set of allowed values attached to a domain, check is that which is referenced by a foreign key.
10. When creating foreign key relationships you should always specify the _____ cardinality of that relationship.
11. In the instance the primary of a check table has multiple values, what are the different types of assignments that may be made for each field while creating the foreign key relationship? – field-by-field, assignment, partial foreign key, constant foreign key.
12. Name the 5 different table types in the SAP ABAP dictionary. – transparent, structures, pool tables, cluster tables, views.
13. SAP stores _____ data and _____ exclusively in transparent tables. – master, transaction.
14. What type of data is stored by pool tables? – control data e.g. screen sequences or program parameters.
15. Name the different data classes tables in the ABAP dictionary may be assigned to. – master data (appl0), transaction data (appl1), organization and customizing data (appl2) and user data (user).
16. What are the different buffering types for tables? – single record generic and full.
17. Groups of fields may be added to customer tables using _____. – substructures.
18. Groups of fields may be added to SAP delivered tables using _____ and _____. – append structures and customizing includes.
19. In the case of nested structures upto how many nesting levels are allowed? – 9
20. In a nested chain, TRANSP table types may exist
 - a) once – correct answer
 - b) twice
 - c) thrice

d) none of the above

21. What is the difference between an elementary search help and a collective search help?
22. Name the different points at which a search help might be attached in the exact order in which the system checks for them. – field, table, data element.
23. The CLEAR <field> statement sets a field back to its default value – True/False ans: false.
24. Explain in brief what happens if the logical outcome of a CHECK statement evaluates to false in case the CHECK statement is in a loop, outside a loop but within a subroutine and both outside a loop and outside a subroutine.
25. The _____ statement unconditionally terminates a loop, subroutine or program. – EXIT
26. An internal table type is defined using the _____ statement whereas an internal table object is created using the _____ statement. – TYPES, DATA.
27. In case of internal tables, where user-defined key is used differentiate between unique and non-unique keys. – additional records with the same key would be permitted in case of the latter.
28. If an internal table is created using the initial size addition then what problem is faced while using the statement APPEND <internal table> SORTED BY <field>? – number of entries in the table exceeding the initial size clause are deleted.
29. Write the different variants of the READ TABLE clause. – read table <internal table>, read table <internal table> with key <key>, read table <internal table> with key <key> binary search, read table <internal table> index <i>.
30. Differentiate between the CLEAR, REFRESH AND FREE internal table statements. – clear initializes all fields in the header line, refresh deletes all table lines but the storage space is not released and header line remains unchanged and free releases the storage space for the table and the header line remains unchanged.
31. Name the three methods by which parameters may be passed to a subroutine. – pass by value, pass by value and result and pass by reference.
32. _____ and _____ are the two statements that can be used to define new variables within subroutines with type length and default values. – data, statics
33. Name the 5 different types of work processes. – dialog, update, enqueue, spool, background.
34. Name the different options available for scheduling jobs. – immediate, date/time, after job, after event, at operation mode.
35. Which function module should be used for creating a local file when the user is not to be allowed to enter the file name and the file type. – ws_download
36. When transferring data into the SAP system, we can refer to 2 types of transfers. Name them. – conversions and interfaces.
37. Name the different fields of the BDCDATA structure along with their descriptions.
38. ABAP is an _____ programming language. – event-driven
39. _____ event allows a programmer to display headers for detail lists. – top-of-page-during line-selection
40. Name the different events in ABAP reporting in the order in which they are triggered.
41. In all programs GUI refers to 5 components. Name them. – Function key assignments, standard toolbar, application toolbar, menu bar and titlebar.
42. Which system field is automatically updated when the at line-selection event is triggered? – Sy-lisel.
43. Which statement is used to store specific fields from the user's selected line? – Hide
44. What syntax is used for storing the contents of a specified line number into the sy-lisel system field? – read line
45. What check needs to be done in case of a read line statement to prevent endless looping? – system field sy-subrc to be checked.

46. What syntax is used for retrieving both the field name and its value that the user selected on the report? – get cursor field <variable 1> value <variable 2>
47. How can the default size of 132 columns be overridden in case a report? – line-size command.
48. When you refer to any field in ABAP program component or flow logic it refers to the _____ field and not the _____ field. - program, screen.
49. All I/O templates are automatically checked by the system for _____ and _____ and I/O templates painted from the ABAP dictionary are checked for _____ and _____. – required field, proper format, foreign key value, valid value.
50. Name the different types of messages. – success, information, abend, exit, warning, error.
51. Which syntax is used for keeping screen fields open for input even after erroneous entries in case of dialog programming? – chain endchain
52. Name the 2 types of locks as used in SAP. – database locks and logical locks
53. Name the function module used for handling user-defined lock objects. – enqueue – dequeue
54. In the instance the dialog program leads from one screen to the next, the _____ are carried forth while the _____ are automatically released by the system. – logical locks, database locks
55. Which two events are triggered by pressing the F1 and F4 keys respectively in Dialog Programming? – POV and POH Requests