ABAP

1. **How to create a Table. Explain the parameters we have to take care while creating the table.**

- Right-click on the package where you want to create the table. Give the short description about table.
- Select:
  → New > Other ABAP Repository Object > Database Table
  → Click Next.
- Enter Table Name – must begin with Z or Y (e.g., ZSTUDENT_DETAILS).
- Provide description and assign the table to a transport request.
- Click Finish, then define fields and properties.
- Activate the table (Ctrl + F3 or right-click > Activate).
- key parameters to consider include naming conventions, table type, key fields, data types, field lengths, and the size category

2. **What is transparent table and cluster table**

- A transparent table is a type of table in SAP that has a one-to-one relationship with a database table. It stores data directly in the database.
- Cluster Table: Stores data from multiple logical tables in one physical table for better storage efficiency.

3. **What is the difference between transparent table and Pool Table and Cluster Table**

Transparent	Pool	Cluster
Master/Business Data	Customizing and system data	System data
One - one Relationship	Many to one relationship	Many to one relationship
One associated table in DB	Many pool tables into one called Table pool	Many cluster tables into one called Table cluster
Name, fields must be same with DB	Name, fields can be different	Name, fields can be different
One or more primary key	Primary key of each table doesn't begin with same fields.	Primary key of each table begin with same fields.
Secondary index allowed	Secondary index not allowed.	Secondary index not allowed.
Accessed by open and native SQL statements.	Accessed only by open SQL statements.	Accessed only by open SQL statements.

4. **What is Data Element and Domain Element**

- **Date Elements: -** A data element provides semantic meaning to a field by linking it to a domain and adding a description (field label). Data element describes how a field can be displayed to end-user.
- **Domain Element: -** it is the central object for describing the technical characteristics of an attribute of a business object. It describes the value range of the field.

5. **What is Master Data and transactional data?**

- Master data is data that does not change often and is always required by business.
  Ex: One-time activities like creating Company Codes, Materials, Vendors, Customers etc.
- Transaction data keeps on changing and deals with day-to-day activities carried out in business. Transactions performed by or with Customers, Vendors, and Materials etc., generates Transaction Data.

6. **What is a Select Query used for and basic syntax for Select Query**

- **A SELECT query in ABAP is used to retrieve data from database tables into internal tables or variables in an ABAP program.**
- **It allows you to read: Specific fields, Single or multiple records, From one or multiple tables**

```
SELECT
 <field_list>
  FROM
   <table_name>
  WHERE
   <condition>
  [INTO <target>]
```

7. **What is Internal Table and Work Area**

- **An internal table is a temporary table used for storing data in the main memory during program execution. It is defined within a program and can have various structures and types.**
- **A work area is a temporary storage area used for processing a single row of data from a database table.**

8. **Tell simple ABAP program to Print Hello World. How will you run the program**

- **Right-click on the Source Code folder in your project.**
- **Select New > ABAP Program.**
- **Enter the program name (e.g., Z_HELLOWORLD) – the name must start with Z or Y.**
- **Program code:**
-

```
REPORT ZHELLO_WORLD.
START OF SELECTION.
  WRITE: 'Hello World'.
```

- **Save and Activate program (CTRL+F3).**
- **Run the Program: - Right-click the program and select Run > Run.**

9. **What is transaction in SAP or what is a transaction Code.**

   A Transaction Code (T-Code) is a shortcut key used in SAP to quickly access a specific application, task, or screen without navigating through the menu path.

10. **How many types of Data Tables are there in SAP?**

- **In SAP, there are primarily three types of data tables: Transparent tables, Pooled tables, and Cluster tables.**

11. **What is a Selection Screen?**

- **A Selection Screen is a screen generated by the ABAP runtime that allows users to enter input values before executing a report.**
- **It provides interactive input fields like parameters, select-options, checkboxes, and radio buttons, helping to filter and control the data processed in the program.**

• PARAMETERS	• Single input field
• SELECT-OPTIONS	• Range input field (with from/to values)
• SELECTION-SCREEN	• Custom layout (blocks, comments, tabs)

12. **What are the different events in ABAP Program**

- **ABAP programs Events control the execution flow of an ABAP program based on user actions or system triggers.**

• LOAD-OF-PROGRAM	• Triggered once when the program is loaded (rarely used).
• INITIALIZATION	• Used to set default values on the selection screen.
• AT SELECTION-SCREEN	• Validates user input on the selection screen.
• START-OF-SELECTION	• Main logic starts here (default event).
• GET <table>	• Used in logical database reports for reading a table.
• END-OF-SELECTION	• Executes after all data retrieval — for displaying output.
• TOP-OF-PAGE	• Used for printing headers on the list output.
• END-OF-PAGE	• Triggered at the end of each page (in list processing).
• AT LINE-SELECTION	• Used in interactive reports (on user click).
• AT USER-COMMAND	• Captures GUI user actions (e.g., button presses).

13. **What is Loop statement in context to ABAP Program**

- **Loop statements in ABAP are control structures that allow you to repeatedly execute a block of code.**
  There are four kinds of loops in ABAP:
- **Unconditional loops using the DO statement.**
- **Conditional loops using the WHILE statement.**
- **Loops through internal tables and extract datasets using the LOOP statement.**
- **Loops through datasets from database tables using the SELECT statement.**

14. **What is a SAP HANA Database Table**

- **A SAP HANA database table is a structured data storage object in SAP's in-memory HANA database that organizes data into rows and columns.**

15. **What is a primary Key for a Database Table**

- **A primary key in a database table uniquely identifies each record and ensures data integrity by not allowing duplicates or null values.**

16. **What are client Independent and Client Dependent Table s in SAP**

- **Client Independent Tables: -These tables store data that is global across all clients in the system. They do not contain the MANDT field (which is used to separate client-specific data). Example: System-wide data, such as system configuration, is stored in client-independent tables.**
- **Client Dependent Tables: - These tables store data that is specific to a single client, and each client has its own data. They always contain the MANDT field (of type CLNT, which indicates the Client ID).**
  Example: Master data such as company codes, user-specific settings are stored in client-dependent tables.

17. How do you find a table is client Independent and Client Dependent

- DD02L Table stores metadata about SAP tables.
- The CLIDEP field in DD02L indicates whether a table is client-dependent or client-independent:
  1. Client-Dependent Tables: CLIDEP = 'X' (Client-specific data, uses the MANDT field).
  2. Client-Independent Tables: CLIDEP is NULL or empty (Global data, no MANDT field).

18. What are the different types of joins in SAP ABAP

There are 5 types of joins is there.

- Inner Join. - Returns only matching rows from both tables.
- Outer Join. ->(i) Left Outer Join, (ii) Right Outer Join, (iii) Full Outer Join. - Returns matching and non-matching rows (left, right, or full).
- Equi Join. - A join where condition is equality between fields of two tables
- Cross Join. - Returns the Cartesian product of two tables.
- Self-Join. - Joins a table with itself using aliases.

19. What is delivery class and Data Class in SAP ABAP

Definition	Determines who maintains the data (SAP or customer) and how data is transported during upgrades or client copies.	Defines where the data is stored physically in the database (i.e., the tablespace).
Applies To	Tables and Maintenance Views	Only Tables
Set In	Attributes tab in SE11	Technical Settings in SE11
Key Use	Controls data behavior during transport, installation, upgrade	Helps database optimize storage and performance

20. After creating a table, how will you store data in a table

After creating a table in SE11, data can be stored in three main ways:

1. Using SE11 → Utilities → Table Contents → Create Entries – for manual entry.
2. Using ABAP Program with INSERT or MODIFY statements – for dynamic data insertion.
3. Via reports (SE38/SE80) – custom programs can be written to insert test or production data.

21. What is HANA?

- SAP HANA is an in-memory, column-oriented, relational database management system designed to handle high transaction rates and complex query processing. Unlike traditional disk-based databases, SAP HANA processes data in real-time, providing significant performance improvements and advanced analytics capabilities.

22. What is code push down technique in HANA

- Code Pushdown is a technique where data processing logic (like joins, filters, aggregations) is executed directly in the HANA database, instead of in the ABAP application layer.

23. How many types of enhancement are available in SAP ABAP

- User Exits- Predefined function module hooks in standard SAP programs to add custom code (mainly in older systems).

- **Customer Exits- SAP-provided enhancement options like function exits, screen exits, and menu exits managed via SMOD/CMOD.**
- **BAdIs (Business Add-Ins)- Object-oriented enhancement technique allowing multiple implementations without modifying standard code.**
- **Field Exits- Enhancement to add custom validation or logic for specific screen fields (available only in SAP R/3).**
- **BTE (Business Transaction Events)- Event-driven enhancements in the FI module used to plug in custom logic without altering standard code.**
- **Enhancement Framework- Modern framework combining implicit/explicit enhancements, BAdIs, and enhancement points to manage custom code safely.**

24. How many types of views are there in Data Dictionary

Database View	Combines data from multiple tables using inner joins; directly created in the database.
Projection View	Shows a subset of fields from a single table for restricted access.
Maintenance View	Used to maintain data from multiple tables using a join; supports table maintenance generator.
Help View	Used for search helps (F4 help); typically combines tables using outer joins.

25. Why do we need CDS in SAP ABAP

- **We need CDS (Core Data Services) in SAP ABAP to build efficient, reusable, and high-performance data models directly on the HANA database using the code pushdown approach.**

26. What is the use of reports, why are we creating reports in SAP

- **Reports in SAP are used to extract and display data in a structured format for analysis, decision-making, and business insights. They allow users to view and process data from SAP tables or applications without direct manipulation of the underlying data.**
  We create reports in SAP to:

- **Provide real-time data for operational or managerial decisions.**
- **Automate routine tasks like data extraction, formatting, and calculations.**
- **Improve business processes by visualizing data trends and KPIs.**
- **Enhance user experience by delivering information in a readable and accessible way.**

27. Difference between Check table and Foreign Key, Value Table

- **Check Table A check table enforces foreign key validation at the field level (e.g., SCARR for SPFLI-CARRID)**
- **Foreign Key: To establish a relationship between two tables, ensuring data consistency and referential integrity.**
- **A value table (defined at domain level) suggests valid values but doesn't enforce them unless explicitly linked via a foreign key.**

28. **What is data dictionary?**

- Data Dictionary is a Central repository for data definition in SAP Systems. In data Dictionary we can Create & maintain objects that are related to the Database.

29. **How did we Create the database Table?**

- Packages->other ABAP repository object->Dictionary->database Table

30. **What is the Use of Behavior and Service definition?**

- Behavior Definition defines how your data behaves — i.e., how it can be created, changed, or deleted.

  Why we need it:

- To enable CUD operations (Create, Update, Delete)
- To add logic like validations, draft handling, or actions
- To convert the CDS entity into a RAP Business Object (BO)
- Service Definition: Specifies which CDS entities you want to expose via OData service

31. **Explain the difference between structure and table in the Data Dictionary.**

- Structures are temporary data containers used at runtime (no database storage)
- A table stores data persistently in the database. They are the core of data storage in SAP

32. **How does the 'SELECT' statement function in ABAP?**

- SELECT is used to retrieve data from database tables. It supports conditions, sorting, joins, and aggregates. It's optimized when used with key fields and indices.

33. **Discuss the use and advantages of ABAP Object-Oriented Programming.**

- OOP in ABAP promotes cleaner code through encapsulation and inheritance. It simplifies testing, reuse, and maintenance across projects.

34. **What is Polymorphism in ABAP Objects, and How is it Implemented?**

- Polymorphism means the same method behaves differently based on the object that calls it. It is achieved using method overriding (child class redefines a method from the parent class). Also implemented using interfaces, where different classes provide their own method implementation.

35. **Can you explain the concept of inheritance in ABAP Objects?**

- Inheritance in ABAP Objects allows a subclass to reuse and extend the pro perties and methods of a superclass. It promotes code reusability and supports object-oriented programming in ABAP.

36. **How do you define and use interfaces in ABAP Objects?**

- An interface is like a contract that defines methods but does not implement them. Any class implementing the interface must provide its own implementation of those methods. Used for polymorphism and multiple implementations.

37. **What is the difference between a class and an object in ABAP?**

- A class is a blueprint that defines attributes and methods common to all objects of that type.
- An object is an instance of a class, representing a specific entity with actual values for the attributes defined by the class.

38. **What is CDS view, step to create how CDS views can be used to display ALV?**

- CDS view is a virtual database table in SAP ABAP used for defining complex views. It can be used to display ALV.
- CDS view is defined using ABAP Development Tools (ADT) in Eclipse.
- Steps to create CDS view: Define view, define associations, define annotations.
- CDS views can be used to display ALV by creating a custom ALV grid using the CDS view as the data source.

39. **What is the difference between a CDS view and a database view?**

- **CDS views are defined in the ABAP Dictionary and provide a unified syntax for modeling both database and application-specific views. They offer advanced features such as associations, annotations, and built-in authorization checks.**
- **Database views are specific to the database system and are typically defined directly in the database. They may have a different syntax and limited features compared to CDS views.**

40. **What are the visibility sections in an ABAP class?**

- **ABAP classes have three visibility sections:**
- **Public: Accessible by all users and other classes.**
- **Protected: Accessible within the class itself and its subclasses.**
- **Private: Accessible only within the class itself.**

41. **What is the core difference between the table and the template?**

Purpose	**Used for dynamic data display (looping through internal tables)**	**Used for static layout (fixed rows and columns, like forms/grids)**
Data Handling	**Rows are generated dynamically at runtime**	**Rows and columns are fixed in design**
Use Case	**Ideal for printing lists or repeating records**	**Ideal for creating structured layouts like invoices or headers**

42. **How to create a 'table cluster'?**

- **Go to the ABAP dictionary and select object type Table, then enter a table name and choose to create.**
- **A field management screen will be displayed. Choose the tab type transparent table and set it as default.**
- **Make the necessary entries in the short description and delivery classification on the Attributes page.**
- **Continue the process and save your entries.**

1. **ABAP Class**

- An **ABAP class** is an **object-oriented structure** in ABAP that contains **attributes (data)** and **methods (functions)**. It allows you to encapsulate logic and reuse code.

2. **Data Definition (CDS View / View Entity)**

- A **Data Definition** defines a **CDS View (Core Data Services)** or a **CDS View Entity**, which serves as the **data model** in RAP. It reads and shapes data from tables.

3. **Projection View**

- A **Projection View** defines which **fields and behavior** from a CDS root view entity are exposed to the outside world (e.g., UI or service). It allows **customizing the final interface.**

4. **Metadata Extension**

- Used to **add field labels, UI hints, Fiori annotations** (like grouping fields into sections or making a field visible/invisible).

5. **Behavior Definition**

- Defines the **business logic and operations** allowed on a CDS entity, such as:
- **Create, Update, Delete (CUD)**
- Draft handling
- Validation and determinations
- Locking and authorization

6. **Service Definition**

- Specifies **which CDS projection views** are part of the **OData service**. It acts as the **connector** between your RAP model and the UI layer.

7. **Service Binding**

- Connects the **Service Definition to a communication protocol**, usually **OData V2 or V4**.

ABAP DDIC INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Note: Please review the last few pages where I have included images of the questions asked during the interview session at MNCs.

1. What is a Data Dictionary in SAP ABAP?

- A Data Dictionary in SAP ABAP is a central repository where all definitions related to data structures, such as tables, views, data elements, domains, etc., are stored and managed.

2. Explain the purpose of Data Dictionary Objects.

- Data Dictionary Objects in ABAP serve as blueprints for organizing and managing data in SAP systems. They ensure consistency, integrity, and reusability of data definitions across different applications.

3. What are the different types of Data Dictionary Objects in ABAP?

- The different types of Data Dictionary Objects include tables, views, data elements, domains, search helps, lock objects, matchcode objects, etc.

4. Can you name some commonly used Data Dictionary Objects?

- Commonly used Data Dictionary Objects include tables, views, data elements, and domains.

5. How do you create a table in the Data Dictionary?

- To create a table in the Data Dictionary, you use the transaction code SE11. For example, let's say we want to create a table to store employee data. We define the structure of the table including fields such as employee ID, name, department, etc., and specify the technical settings like table name and key fields.

6. What is the difference between transparent, pooled, and cluster tables?

- Transparent tables store application data directly, pooled tables store data for multiple tables with similar contents, and cluster tables store data from different application tables with similar structures.

7. How do you define foreign key relationships in ABAP tables?

- In ABAP, you define foreign key relationships by specifying foreign key fields in a table that reference the primary key fields of another table. For example, in an employee table, you can define a foreign key field "department_id" that references the primary key field "department_id" in a department table.

8. Explain the concept of table buffering and its types.

- Table buffering is a technique used to improve performance by storing frequently accessed data in the application server's memory. There are three types of table buffering: single-record buffering, generic buffering, and full buffering.

9. What is a view in the Data Dictionary? How is it different from a table?

- A view in the Data Dictionary is a logical data object that defines a subset of data from one or more tables. Unlike tables, views do not store data physically; they provide a virtual representation of data based on specified selection criteria.

10. How do you create a view in ABAP Data Dictionary?

- To create a view in ABAP Data Dictionary, you use the transaction code SE11. You define the view by specifying the fields from one or more tables and defining the selection criteria.

11. What is a search help and how do you define it?

- A search help is a tool used to assist users in finding values for input fields. It provides a list of possible values based on predefined selection criteria. You can define a search help in ABAP by creating a search help object using the transaction code SE11 or SE80.

12. How do you create a search help exit?

- You create a search help exit by implementing the EXIT_SAPLSEHH_001 function module. This function module allows you to customize the search help behavior by adding additional selection criteria or modifying the result set.

13. Explain the purpose of lock objects in ABAP Data Dictionary.

- Lock objects are used to manage data consistency and prevent conflicts in a multi-user environment. They ensure that only one user can change a particular set of data at a time by locking it in exclusive access.

14. How do you create a lock object?

- To create a lock object, you use the transaction code SE11. You define the lock object by specifying the fields that need to be locked and the lock modes (shared or exclusive).

15. What are matchcode objects and how do you define them in the Data Dictionary?

- Matchcode objects provide a list of possible values for input fields based on predefined search criteria. You can define matchcode objects in the Data Dictionary by creating a matchcode object using the transaction code SE11 or SE80.

16. Explain the concept of field symbols in ABAP.

- Field symbols in ABAP are placeholders or pointers that allow you to dynamically access data in memory. They provide a way to indirectly refer to data objects at runtime, which is useful for processing data structures of unknown or varying lengths.

17. How do you define a structure in the Data Dictionary?

- To define a structure in the Data Dictionary, you use the transaction code SE11. You define the structure by specifying the fields and their data types, like defining a table.

18. What is a data element and how is it used in ABAP?

- A data element is a reusable definition of a field's semantics and formatting characteristics. It defines the technical attributes of a field, such as its data type, length, and possible values. Data elements are used to ensure consistency and reusability of field definitions across different tables and programs.

19. How do you define a domain in ABAP Data Dictionary?

- To define a domain in ABAP Data Dictionary, you use the transaction code SE11. A domain is a central repository for defining technical attributes such as data type, length, and possible values that can be used by multiple data elements.

20. Can you explain the purpose of authorization objects in SAP and how they are created in the Data Dictionary?

- Authorization objects are used to control access to sensitive data and functionalities in SAP systems. They define the authorization checks that must be passed for a user to perform specific actions. Authorization objects are created in the Data Dictionary by defining authorization fields and combining them into authorization objects using the transaction code SU21.

Notes

ABAP DATA DICTIONARY

* Objects available in SE11

1) Table
2) View
3) Data type
4) Domain
5) Search help
6) Lock Object

Data type :-

1.> Data Element
2.> Structure
3.> Table type

Q.> What is Data Element & Domain? and Difference between them?

* Data Element :- It define the technical attributes, such as length, type & Decimal places.

* Domain :- It define business characte-stics of a field, like the value range & possible values.

Q.) Difference b/w structure & table type

=> A structure is a way to group fields together.

while a table type is a data type used to define the structure of an internal table.

***

Table

Q.) what is Data class & Delivery class?

Data class :- Data class of a table is a classification that defines how the data is physically stored in the database.

Data class in SAP

1.) APPL0 → Master Data
2.) APPL1 → Transactional Data
3.) APPL2 → Organizational Data
4.) APPL3 → Temporary Data

Delivery class :- It helps in managing the transport & modification of data dictionary object.

1.) A → Application Data 2.) C → Customizing
3.) L → Temporary Data 4.) G → SAP table w/o Delivery class

*** Table maintence generator

↳ To maintain the Data in table

* When we create, by Default system will create a function group (TMG)

Events in TMG :-

(i) 01 → Before Save
(ii) 02 → After Save
(iii) 03 → Before Delete
(iv) 04 → After Delete
(v) 05 → Creating a new entry

Q.) What is the meaning of 'one step' and 'two step' in TMG?

*) One step → Single/overview screen to maintain the table.

* Two step → A pop-up screen will be provided to user to maintain the table.

Q.) How to change the description of a Field using Table Maintenance Generator?

⇒ Open TMG in change mode and double click on the overview screen.

Go to → Attribute → change → Lines/Column (increase the width)

↓

Go to → Layout → Double click on field

↳ Change the name

*** Remove the i/p field checkbox to change the field as Display mode

Q.) If we add new field in table, field will be reflected in TMG? if yes then How?

⇒ yes we can, by opening the TMG in change mode or using function group.

⇒ Go to TMG ⇒ Double click on overview ⇒ Layout ⇒ Dict Icon ⇒ Table name ⇒ Get from Program/Dict ⇒ Choose field ⇒ OK

*** Table maintence generator

↳ To maintain the Data in table

* When we create, by Default system will create a function group (TMG)

Events in TMG :-

(i) 01 → Before Save
(ii) 02 → After Save
(iii) 03 → Before Delete
(iv) 04 → After Delete
(v) 05 → Creating a new entry

Q.) What is the meaning of 'one step' and 'two step' in TMG?

*) One step → Single/overview screen to maintain the table.

* Two step → A pop-up screen will be provided to user to maintain the table.

Search Help

- Elementary search help
  - Search help created on single field
- Collective search help
  - combination of Elementary search help

* use 'MATCHCODE OBJECT' in Parameter selection.

Q.) In a search help there are 'n' no. of values how we can restrict or only show limited values?

⇒ we can use search help exit.

*** 'FAIF_SHLP_EXIT_EXAMPLE'

Copy the fm and create a custom one write the logic a/c to requirement under

```
* IF CALLCONTROL-STEP = 'DISP'.
    ⇒ logic to be implemented.
* ENDIF.
```

LOCK OBJECT

* It must be start with 'E'.

* We generally use two methods of 'E-TABLE' lock objects

(i) ENQUEUE - Lock Objects
(ii) DEQUEUE - Lock Objects

Basic SAP ABAP Technical Interview Questions and Answers

1. What is SAP ABAP?

SAP ABAP (Advanced Business Application Programming) is a high-level programming language created by SAP for developing applications on the SAP platform. It is used to create reports, interfaces, forms, enhancements, and data conversions in SAP systems.

2. What are the types of ABAP programs?

- Executable Programs: Reports, Module Pool Programs
- Non-executable Programs: Function Modules, Classes, Interfaces, Type Groups, Subroutines

3. What is the difference between a Transparent Table and a Cluster Table?

- Transparent Table: Directly maps to a table in the database with the same structure.
- Cluster Table: Stores data from multiple logical tables in one physical table for better storage efficiency.

4. What are Internal Tables?

Internal Tables are temporary memory tables used in ABAP programs to store and process data fetched from the database or other sources during runtime.

5. What is a Work Area in ABAP?

A Work Area is a single row buffer used to process individual records of an internal table.

6. What is the difference between Primary Key and Foreign Key?

- Primary Key: Uniquely identifies each record in a table.
- Foreign Key: Establishes a relationship between two tables by linking one table's field to the primary key of another.

Basic SAP ABAP Technical Interview Questions and Answers

7. What is a Select Statement?

A SELECT statement is used to fetch data from a database table in ABAP.

Example:

SELECT * FROM mara INTO TABLE it_mara.

8. What is the difference between SY-TABIX and SY-INDEX?

- SY-TABIX: Current line index of an internal table in a loop.

- SY-INDEX: Current iteration index in a DO or WHILE loop.

9. What is a Module Pool Program?

It's a type of ABAP program that creates custom screens and transactions. Also called dialog programming.

10. What are the different types of data classes in ABAP Data Dictionary?

- APPL0 (Master Data)

- APPL1 (Transaction Data)

- APPL2 (Organizational Data)

11. What is a BADI?

BADI (Business Add-In) is an object-oriented enhancement technique used to add custom functionality without modifying SAP standard code.

12. What is ALV (ABAP List Viewer)?

ALV is a set of tools used to create structured, interactive, and user-friendly reports in SAP.

Basic SAP ABAP Technical Interview Questions and Answers

13. What are Smart Forms?

Smart Forms are SAP tools used to create and maintain forms for printing such as invoices, purchase orders, etc., without much programming effort.

14. What is the difference between Include and Subroutine?

- Include: Reusable code inserted into multiple programs.
- Subroutine: Reusable code block called using PERFORM, local to the program or made global via includes.

15. How do you debug an ABAP program?

- Set breakpoints in the ABAP editor.
- Use /h in the command field to activate debugging.
- Analyze variable values and flow during execution.