**Interview Questions and Answers**

Q: **What is SAP ADBC?**

A: SAP ADBC stands for ABAP Database Connectivity, and it is a programming interface that allows ABAP programs to access relational databases using SQL statements. ADBC provides a way to connect to databases and execute SQL statements without needing to use Open SQL, which is limited to accessing the database schema defined in the ABAP Dictionary.

Q: **How to create ADBC?**

A: Below steps are involved in creations of ADBC

* Call method get\_connection( ) of class CL\_SQL\_CONNECTION to get database connection only when accessing secondary DB
* Create a statement object: Instantiation of class CL\_SQL\_STATEMENT
* Fill string variable with SQL syntax
* Call method execute\_query() of class CL\_SQL\_STATEMENT to issue native SQL call
* Call method set\_param() or set\_param\_table() of class CL\_SQL\_RESULT\_SET to assign target variable for result set:
* Call method next\_package() of class CL\_SQL\_RESULT\_SET to retrieve result set:
* Call Method close() of class CL\_SQL\_RESULT\_SET to close result and release resources

Q:**When to use ABAP SQL, CDS views, AMDP and ADBC?**

A:

BAP SQL, CDS views, and AMDP (ABAP Managed Database Procedures) are all options for accessing and manipulating data in SAP systems. The choice of which to use depends on various factors such as performance, complexity, and data structure.

**ABAP SQL** should be used when simple data retrieval or manipulation is required, and the underlying database tables or views are well-structured. ABAP SQL can be used for basic SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements, and it is suitable for simple queries that do not require complex data processing.

**CDS views**should be used when a more complex view of data is required, and when the data needs to be accessed from multiple sources. CDS views can be used to define complex joins, unions, and aggregations, and they are optimized for performance. They are also suitable for creating reports and analytical applications.

**AMDP** should be used when complex data processing is required, and when the data manipulation cannot be done efficiently using ABAP SQL or CDS views alone. AMDP allows developers to write database procedures in ABAP that can be executed on the database server, rather than in the application server, which can result in improved performance. AMDP is suitable for complex data transformations and calculations that require significant processing power.

In summary, ABAP SQL, CDS views, and AMDP all have their use cases, and the choice of which to use depends on the specific requirements of the task at hand.

**ABAP Database Connectivity (ADBC)**is used in SAP ABAP on HANA systems when a direct connection to the database is required for data access and manipulation. ADBC is particularly useful when accessing and manipulating large volumes of data or when executing complex SQL statements that cannot be easily handled using ABAP Open SQL or CDS Views.

It is useful when working with legacy database code that cannot be easily migrated to modern data access technologies such as CDS views or AMDP.

