



# INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

## SAP ABAP (SAMPLE)



*Last Updated:*  
**May 23, 2006**

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### **What is an ABAP data dictionary?**

ABAP 4 data dictionary describes the logical structures of the objects used in application development and shows how they are mapped to the underlying relational database in tables/views.

### **What are domains and data element?**

**Domains:** Domain is the central object for describing the technical characteristics of an attribute of an business objects. It describes the value range of the field.

**Data Element:** It is used to describe the semantic definition of the table fields like description the field. Data element describes how a field can be displayed to end-user.

### **What is foreign key relationship?**

A relationship which can be defined between tables and must be explicitly defined at field level. Foreign keys are used to ensure the consistency of data. Data entered should be checked against existing data to ensure that there are now contradiction. While defining foreign key relationship cardinality has to be specified. Cardinality mentions how many dependent records or how referenced records are possible.

### **Describe data classes.**

Master data: It is the data which is seldom changed. Transaction data: It is the data which is often changed. Organization data: It is a customizing data which is entered in the system when the system is configured and is then rarely changed. System data: It is the data which R/3 system needs for itself.

### **What are indexes?**

Indexes are described as a copy of a database table reduced to specific fields. This data exists in sorted form. This sorting form ease fast access to the field of the tables. In order that other fields are also read, a pointer to the associated record of the actual table are included in the index. The indexes are activated along with the table and are created automatically with it in the database.

### **Difference between transparent tables and pooled tables.**

Transparent tables: Transparent tables in the dictionary has a one-to-one relation with the table in database. Its structure corresponds to single database field. Table in the database has the same name as in the dictionary. Transparent table holds application data. Pooled tables. Pooled tables in the dictionary has a many-to-one relation with the table in database. Table in the database has the different name as in the dictionary. Pooled table are stored in table pool at the database level.

### **What is an ABAP/4 Query?**

ABAP/4 Query is a powerful tool to generate simple reports without any coding. ABAP/4 Query can generate the following 3 simple reports: Basic List: It is the simple reports. Statistics: Reports with statistical functions like Average, Percentages. Ranked Lists: For analytical reports. - For creating a ABAP/4 Query, programmer has to create user group and a functional group. Functional group can be created using with or without logical database table. Finally, assign user group to functional group. Finally, create a query on the functional group generated.

### **What is BDC programming?**

Transferring of large/external/legacy data into SAP system using Batch Input programming. Batch input is a automatic procedure referred to as BDC(Batch Data Communications).The central component of the transfer is a queue file which receives the data via a batch input programs and groups associated data into "sessions".

### **What are the functional modules used in sequence in BDC?**

These are the 3 functional modules which are used in a sequence to perform a data transfer successfully using BDC programming: BDC\_OPEN\_GROUP - Parameters like Name of the client, sessions and user name are specified in this functional modules. BDC\_INSERT - It is used to insert the data for one transaction into a session. BDC\_CLOSE\_GROUP - This is used to close the batch input session.

### **What are internal tables?**

Internal tables are a standard data type object which exists only during the runtime of the program. They are used to perform table calculations on subsets of database tables and for re-organizing the contents of database tables according to users need.

### **What is ITS? What are the merits of ITS?**

ITS is a Internet Transaction Server. ITS forms an interface between HTTP server and R/3 system, which converts screen provided data by the R/3 system into HTML documents and vice-versa. Merits of ITS: A complete web transaction can be developed and tested in R/3 system. All transaction components, including those used by the ITS outside the R/3 system at runtime, can be stored in the R/3 system. The advantage of automatic language processing in the R/3 system can be utilized to language-dependent HTML documents at runtime.

### **What is DynPro?**

DynPro is a Dynamic Programming which is a combination of screen and the associated flow logic Screen is also called as DynPro.

### **What are screen painter and menu painter?**

Screen painter: Screen painter is a tool to design and maintain screen and its elements. It allows user to create GUI screens for the transactions. Attributes, layout, field attributes and flow logic are the elements of Screen painter. Menu painter: Menu painter is a tool to design the interface components. Status, menu bars, menu lists, F-key settings, functions and titles are the components of Menu painters. Screen painter and menu painter both are the graphical interface of an ABAP/4 applications.

### **What are the components of SAP scripts?**

SAP scripts is a word processing tool of SAP which has the following components: Standard text. It is like a standard normal documents. Layout sets. - Layout set consists of the following components: Windows and pages, Paragraph formats, Character formats. Creating forms in the R/3 system. Every layout set consists of Header, paragraph, and character string. ABAP/4 program.

### **What is ALV programming in ABAP? When is this grid used in ABAP?**

ALV is Application List viewer. SAP provides a set of ALV (ABAP LIST VIEWER) function modules which can be put into use to embellish the output of a report. This set of ALV functions is used to enhance the readability and functionality of any report output. Cases arise in sap when the output of a report contains columns extending more than 255 characters in length. In such cases, this set of ALV functions can help choose selected columns and arrange the different columns from a report output and also save different variants for report display. This is a

very efficient tool for dynamically sorting and arranging the columns from a report output. The report output can contain up to 90 columns in the display with the wide array of display options.

### **What are the events in ABAP/4 language?**

Initialization, At selection-screen, Start-of-selection, end-of-selection, top-of-page, end-of-page, At line-selection, At user-command, At PF, Get, At New, At LAST, AT END, AT FIRST.

### **What is CTS and what do you know about it?**

The Change and Transport System (CTS) is a tool that helps you to organize development projects in the ABAP Workbench and in Customizing, and then transport the changes between the SAP Systems and clients in your system landscape. This documentation provides you with an overview of how to manage changes with the CTS and essential information on setting up your system and client landscape and deciding on a transport strategy. Read and follow this documentation when planning your development project.

### **What are logical databases? What are the advantages/ disadvantages of logical databases?**

To read data from a database tables we use logical database. A logical database provides read-only access to a group of related tables to an ABAP/4 program. Advantages: i)check functions which check that user input is complete, correct, and plausible. ii)Meaningful data selection. iii)central authorization checks for database accesses. iv)good read access performance while retaining the hierarchical data view determined by the application logic. disadvantages: i)If you do not specify a logical database in the program attributes, the GET events never occur. ii)There is no ENDGET command, so the code block associated with an event ends with the next event statement (such as another GET or an END-OF-SELECTION).

### **What is a batch input session?**

BATCH INPUT SESSION is an intermediate step between internal table and database table. Data along with the action is stored in session i.e. data for screen fields, to which screen it is passed, program name behind it, and how next screen is processed.

### **How to upload data using CATT?**

These are the steps to be followed to Upload data through CATT: Creation of the CATT test case & recording the sample data input. Download of the source file template. Modification of the source file. Upload of the data from the source file.

### **What is Smart Forms?**

Smart Forms allows you to create forms using a graphical design tool with robust functionality, color, and more. Additionally, all new forms developed at SAP will be created with the new Smart Form solution.

### **How can I make a differentiation between dependent and independent data?**

Client dependent or independent transfer requirements include client specific or cross client objects in the change requests. Workbench objects like SAPscripts are client specific, some entries in customizing are client independent. If you display the object list for one change request, and then for each object the object attributes, you will find the flag client specific. If one object in the task list has this flag on, then that transport will be client dependent.

### **What is the difference between macro and subroutine?**

Macros can only be used in the program they are defined in and only after the definition is expanded at compilation / generation. Subroutines (FORM) can be called from both the program they are defined in and other programs. A MACRO is more or less an abbreviation for some lines of code that are used more than once or twice. A FORM is a local subroutine (which can be called external). A FUNCTION is (more or less) a subroutine that is called external. Since debugging a MACRO is not really possible, prevent the use of them (I've never used them, but seen them in action). If the subroutine is used only local (called internal) use a FORM. If the subroutine is called external (used by more than one program) use a FUNCTION.

### **What is the difference between SAP memory and ABAP memory?**

Data sending between main sessions using get parameter and set parameter is sap memory  
Data sending between internal sessions using import or export parameters is abap memory

### **What is the difference between Type and Like?**

Type is a keyword used to refer to a data type whereas Like is a keyword used to copy the existing properties of already existing data object.

### **What are different ABAP/4 editors? What are the differences?**

The 2 editors are se38 and se80 both have the ABAP editor in place. In se38 u can go create programs and view online reports and basically do all the development of objects in this editor. In se80 ( object navigator) there are additional features such as creating packages, module pool, function group, classes, programs ( where u can create your programs) and BSP applications.

### **What transactions do you use for data analysis?**

se16

### **What is the meaning of ABAP/4 editor integrated with ABAP/4 data dictionary?**

ABAP is programming language in business, data dictionary is kind a interface for editor to retrieve from database level to presentation area. its a meta data.

### **What is the difference between field group, extract dataset, and internal table?**

Field group is the group of field under the a common name. When we create a field group we can use it any where in any program. In internal table we can treat a runtime table for fetch the field from database and destroy when program is end.

### **How do you create own development class for storing the programs?**

You can create development package by using SE80 or SE21 THIS IS ONLY FOR 4. Enter package name and enter sap prompts message to create new one. Then enter short description and give the software component as home and create own request.

### **What is difference between dialog program and a report?**

Reports: they can be used only for data extraction (simply we can say output). It consists of 2 screens: Selection screen (optional) and list output

Where as dialog program can be used for data extraction and manipulation (can perform DML operations). It consists of n number of screens.

### **How do you connect to the remote server if you are working from the office for the client in remote place?**

Through virtual private network

### **Which one is not an exit command? (Exit, cancel, stop, back)**

exit and cancel are exit function codes/commands. back is not

#### **Explanations:**

STOP :The statement STOP is only to be used in executable programs

EXIT :If the EXIT statement is executed outside of a loop, it will immediately terminate the current processing block.

BACK : This statement positions the list cursor on the first position of the first line in a logical unit.

"Cancel" is not an exit command

### **What is Field Symbols?**

You can use field symbols to make the program more dynamic. Field symbol has the same concept as pointer in c. Field symbols are nothing but Place holders, like pointers. These are mainly used to find the value of particular field using the address.

### **What is a lock Object?**

Lock Object is a relationship defined in the Data Dictionary between a main table and possible secondary tables

### **Who take cares of data while passing to application server?**

Database interpreter

### **How do you get output on same page?**

In SAP SCRIPTS, you can do it easily by using

Protect

Endprotect

### **What is the final entry in BDC Table?**

The final entry in bdc table is the value in the internal table . Since bdcdata is the system-inbuilt bdc table the last field in the table is fval. The value for fval is nothing but the value in the internal table, so the final entry is the value of the internal table.

### **What is the Difference between value table and view table?**

value table is primary key table

view table is foreign key table

### **What is difference between value table and check table?**

Check table means field level checking where Value table means domain level checking

### **How do you get output from IDOC?**

Direct processing or through Message control

### **How do you create client independent tables?**

Do not use the MANDT field of type MANDT in your table

### **What type of user exits have you written?**

1. Function exit
2. Menu exit
3. Screen exit.
4. Field exit.

### **What is the difference between Search Helps and Match Codes?**

In 4.6b name is call it as match code where in higher versions it is serarch helps.

### **How can you debug a script form?**

SE71 -> give the form name -> utilities -> activate debugger

### **When top of the page event is triggered?**

Initially when start-of-selection statements executes then top-of-page executes.

### **Have you created Maintenance dialog or Table Maintenance? How?**

At the time of creating table through, there is a check box for table maintenance allowed. If you want to activate the table maintenance, just mark this box. Once table gets activated, u can change its contents through SM30 or Through Table Maintenance.

### **How do you debug sapscrip?**

Activate the abap debug from the forma layout from menu system -- > utilities --> debug abap , Then go into the print program and execute the print program in the execute the program from and the script opens in the debug mode.

### **What are client dependant objects in abap/sap?**

Client Dependent objects are the objects whose functionality is restricted to a particular client. For example in a table, records entered in one client for a client dependent table the same record is not visible for in any other client .

### **What is the typical structure of an ABAP/4 program?**

Structure of ABAP/4 program is:

1. Declaration
2. Dialog Module
3. Event Block
4. Procedure

### **Which transaction code can I used to analyze the performance of ABAP program?**

SE30 for runtime analysis  
ST05 for performance trace

### **What are the advantages of structures? How do you use them in the ABAP programs?**

Using a structure, user can add fields to the existing SAP database tables. Using .INCLUDE and .APPEND statements structures can be added to the database tables. Creating structures within a structure is also possible. User can add maximum 9 structures to a database table. Structures are used to hold data from tables during runtime of a transaction or a program. It can be applied in programs by the FIELD STRINGS.

### **What should be the approach for writing a BDC program?**

BDC methods approach can be classified into three steps.

1. Uploading: In this step, data from Non-SAP system is transferred to Internal Table in Application Server of SAP system.
2. Mapping: In this step, data from Internal Table is mapped to the corresponding application screens using Transaction Codes.
3. Updating: In this step, data can be updated from application to database server.

### **What is the alternative to batch input session?**

Call Transaction and Direct Input Method are alternatives to Batch Input session

### **What is the step by step process to create a table in data dictionary?**

1. go to se11
2. give name the database table
3. give short description for the table
4. Give delivery class name as A and data browser / table view maint as Display/maintenance allowed
5. select fields tab
6. give field name data type (user defined element type/built-in-type), short text
7. select technical settings tab ,give data class as appl0 and size category as 0
8. save it
9. go utilities menu click table contents select create and enter the field values then select display in table contents and u can view the table values with field labels

### **Can you create a table with fields not referring to data elements?**

YES. For Example ITAB LIKE SPFLI. Here we are referring to a data object (SPFLI) not data element.

### **What does an extract statement do in the ABAP program?**

Once you have declared the possible record types as field groups and defined their structure, you can fill the extract dataset using the following statements: EXTRACT . When the first EXTRACT statement occurs in a program, the system creates the extract dataset and adds the first extract record to it. In each subsequent EXTRACT statement, the new extract record is added to the dataset EXTRACT HEADER. When you extract the data, the record is filled with the current values of the corresponding fields. As soon as the system has processed the first EXTRACT statement for a field group , the structure of the corresponding extract record in the extract dataset is fixed. You can no longer insert new fields into the field groups and HEADER. If you try to modify one of the field groups afterwards and use it in another EXTRACT statement, a runtime error occurs. By processing EXTRACT statements several times using different field groups, you fill the extract dataset with records of different length and structure. Since you can modify field groups dynamically up to their first usage in an EXTRACT statement, extract datasets provide the advantage that you need not determine the structure at the beginning of the program.

### **What is a collect statement? How is it different from append?**

If an entry with the same key already exists, the COLLECT statement does not append a new line, but adds the contents of the numeric fields in the work area to the contents of the numeric fields in the existing entry.

### **On ABAP: Did you set up a workflow? Are you familiar with all steps for setting up a workflow?**

Yes.

Execute the Transaction SWDD (Create a new Workflow).

In the header of the Workflow, define the Business Object and Event you refer to for triggering the Wf.

Create the Steps required for your workflow (Activity).

Inside the Activity, Create the task and assign the Business Object and the related method for that business object.

Activate the Workflow.

### **How can I copy a standard table to make my own z\_table?**

Go to transaction SE11. Then there is an option to copy table. Select that Option. Enter the name of the standard table and in the Target table enter Z table name and press enter.