

**Total Score: 0 %**

- [1 - A program needs to gain access to the public attri ...](#)
- [2 - The concept of restricting direct access to data v ...](#)
- [3 - Identify the characteristics of the self reference ...](#)
- [4 - The syntax for instance method specification is ...](#)
- [5 - What syntax provides access to individual componen ...](#)
- [6 - Identify the ABAP OO Event signature protocols ...](#)
- [7 - Mark the item that is NOT true about the handler t ...](#)
- [8 - In the following method, what other parameters are ...](#)
- [9 - What implications exist when private components of ...](#)
- [10 - Finish the following sentence so that it is TRUE. ...](#)
- [11 - Choose the correct redefinition of the superclass ...](#)
- [12 - In the context of Triggering and Handling of Event ...](#)
- [13 - An inherited class : ...](#)
- [14 - What is contained in a class that does not exist i ...](#)
- [15 - How can a program access private attributes of an ...](#)
- [16 - Which of the following answers characterize ABAP O ...](#)
- [17 - Mark the items that characterize some primary diff ...](#)
- [18 - A public attribute 'color' is added to a superclas ...](#)
- [19 - Where would the components of a class be defined ...](#)
- [20 - Select the term used for Classes that can implemen ...](#)

- [21 - What are the rules for Event parameters ...](#)
- [22 - When redefining methods in a subclass, what is all ...](#)
- [23 - Define Polymorphism ...](#)
- [24 - Where are the methods of a class implemented ...](#)
- [25 - Your program has registered several handler method ...](#)
- [26 - A program needs to gain access to the public attri ...](#)
- [27 - Class A provides friendship to Class B. Class B pr ...](#)
- [28 - Pick the syntax for a functional method with only ...](#)
- [29 - In object orientation, the term "USER" includes ...](#)
- [30 - Initializing an object in a subclass requires that ...](#)
- [31 - Identify the valid statements that will write out ...](#)
- [32 - The syntax for static method specification ...](#)
- [33 - What triggers an event ...](#)
- [34 - What can be said about the visibility of attribute ...](#)
- [35 - Mark the operator used to widen cast of a class ...](#)
- [36 - Identify the statements that best describe the vis ...](#)
- [37 - Changing the view of an instance of a class with m ...](#)
- [38 - What happens when the Set Handler command is execu ...](#)
- [39 - Mark the items that characterize the Methods of a ...](#)
- [40 - Refer to the following code and indicate which sta ...](#)
- [41 - Local Class lcl\\_course has been defined in a progr ...](#)
- [42 - A MOVE\\_CAST\\_ERROR runtime error just occurred. Ide ...](#)

- [43 - Refer to the following code and Select the VALID m ...](#)
- [44 - Using example code below, choose the correct synta ...](#)
- [45 - What can be said about the lifetime of an object ...](#)
- [46 - Global Class cl\\_course has been defined using the ...](#)
- [47 - What statement will request memory to be allocated ...](#)
- [48 - Refer to the following code and identify the state ...](#)
- [49 - Identify the Characteristics of a Final Class ...](#)
- [50 - Using the UML modeling language for ABAP OO design ...](#)
- [51 - Identify the behaviors of Abstract Classes. ...](#)
- [52 - What is possible with a subclass in an inheritance ...](#)
- [53 - In the context of polymorphism and interfaces, m ...](#)
- [54 - Select the answers that apply to static methods an ...](#)
- [55 - Identify the valid rule when calling public method ...](#)
- [56 - Where is the visibility of class components define ...](#)
- [57 - Identify the one addition that is not part of the ...](#)
- [58 - Which statement will create an instance of a class ...](#)
- [59 - Identify the line that contains the valid use of t ...](#)
- [60 - What mechanism is used to define common components ...](#)
- [61 - What is the only component that is implemented in ...](#)
- [62 - In the context of relationship between Super and S ...](#)
- [63 - Identify the requirements that determine when an o ...](#)
- [64 - How do you call the method in a superclass that ha ...](#)
- [65 - Mark the invalid attribute definitions ...](#)

[66 - What is true about classes and objects in Object O ...](#)

[67 - Identify the statement about Global Classes that i ...](#)

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1 of 67

**A program needs to gain access to the public attributes of class lcl\_course. Identify the statements that are valid.**

---

```
class lcl_course definition.  
  public section.  
    data: name(15)    type c value 'ABAPObjects101'.  
    class-data price type p value 100.  
  
  private section.  
    data: category(10) type C value 'Objects'.  
  
endclass.  
  
data: course1          type ref to lcl_course,  
      course_name      type string,  
      course_price     type p,  
      course_category  type string.
```

**\*\*INSTANTIATION OMITTED \*\***

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- course\_name = name
- name can not be accessed unless course1 is instantiated
- course\_name = course1=>name.
- course\_name = course1->name.
- course\_price = lcl\_course=>price.

2 of 67

**The concept of restricting direct access to data via hidden internal processes is best represented by which term**

---

- Instantiation
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism

3 of 67

**Identify the characteristics of the self reference ME**

---

- Self references allow an object to give other objects a reference to it.
- The self-reference ME can be used to access individual components
- All answers are correct
- None of the answers are correct
- The reference ME can be used to determine the dynamic type of the reference variable in the debugger

4 of 67

**The syntax for instance method specification is**

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Call method Objref=>method
- Call Method->Objref
- Call method (from within another instance method)
- Call method Objref->method

5 of 67

**What syntax provides access to individual components of a class within the class**

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- CALL METHOD object instance->ME->
- ME->
- CALL METHOD ME->
- object instance->ME->

6 of 67

**Identify the ABAP OO Event signature protocols**

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Events can only have exporting Parameters
- Exporting parameters can only be passed by reference
- Exporting parameters can only be passed by value

- Events can only have importing Parameters

7 of 67

**Mark the item that is NOT true about the handler table**

- 
- Event handler methods are called in the sequence that they were registered in the handler table
  - There is a separate handler table for every object that has defined events
  - Registered Methods in the handler table can only be triggered by RAISE EVENT i.e. not by CALL METHOD
  - A single SET Handler command can be used to register multiple handler methods in the handler table

8 of  
67

**In the following method, what other parameters are allowed**

---

```
CLASS lcl_course DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        METHODS: get_course_name  
                  IMPORTING im_name type string  
                  Returning value(student_count) type I  
    .  
ENDCLASS.
```

- Exceptions
- Exporting
- Changing
- Receiving

9 of 67

**What implications exist when private components of a class are changed**

- 
- Users of the private components must change their interface
  - Any programs accessing the class must also change
  - Programs are insulated from change
  - None of the answers are correct

10 of 67

Finish the following sentence so that it is TRUE.  
Static Components in an inheritance relationship.....

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- does not allow for methods to be redefined in subclasses
- cannot be shared
- exist once per roll area
- receive their own copy of the static attribute for each subclass

11 of  
67

**Choose the correct redefinition of the superclass method  
in class lcl\_super\_course**

---

```
*Super Class Definition
CLASS lcl_super_course DEFINITION.
    PUBLIC SECTION.
        METHODS: get_course_name IMPORTING im_name type s
                tring.
ENDCLASS.
```

```
*Sub Class Method ReDefinition
A
CLASS lcl_sub_course DEFINITION INHERITING
                    FROM lcl_super_course.
    PRIVATE SECTION.
        METHODS: get_course_name IMPORTING im_name type s
                tring.
ENDCLASS.
```

```
B
CLASS lcl_sub_course DEFINITION INHERITING
                    FROM lcl_super_course.
    PUBLIC SECTION.
        METHODS: get_course_name IMPORTING im_name type s
                tring.
ENDCLASS.
```

```
C
CLASS lcl_sub_course DEFINITION INHERITING
                    FROM lcl_super_course.
    PRIVATE SECTION.
        METHODS: get_course_name REDEFINITION.
ENDCLASS.
```



```
D
CLASS lcl_sub_course DEFINITION INHERITING
    FROM lcl_super_course.
    PUBLIC SECTION.
        METHODS: get_course_name REDEFINITION.
ENDCLASS.
```

- SubClass Definition B
- SubClass Definition A
- SubClass Definition C
- SubClass Definition D

12 of 67

**In the context of Triggering and Handling of Events, mark those which apply**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Events can be triggered with the "Trigger Event" command
- Methods must be registered to an event in order to be called when the event is triggered
- An event is defined in the Implementation of a Class
- Event Triggering using "Raise Event" can be issued in a method

13 of 67

**An inherited class :**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- can remove superclasss components
- can add components over and above the superclass
- can access the inherited private components
- can redefine the public methods of the superclass
- can not access the protected components

14 of 67

**What is contained in a class that does not exist in an interface**

- 
- implementation
  - attributes
  - method
  - definition

15 of 67

**How can a program access private attributes of an object**

---

- By methods of a different object within the same Program
- Only by methods of the specific object itself
- By methods of a different instance of the same object
- From outside the class

16 of 67

**Which of the following answers characterize ABAP OO events**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Classes subscribe to events
- Events subscribe to classes
- Methods subscribe to classes
- Classes trigger events
- Start-of-selection is an OO event

17 of 67

**Mark the items that characterize some primary differences between objects and functions**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Functions allow multiple instances of the same data objects. Objects only allow single instances of data
- Calling a function loads the entire function group implicitly into memory whereas instances of an object are generated explicitly when an object is created

- A program can only work with a single instance of the same function group versus a program can access several instances of the same object
- A program can directly access data in the function group while access to data in an object is not possible

18 of 67

**A public attribute 'color' is added to a superclass. A subclass already has the same attribute 'color'. What is the outcome ?**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- The subclass is invalidated
- A syntax message will occur
- The superclass is invalidated
- A runtime error will occur

19 of 67

**Where would the components of a class be defined**

---

- Logic component of a program
- Implementation part of a class
- Data Component of a program
- Definition part of Class

20 of 67

**Select the term used for Classes that can implement the same method differently**

---

- polymorphism
- inheritance
- encapsulation
- casting
- instantiation

21 of 67

What are the rules for Event parameters

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- EXPORTING Parameters for events can only be passed by value
- EXPORTING Parameters for events can only be passed by reference
- Events can only have EXPORTING parameters
- Events also allow RETURNING parameters

22 of 67

When redefining methods in a subclass, what is allowed ?

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Code can be changed
- Only Instance methods
- Signature can be changed
- Private Static methods

23 of 67

Define Polymorphism

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- it's a characteristic when methods of the same class react differently to the same method call
- it's one of the main strengths of inheritance
- it's a characteristic when methods from different classes react differently to the same interface
- the same method is implemented in different ways by redefining the method in subclasses
- it's a characteristic when objects from different classes react differently to the same method call

24 of 67

**Where are the methods of a class implemented**

---

- Object instantiation part of a program
- Implementation part of a class
- Definition part of Class
- Call method of the class

25 of 67

**Your program has registered several handler methods. How does the program know what methods are available for execution when an event is triggered**

---

- the system looks for registered handler methods In the registry table and processes those that are registered for the event
- the system looks for registered handler methods In the event handler internal table and processes those that are registered for the event
- The methods defined in the Class Definition listen for raised events and respond when an event is triggered
- It is determined by the RAISE Event command

26 of 67

**A program needs to gain access to the public attributes of class lcl\_course. Identify the statements that are valid.**

---

```
class lcl_course definition.  
  
    public section.  
        data:          name(15) type c value 'ABAPObjects101'  
    .  
        class-data price      type p value 100.  
  
    private section.  
        data: category(10)  type C value 'Objects'.  
  
endclass.  
  
data: course1          type ref to lcl_course,  
      course_name      type string,  
      course_price     type p,  
      course_category  type string.
```

Create Object course1.

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- course\_price = lcl\_course=>price.
- course\_name = course1->name.
- course\_name = course1=>name.
- course\_name = name
- course\_price = lcl\_course->price.

27 of 67

**Class A provides friendship to Class B. Class B provides friendship to Class C. Identify the valid friend relationship.**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- C is friend of A
- C is friend of B
- A is friend of B and C
- B and C are friends of A
- B is friend of A

28 of 67

**Pick the syntax for a functional method with only 1 parameter**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- refvar->method returning()
- refvar->method(p1)
- refvar->method(im = p1)
- refvar->method receiving()

29 of 67

**In object orientation, the term USER includes**

- 
- Events

- Methods
- Attributes
- All of the answers are correct
- None of the answers are correct

30 of 67

**Initializing an object in a subclass requires that the constructor of the superclass is first called. Identify the correct syntax.**

- 
- Call Method Super Constructor
  - Call Method Super-> Constructor
  - Call Method Constructor
  - Call Method Constructor-> Super

31 of 67

**Identify the valid statements that will write out the Static Attributes in the following code**

---

```
class lcl_course definition.  
  
  public section.  
    data: name(15) type c value 'ABAPObjects101'.  
          class-data price type p value 100.  
  
  private section.  
    data: category(10) type C value 'Objects'.  
  
endclass.  
  
data: course1 type ref to lcl_course,  
      course_name type string,  
      course_price type p,  
      course_category type string.
```

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- `course_price = lcl_course=>price. Write course_price.`
- `write: price.`
- `write lcl_course=>price.`
- `write lcl_course->price.`

32 of 67

**The syntax for static method specification**

---

- Call method class name->method
- Call method class name =>method
- Call class-method
- Call Method-> class name

33 of 67

**What triggers an event**

---

- Raise Event Inside the Method
- Call Method
- None of the answers are correct
- Raise Event
- All answers are correct

34 of 67

**What can be said about the visibility of attributes in the following code**

---

```
CLASS lcl_course DEFINITION.  
PUBLIC SECTION.  
    Data: name type string.  
  
PRIVATE SECTION.  
    Data: price type course-price.  
  
ENDCLASS.
```

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- price is protected from outside access
- price is available to methods inside the class
- name is available to methods only inside the class
- name is protected from outside access

35 of 67

**Mark the operator used to widen cast of a class**



- 
- =>
  - =?
  - >
  - ?=
  - =

36 of 67

**Identify the statements that best describe the visibility of classes**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Local Classes are available only to the program where the class is defined
- Global classes are centrally available to all ABAP programs
- Local Classes are available only to programs in the same development class
- Global Classes are available only from programs belonging to the same development class

37 of 67

**Changing the view of an instance of a class with more details is referred to as**

- 
- narrowing cast
  - up cast
  - widening cast
  - dynamic referencing

38 of 67

**What happens when the Set Handler command is executed**

- 
- An instance of the event is created
  - The Event Handler Method is registered
  - The Event is triggered
  - The Event is handled

39 of 67

Mark the items that characterize the Methods of a Class

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Can change the state of an object
- Can access only public attributes in their class
- Can access all attributes in their class
- Can be defined with a parameter interface
- Only pass return codes to the calling program

40 of 67

Refer to the following code and indicate which statements are true

---

```
Data: cl_container type ref to cl_gui_custom_containe  
r,  
      cl_grid      type ref to cl_gui_alv_grid.
```

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- cl\_grid points to the object that communicates with the ALV grid control
- cl\_grid points to the object that communicates with the container control
- cl\_container points to the object that communicates with the ALV grid control
- cl\_container points to the object that communicates with the container control

41 of 67

Local Class lcl\_course has been defined in a program belonging to development class ZCL. What is the key entry in the repository table TADIR

---

- R3TR CLASS
- R3TR LOCAL CLASS
- None of the answers are correct
- R3TR ZCL CLASS
- R3TR lcl\_class

42 of 67

**A MOVE\_CAST\_ERROR runtime error just occurred. Identify the cause.**

- 
- Super class and subclass both point to an instance of the same class type
  - Casting a super class to a subclass when superclass does not point to an instance of the subclass type
  - Subclass reference variable corresponds to the superclass reference variable
  - Super class method is called from the subclass

43 of  
67

**Refer to the following code and Select the VALID method call**

---

```
Class lcl_course definition.
Public section.
    data:      course_name(12)  type c.
    methods:  display_price
             importing im_course_name type string.

Private section.

    Data:      price                type P value 100.
    constants: c_objects101(10) type c value 'OBJECTS
101'.

endclass.

class lcl_course implementation.

    method display_price.
        course_name = im_course_name.
        If course_name = c_objects101.
            Write: price.
        Endif.
    endmethod.

endclass.

Data obj_course type ref to lcl_course.
```

start-of-selection.

create object obj\_course.

- Call method obj\_course->display\_price exporting im\_course\_name = 'OBJECTS101'.
- Call method obj\_course->display\_price importing im\_course\_name = 'OBJECTS101'.
- Call method obj\_course->display\_price exporting course\_name = 'OBJECTS101'.
- Call method obj\_course->display\_price exporting im\_course\_name = c\_objects101.

44 of  
67

**Using example code below, choose the correct syntax for the redefined method**

---

```
Class lcl_car definition.  
Public Section.  
    method calc_speed importing im_distance type ty_dist  
    .  
End Class.
```

- Method calc\_speed importing im\_distance.
- Method calc\_speed Redefinition.
- Method calc\_speed importing im\_distance Redefinition
- Method calc\_speed Redefinition importing im\_distance type ty\_dist.

45 of 67

**What can be said about the lifetime of an object**

- 
- All answers are correct
  - An object exists for as long as it is being used in the program
  - An object exists as long as at least one reference points to it
  - An object exists as long as at least one method of the object is registered as an event handler.

46 of 67

**Global Class cl\_course has been defined using the class builder. The development class is ZCL. What is the key entry in the repository table TADIR**

---

- R3TR ZCL CLASS
- None of the answers are correct
- R3TR CLAS cl\_course
- R3TR cl\_course
- R3TR GLOB CLASS

47 of 67

**What statement will request memory to be allocated to an object**

- 
- Call Constructor
  - Create Object
  - Call Method
  - Create Constructor

48 of  
67

**Refer to the following code and identify the statements that are TRUE**

---

```
CLASS lcl_course DEFINITION.  
    PUBLIC SECTION.  
        METHODS: get_course_name IMPORTING im_name type s  
tring.  
        CLASS-METHODS: list_prices_and_discounts.  
ENDCLASS.
```

```
CLASS lcl_course IMPLEMENTATION.  
    METHOD get_course_name.  
        ENDMETHOD.  
  
    METHOD list_prices_and_discounts.  
        ENDMETHOD.  
ENDCLASS.
```

```
Data: course1 type ref to lcl_course,  
      course2 type ref to lcl_course.
```

```
Start-of-selection.
```

```
Create object course1.  
Course2 = course1.
```

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- method list\_prices\_and\_discounts is a static method
- Method list\_prices\_and\_discounts can only be called once
- list\_prices\_and\_discounts is a instance method
- Memory is reserved for 2 instances of lcl\_course
- Only one instance of method get\_course\_name exists
- Only one instance of method list\_prices\_and\_discounts exists

49 of 67

**Identify the Characteristics of a Final Class**

- 
- No answers are correct
  - all answers are correct
  - methods cannot be explicitly designated as FINAL
  - contains final methods implicitly
  - cannot have subclasses

50 of 67

**Using the UML modeling language for ABAP OO design, refer to the following and indicate the visibility of the components**

---

```
-----  
| cl_myclass |  
-----  
| +city      |  
| #address   |  
|-----|  
| + get_city() |  
| - display_addr() |  
|-----|
```

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- get\_city is a public attribute
- address is protected attribute
- display\_address is a public method

- display\_address is a static public method
- ✓  display\_address is a private method
- ✓  city is a public attribute

51 of 67

**Identify the behaviors of Abstract Classes.**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- ✓  Methods can only be implemented in the subclass
- 
- Can only be implemented through an Interface
- ✓  Cannot be instantiated
- Methods can not be implemented in the subclass

52 of 67

**What is possible with a subclass in an inheritance relationship to the superclass**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- The subclass can remove components of the superclass
- ✓  can add new components to the subclass
- ✓  can provide inherited methods with new implementations (redefinition)
- ✓  inherits all the characteristics of the superclass
- Components defined in the superclass are not present in the subclass unless they are explicitly defined in the definition of the subclass

53 of 67

**In the context of polymorphism and interfaces, mark the item that is NOT true**

---

- the user is protected from the actual implementations
- interfaces describe the point of contact of a class
- ✓  interfaces contain their own implementation part

- a class can implement any number of interfaces

54 of 67

Select the answers that apply to static methods and instance methods

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Instance methods MUST be addressed by object ref after instantiation
- Static methods MUST be addressed by object reference after instantiation
- Instance methods MUST be addressed by class name
- Static methods MUST be addressed by class\_name even when object is instantiated

55 of 67

Identify the valid rule when calling public methods from within the class

---

- When calling a static method, the class name is required
- When calling an instance method, the => operator is still required
- When calling a static method, the class name can be omitted
- Private methods can not call public methods

56 of 67

Where is the visibility of class components defined

---

- Object Instance
- Class Methods
- Class Implementation
- Class Definition

57 of 67

Identify the one addition that is not part of the interface of a method

---

- Result



- Exception
- Importing
- Returning

58 of 67

**Which statement will create an instance of a class**

---

- Class my\_class Definition.
- Data: my\_object TYPE REF TO my\_class
- Create Object my\_object
- Class my\_class Implementation

59 of 67

**Identify the line that contains the valid use of the READ-ONLY additon**

---

```
class lcl_course definition.  
  
10 public section.  
20   Data: Price(3) type p decimals 2  
           value 100 READ-ONLY.  
30   Types: type_category(15)   type C READ-ONLY.  
40   Constants: write_position type I value 10 READ-  
ONLY.  
  
50 private section.  
60   data: category(15)         type C READ-ONLY,  
70   class-data: course_count type I READ-ONLY.  
  
endclass.
```

- 30
- 60
- 50
- 20
- 40

60 of 67

**What mechanism is used to define common components of different classes in one place**

---

- Create Object
- Class Definition
- Interface
- Raise Event

61 of 67

**What is the only component that is implemented in the implementation part of a class**

---

- Method
- Attribute
- Object
- Interface
- Event

62 of 67

**In the context of relationship between Super and Sub classes, identify the statements which apply**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Subclass does not know it's superclass
- A subclass is a specialization of a superclass
- A change in a superclass does not automatically get realized in the subclass
- Superclass does not know its subclasses
- A superclass is a specialization of a subclass

63 of 67

**Identify the requirements that determine when an object gets deleted by garbage collection**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- When all active objects are marked
- When none of its methods are registered as event handlers
- When objects can no longer be addressed from main memory

- When there are no more references pointing to an object

64 of 67

**How do you call the method in a superclass that has the same name as a redefined method in the subclass ?**

- 
- Call Method Superclass-> mymethod.  
 Call Method Super-> mymethod.  
 Call Method mymethod.  
 You can't . Only the redefined method can be called

65 of

67

**Mark the invalid attribute definitions**

---

```
class lcl_course definition.  
  
10 public section.  
20   Data: school(20)   type c,  
30         Supervisor  type string value 'ADAMS',  
40         Price(3)    type p decimals 2 value 100 REA  
D-ONLY.  
50   types: type_category(15) type c,  
60         type_name(10)     type c.  
  
70   constants: write_position type i value 10.  
80   class-data: course_count type i.  
90 private section.  
100  data: category(15) type c,  
110         name(10)      type c.  
120         courseid      like mara-matnr.  
  
endclass.
```

- 30,120  
 30,80  
 40,70  
 70,80  
 40, 120

66 of 67

**What is true about classes and objects in Object Oriented ABAP**

---

**(More than one answer is correct)**

- Classes are an instance of an object
- Objects can change their class
- Class is a template for an object
- Objects are an instance of a class

67 of 67

**Identify the statement about Global Classes that is NOT true**

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- Class Builder can be used to test global classes
- A method to be transported is identified in transport organiser as LIMU METH
- Programs that are available to Global Classes must be associated in Class Builder
- Global classes are stored in TADIR with key R3TR CLAS
- Access to a global class is done as a reference variable using TYPE REF TO