

HANA Certificated Development Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What components are part of The Enterprise Procurement Model Demo Scenario?**
 - A. Stock**
 - B. Sales**
 - C. Marketing**
 - D. Product**
- 2. Which tools can provide input data for the SQL performance tuning work list (Transaction SWLT)?**
 - A. ABAP test cockpit (transaction ATC)**
 - B. Code inspector (transaction SCI)**
 - C. SQL Trace (transaction ST05)**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. What are key principles of using HANA Transport Containers?**
 - A. Create a transport container of delivery unit**
 - B. Import of transport request**
 - C. Release of transport request**
 - D. Automatic updates for export methods**
- 4. Which option provides access to the views and database procedures consumable in the ABAP environment?**
 - A. Modeler Perspective**
 - B. Open Content outlook**
 - C. Catalogue outlook**
 - D. System Perspective**
- 5. What actions should be taken to adhere to the code-to-data programming approach?**
 - A. Aggregate data on the ABAP layer**
 - B. Perform calculations on the ABAP application server**
 - C. Use native SQL functions directly on HANA**
 - D. Transfer all data from the database to the ABAP layer**

6. To replace an Open SQL join of two client-dependent tables with a native SQL SELECT statement, you can do which of the following?

- A. Include the client field in the field list**
- B. Include the client field in the WHERE condition**
- C. Include the client field in the join condition**
- D. Use a subquery instead**

7. How do you launch the debugger when debugging an ABAP program using ABAP development tools (ADT)?

- A. Set a breakpoint in the ABAP program and execute the program**
- B. Choose the Debug option from the menu**
- C. Create a debug configuration for the ABAP application**
- D. Run the program without any preparation**

8. What characteristic is true for loading data from flat files into SAP HANA?

- A. Appended data replaces existing records**
- B. Columns automatically match to existing data types**
- C. File types supported include .csv and .xlsx**
- D. Data mapping is always one-to-one**

9. What is one of the main advantages of using Column-based database technology in SAP HANA?

- A. Faster data retrieval**
- B. More complex SQL operations**
- C. Increased data writing speed**
- D. Better support for multi-dimensional data**

10. Which task can you perform with SQL monitor (transaction SQLM)?

- A. Search for problematic SELECT* statements**
- B. Combine static and dynamic performance analysis results**
- C. Display the execution plan of an SQL statement**
- D. Capture the SQL profile of an application**

Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What components are part of The Enterprise Procurement Model Demo Scenario?

- A. Stock**
- B. Sales**
- C. Marketing**
- D. Product**

In the context of the Enterprise Procurement Model Demo Scenario, stock is a critical component because it directly relates to the management and oversight of inventory levels. Effective procurement strategies involve ensuring that stock levels are appropriate to meet demand while minimizing excess inventory. The focus on stock underscores the importance of integrating supply chain management with procurement processes. While other elements such as sales, marketing, and product may play roles in the overall business framework, they do not directly relate to the specific functions and objectives of the procurement model being demonstrated. The procurement process is primarily concerned with sourcing, purchasing, and managing stock efficiently to optimize operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

2. Which tools can provide input data for the SQL performance tuning work list (Transaction SWLT)?

- A. ABAP test cockpit (transaction ATC)**
- B. Code inspector (transaction SCI)**
- C. SQL Trace (transaction ST05)**
- D. All of the above**

The SQL performance tuning work list in transaction SWLT is designed to help developers optimize their SQL statements in SAP HANA. This tool consolidates various analyses and improvements that can be made to enhance the performance of SQL queries. Each of the mentioned tools plays a significant role in identifying potential performance issues and providing useful data for SQL tuning: 1. **ABAP test cockpit (transaction ATC)**: This tool is used to perform static code checks in ABAP programs. It helps identify potential performance issues in ABAP code that may impact database operations, thus providing valuable insights into how the SQL generated from ABAP can be optimized. 2. **Code inspector (transaction SCI)**: Similar to the ATC, the Code Inspector assesses the quality of ABAP code, including performance checks. By analyzing the ABAP source code for best practices and optimization opportunities, it can highlight specific areas that may generate inefficient SQL statements. 3. **SQL Trace (transaction ST05)**: This trace tool is specifically designed to monitor and analyze the performance of SQL statements. By tracking database requests and execution times, it delivers detailed performance metrics, making it an essential input for the SWLT when identifying slow-running queries or those consuming excessive resources. Since all three tools provide critical

3. What are key principles of using HANA Transport Containers?

- A. Create a transport container of delivery unit**
- B. Import of transport request**
- C. Release of transport request**
- D. Automatic updates for export methods**

The key principle of using HANA Transport Containers revolves around the management and organization of transport requests for efficient data handling and deployment in SAP HANA environments. The import of transport requests is central to this process because it involves bringing the changes contained within the transport request into the target system. This step ensures that all the objects and changes made in the development system are accurately reflected in the production environment, thus maintaining consistency and integrity across systems. Transport requests are bundles of changes that need to be moved between different system landscapes, and importing them is how those changes are implemented in a new environment. This process often includes data models, analytical views, and security settings that need to be correctly aligned with the overall architecture of the HANA database. The creation of a transport container of delivery unit pertains to the organization of transport requests, but the core action that signifies the use of transport containers in practice is the import of those requests into the target system. While releasing transport requests and updates for export methods are important processes, they do not directly embody the primary principle of utilizing transport containers as it relates to their operational purpose within the HANA environment.

4. Which option provides access to the views and database procedures consumable in the ABAP environment?

- A. Modeler Perspective**
- B. Open Content outlook**
- C. Catalogue outlook**
- D. System Perspective**

The Modeler Perspective is specifically designed to create, manage, and access various data models, including views and database procedures, that can be consumed in the ABAP environment. This perspective allows developers to work with graphical representations of their data structures and to build the logical and physical models that are essential for data consumption in applications. In the context of ABAP, the Modeler Perspective directly connects these models to the ABAP runtime, enabling seamless integration and accessibility for ABAP programs to invoke these views and database procedures. This integration is crucial for effective data manipulation and retrieval within ABAP applications. The other perspectives mentioned, while useful in their own contexts, do not focus specifically on the creation and management of data models intended for ABAP consumption. This makes the Modeler Perspective the most suitable option for accessing views and database procedures in the ABAP environment.

5. What actions should be taken to adhere to the code-to-data programming approach?

- A. Aggregate data on the ABAP layer**
- B. Perform calculations on the ABAP application server**
- C. Use native SQL functions directly on HANA**
- D. Transfer all data from the database to the ABAP layer**

The code-to-data programming approach emphasizes processing data as close to the source as possible, which often means performing operations directly within the database itself, rather than transferring data to an application server for processing. This method takes advantage of the database's capabilities, such as in-memory processing and optimized query execution, which can lead to improved performance and reduced data transfer times. Using native SQL functions directly on HANA aligns perfectly with this approach. By leveraging native SQL, developers can execute complex logic and calculations efficiently within the database, minimizing the need for moving large volumes of data back and forth between the database and the application layer. This enhances performance and reduces resource consumption on application servers. In contrast, aggregating data on the ABAP layer or performing calculations on the ABAP application server results in data being transferred from HANA to the application. This defeats the purpose of the code-to-data approach, leading to potential performance degradation. Additionally, transferring all data from the database to the ABAP layer would be highly inefficient, especially with large datasets, as it increases latency and can burden the application server unnecessarily.

6. To replace an Open SQL join of two client-dependent tables with a native SQL SELECT statement, you can do which of the following?

- A. Include the client field in the field list**
- B. Include the client field in the WHERE condition**
- C. Include the client field in the join condition**
- D. Use a subquery instead**

Including the client field in the WHERE condition is a correct approach when replacing an Open SQL join with a native SQL SELECT statement. This is because client-dependent tables in SAP systems distinguish data based on the client field. By specifying the client field in the WHERE clause, you effectively filter the results to consider only the relevant data for a specific client, ensuring that the right subset of data is returned in the result set. In native SQL, the client field (typically named `MANDT`) must be managed carefully to maintain the integrity of client-specific data. Including it in the WHERE condition allows you to directly control the data retrieval based on client context, which is essential when dealing with client-dependent structures. While specifying the client field in the field list or join condition might seem appropriate, it does not provide the same explicit client filtering that the WHERE clause does. Using a subquery could also work but doesn't directly serve the purpose of replacing an Open SQL join effectively as the focus here is on maintaining the same dataset structure and logic in a native context.

7. How do you launch the debugger when debugging an ABAP program using ABAP development tools (ADT)?

- A. Set a breakpoint in the ABAP program and execute the program**
- B. Choose the Debug option from the menu**
- C. Create a debug configuration for the ABAP application**
- D. Run the program without any preparation**

To launch the debugger when debugging an ABAP program using ABAP Development Tools (ADT), setting a breakpoint in the ABAP program and then executing the program is indeed the correct approach. When you set a breakpoint, it acts as a marker in your code that tells the debugger to pause execution at that specific point. This allows you to examine the program's state, inspect variables, and step through the code to diagnose issues or understand the flow of the application. When you execute the program after placing a breakpoint, the system will automatically trigger the debugger when that breakpoint is reached, providing you with a powerful tool for analyzing and correcting your code. The other options do not accurately describe the proper way to initiate the debugger in ADT. While choosing a Debug option may seem intuitive, this option is not the standard method within ADT for debugger activation with an ABAP program. Similarly, creating a debug configuration, while useful for setting up execution contexts, does not directly launch the debugger. Finally, running the program without any preparation would not trigger the debugger, as there would be no breakpoints set to halt execution. Thus, the method of setting a breakpoint before executing the program is the most effective way to engage the debugging process in ABAP development.

8. What characteristic is true for loading data from flat files into SAP HANA?

- A. Appended data replaces existing records**
- B. Columns automatically match to existing data types**
- C. File types supported include .csv and .xlsx**
- D. Data mapping is always one-to-one**

Loading data from flat files into SAP HANA involves working with various file formats, and one of the key characteristics is the support for popular file types, which include .csv (comma-separated values) and .xlsx (Excel spreadsheet format). These formats are commonly used for data exchange and are compatible with SAP HANA's data import functionalities. When importing data, the choice of file type affects how data is read and interpreted by the system, making it crucial for users to understand which formats are supported to ensure a smooth loading process. In contrast, other options may lead to misconceptions about the behavior of data loading, such as the assumptions about records being replaced, automatic data type matching, or fixed data mapping rules, which are not universally applicable. Recognizing that .csv and .xlsx are openly supported formats highlights SAP HANA's flexibility and usability in integrating external data sources.

9. What is one of the main advantages of using Column-based database technology in SAP HANA?

- A. Faster data retrieval**
- B. More complex SQL operations**
- C. Increased data writing speed**
- D. Better support for multi-dimensional data**

One of the main advantages of using column-based database technology in SAP HANA is faster data retrieval. In a columnar database architecture, data is stored in columns rather than rows. This format is particularly beneficial for analytical queries that often involve aggregating or filtering large volumes of data. When data is organized by columns, the database can read just the necessary columns needed for a query, rather than scanning entire rows. This optimizes I/O operations and reduces the amount of data that needs to be read from disk, leading to significantly improved performance for analytical queries. This design is especially effective for scenarios where only a subset of attributes is needed, allowing for rapid access to the relevant data. On the other hand, the other options do not capture the primary strength of column-based technology in SAP HANA. While it can support complex SQL operations, the main advantage highlighted is focused on retrieval speed due to its efficient design for analytical processing. Similarly, while there may be improvements in data writing speeds depending on context, it is not as universally recognized a benefit as the faster retrieval capabilities. Lastly, while better support for multi-dimensional data can be a factor in some scenarios, it is not inherently a primary advantage of the columnar storage itself. Thus, the choice reflecting

10. Which task can you perform with SQL monitor (transaction SQLM)?

- A. Search for problematic SELECT* statements**
- B. Combine static and dynamic performance analysis results**
- C. Display the execution plan of an SQL statement**
- D. Capture the SQL profile of an application**

The SQL monitor (transaction SQLM) is primarily designed to capture detailed information about SQL statement execution and performance, including the SQL profile of an application. This includes monitoring various aspects such as execution time, server resources usage, and how SQL queries are processed in the database. Capturing an SQL profile provides insights that can help identify performance issues and optimize SQL code by analyzing execution patterns and resource usage. While other options mention functions relevant to SQL execution, such as searching for problematic SELECT statements, combining performance analysis results, and displaying execution plans, these tasks are not the core functions of SQLM. Instead, SQLM focuses on profiling SQL statements and providing data that can be used to enhance performance indirectly through its analysis. This distinction emphasizes the correct choice regarding the capabilities of SQL monitor in relation to application SQL profiling.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://certificateddevhana.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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