1. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF INTERNAL TABLES AND EXPLAIN ABOUT THEM?

Ans - **Standard Table**: Like a regular list, good for small sets of data.

**Sorted Table**: Always sorted, good for fast searches in order.

**Hashed Table**: Super fast lookups, but no sorting.

To declare structure in internal table TYPE TABLE OF

To declare table type TYPE …

1. WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE INTERNAL TABLES?

Ans- The size of an internal table or the number of lines it contains is not fixed. The size of an internal table changes according to the requirement of the program associated with the internal table.

1. EXPLAIN THE USE OF KEYWORDS APPEND, INSERT, CLEAR, REFRESH, FREE

1.APPEND

**Use**: Add something to the end of the list.

**2**.INSERT

**Use**: Add something at a specific place in the list or based on a key.

3.CLEAR

**Use**: Remove the content from a specific place or the whole list.

4.REFRESH

**Use**: Empty the entire list but keep its structure.

**5**.FREE

**Use**: Empty the list and give back the memory it was using.

1. WHAT IS THE BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNAL TABLES AND DATABASE TABLES? HOW CAN WE DIFFERENTIATE BY LOOKING AT THE TABLES? AND HOW HANDLING OF INTERNAL TABLES?

Ans- **Internal Tables**: Temporary, exist in program memory, used during program execution.

**Database Tables**: Permanent, stored in the database, used for permanent data storage.

**Identification**: Internal tables are seen in program code,

Database tables are managed in the Data Dictionary (SE11).

**Handling**: Internal tables are created, filled, and cleared within the program using specific keywords like APPEND, CLEAR, etc.

1. EXPLAIN ABOUT THE SYSTEM FIELDS WITH WHICH YOU HAVE WORKED

Ans-

SY-SUBRC - Return code of the last ABAP statement executed. Typically, 0 indicates success, and other values indicate different types of errors or exceptions.

SY-DBCNT - Number of database records processed by the last database operation (e.g., SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).

SY-TABIX - Index of the current line in an internal table during LOOP or READ TABLE operations.

SY-DATUM - Current date.

SY-UNAME - Username of the person currently logged into the system.

1. WHAT ARE THE MODULARIZATION TECHNIQUES WHICH YOU FOLLOW?

Ans- **Includes**: Breaks down large programs into smaller, manageable files.

**Subroutines**: Small, reusable code blocks within the same program, called by keyword PERFORM, to define subroutine FORM

**Function Modules**: Reusable functions available across different programs.

**Methods**: Encapsulated behaviours within object-oriented classes.

**Macros**: Reusable code snippets for repetitive tasks.

1. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION MODULES?

ANS - **Subroutines** are local to the program, have limited scope, and operate on parameters passed by reference.

**Function Modules** are global units of code, have wider scope, support various parameter passing methods, and can have explicit return values.

1. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT PARAMETERS IN FUNCTION MODULES AND EXPLAIN ABOUT THEM?

Ans - **Import Parameters**: Input data for the function module.

**Export Parameters**: Output data returned by the function module.

**Changing Parameters**: Bidirectional data exchange between the calling program and the function module.

**Tables Parameters**: Passing structured data, such as internal tables.

**Exceptions**: Handling errors or exceptional situations

1. EXPLAIN ABOUT THE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH CLASSICAL REPORTS?

**Ans- Initialization**: Setup tasks before processing.

**Start of Selection**: Retrieving data from the database.

**End of Selection**: Post-processing tasks before displaying data.

**At Line Selection**: Handling user interactions with list items.

**At User Command**: Handling user commands.

**Top of Page**: Defining page headers.

**End of Page**: Defining page footers

1. WHAT IS ABAP (OR) DATA DICTIONARY? & TRANSACTION CODE? WHAT IS DB TABLE? IN HOW MANY WAYS WE CAN CREATE A TABLE?

Ans-

1. ABAP DICTIONARY is a tool provided by sap to centrally create, view, and maintain data definition related to database.

2.Transaction codes (Tcodes) are shortcuts or codes used to access specific SAP transactions or programs quickly. Instead of navigating through menus, users can enter transaction codes in the command field to perform various tasks such as displaying reports, entering data, or executing programs.

3. A database table (DB table) is a collection of related data organized in rows and columns within a database. It represents a logical structure for storing data in a database management system (DBMS). In SAP, database tables are used to store business data, configuration settings, and system information.

4.There are several ways to create a table in SAP:

**Using ABAP Dictionary (Transaction SE11)**: The most common method. You define the table structure using ABAP Dictionary objects like tables, structures, and data elements.

1. HOW DO YOU DEFINE A TABLE? WHAT IS DOMAIN AND DATA ELEMENT?

Ans - In SAP ABAP, a table is defined using the ABAP Dictionary (Transaction code: SE11).

Domain - Domains define the technical characteristics of data types such as length, data type, and possible values.

Data element - Data elements provide a meaningful description of a field's content

1. CAN YOU CREATE A TABLE WITH OUT A KEY FIELD?

Ans – NO ,when you define a table in the ABAP Dictionary (Transaction code: SE11), you must specify at least one key field. Key fields can be primary keys, unique keys, or foreign keys, depending on the requirements of your application.

1. HOW MANY KEY FIELDS CAN WE CREATE IN A TABLE?

Ans – 16 KEY FIELDS.

1. WHAT IS A KEY FIELD?

Ans - A key field in SAP ABAP is a field or combination of fields that uniquely identify each record in a database table. Examples of key fields include unique identifiers like customer numbers, material numbers, or invoice numbers. In SAP ABAP, you can define various types of keys, such as primary keys, unique keys, or foreign keys, depending on the specific requirements of your application and data model.

1. HOW MANY TYPES OF TABLES ARE THERE BASED ON CLIENTS? DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLIENT DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT TABLE?

DO YOU CREATE ANY CLIENT INDEPENDENT TABLE? (NO)

Ans – There are two type of tables based on client

1. **Client-dependent Tables**:

* Data stored in these tables is specific to individual clients.
* Changes made to the data in these tables are specific to the client in which they are made.
* Examples include user-specific settings, temporary data, and client-specific master data tables.

2. **Client-Independent Tables**:

* Also known as cross-client tables.
* Data stored in these tables is available across all clients in the SAP system.
* Changes made to the data in these tables are reflected in all clients.
* Examples include configuration tables, global settings, and master data tables.

1. WHAT IS TMG

Ans - TMG stands for Table Maintenance Generator in SAP ABAP. It is a tool used to create maintenance dialogs for database tables(t code – SM30. It provides a quick and easy way to implement basic data maintenance functionality without the need for extensive ABAP programming.

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