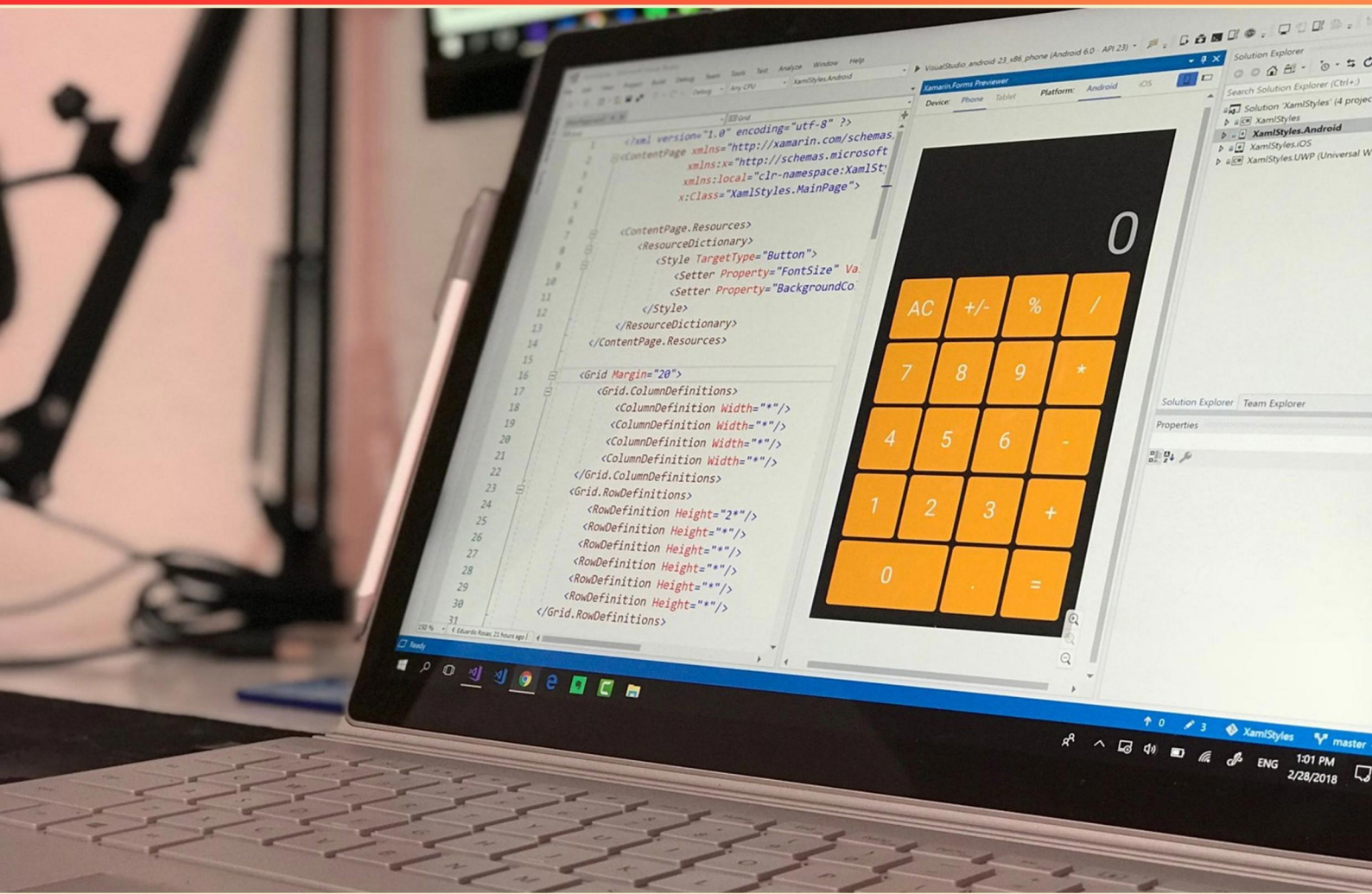


HANA CERTIFICATED DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 must be listed after the USING clause in an ABAP Managed database procedure?**
 - A. ABAP Dictionary tables used in the procedure body
 - B. Customer data tables used in the procedure body
 - C. ABAP internal tables used in the procedure body
 - D. SAP GUI interfaces used in the procedure body
- 2. Which objects can be used in the ABAP layer to implement a top-down approach to bring code to data?**
 - A. Stored procedures
 - B. Calculation views
 - C. Core data services views
 - D. ABAP managed database procedures
- 3. What steps do you have to perform when defining a view using core data services (CDS)?**
 - A. Create a proxy object for the defined view.
 - B. Specify the name of the SQL view in ABAP Dictionary.
 - C. Create a data definition in your ABAP package.
 - D. Use the DDL statement DEFINE VIEW and SQL like Syntax.
- 4. What is a key characteristic of the Application server in ABAP Database Integration?**
 - A. It allows the use of external databases
 - B. It is always linked to the client database
 - C. It is responsible for managing data in the database
 - D. It handles the SQL connection settings
- 5. What are the two types of editors available in ADT?**
 - A. Eclipse (native)
 - B. Core Data Services (native)
 - C. Web-based editor
 - D. ABAP (native)

- 6. What is the primary advantage of using compression in SAP HANA?**
- A. Improved data integrity
 - B. Reduced memory usage
 - C. Faster network speeds
 - D. Easier data migration
- 7. Which function can you use to support currency conversions in a CDS view?**
- A. CURRENCY_CONVERT()
 - B. CurrencyConversion()
 - C. CONVERT_CURRENCY()
 - D. USE_CURRENCY()
- 8. Which of the following is a core function of SAP HANA's data provisioning?**
- A. Data integration
 - B. Data visualization
 - C. Data storage
 - D. Data archiving
- 9. When defining an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP), which actions must be taken?**
- A. Specify the database system and the language
 - B. Mark the AMDP method as a READ-ONLY database procedure
 - C. Define all method parameters to be passed by value
 - D. List all ABAP Dictionary tables used in the procedure body in the USING clause
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must be listed after the USING clause in an ABAP Managed database procedure?

- A. ABAP Dictionary tables used in the procedure body**
- B. Customer data tables used in the procedure body
- C. ABAP internal tables used in the procedure body
- D. SAP GUI interfaces used in the procedure body

The correct choice is to list ABAP Dictionary tables used in the procedure body after the USING clause in an ABAP Managed database procedure. This is essential because the USING clause explicitly defines which database tables the procedure has access to, thereby enhancing data security and integrity by limiting the scope of the procedure to only the necessary tables. The USING clause acts as a mechanism for dependency management within the database procedure, ensuring that the procedure can only work with the defined tables which are structured and available in the ABAP Dictionary. This is crucial when creating procedures that interact with database objects since it allows for clearer documentation of the resources that the procedure will utilize and ensures that any changes in table definitions can be managed effectively. In contrast, customer data tables, ABAP internal tables, and SAP GUI interfaces are not directly listed in the USING clause because they do not represent the structured database objects that are strictly managed in the database context as ABAP Dictionary tables do. Customer data can be found within ABAP Dictionary tables, but they're not specified separately in the USING clause. ABAP internal tables are runtime structures that reside in memory, while SAP GUI interfaces are related to the frontend interactions rather than database procedures, making them irrelevant to the USING clause.

2. Which objects can be used in the ABAP layer to implement a top-down approach to bring code to data?

- A. Stored procedures
- B. Calculation views
- C. Core data services views**
- D. ABAP managed database procedures

The core data services (CDS) views are key components for implementing a top-down approach to bring code to data within the ABAP layer. This approach allows developers to define data models that are directly tied to the underlying database, promoting better database performance and reducing data transfer overhead. CDS views enable developers to create semantically rich data models by leveraging annotations and providing a more expressive way of defining complex queries. Because CDS views are defined on the database level, they enable the execution of logic closer to the data, thus optimizing performance and scalability. Using a top-down approach means that developers can define their data access in a way that abstracts the underlying table structures and focuses instead on the business logic. This leads to cleaner code and a more maintainable architecture. Stored procedures, calculation views, and ABAP managed database procedures also relate to handling data, but they serve different purposes. Stored procedures primarily encapsulate behavior within the database, while calculation views focus on analytical processing and may not directly integrate with ABAP's data access methodology in a top-down manner. ABAP managed database procedures allow ABAP code to be executed on the database side but are not specifically for defining abstracted views like CDS. Hence, while these options have their own relevance, CDS

3. What steps do you have to perform when defining a view using core data services (CDS)?

- A. Create a proxy object for the defined view.
- B. Specify the name of the SQL view in ABAP Dictionary.**
- C. Create a data definition in your ABAP package.
- D. Use the DDL statement DEFINE VIEW and SQL like Syntax.

In the context of defining a view using Core Data Services (CDS), specifying the name of the SQL view in the ABAP Dictionary is indeed a crucial step. This process involves creating a well-structured definition that can seamlessly integrate with the underlying database, and it allows the system to recognize and store the CDS view. By defining the SQL view name within the ABAP Dictionary, you establish a formal reference that further enables effective data management and retrieval. Moreover, defining the view in the ABAP Dictionary also provides the necessary metadata, which is essential for the integration of various development tools and applications that will utilize the CDS view. Through this process, you ensure that the system can recognize your CDS view and that it can be utilized correctly throughout your ABAP applications. The other options, while related to the overall process of working with CDS views, do not encompass a necessary step in the primary definition of a view. For example, creating a proxy object or using the DDL statement may be parts of the broader development cycle, but they do not directly address the foundational setup required in the ABAP Dictionary itself. Similarly, while creating a data definition in your ABAP package is a relevant activity, it steps outside of the specific action of defining the view

4. What is a key characteristic of the Application server in ABAP Database Integration?

- A. It allows the use of external databases**
- B. It is always linked to the client database
- C. It is responsible for managing data in the database
- D. It handles the SQL connection settings

The correct answer highlights a key characteristic of the Application server in ABAP Database Integration, which is its capability to interact with external databases. This feature is important because it allows developers to leverage data stored outside of the main SAP HANA database, enabling a broader range of data management and analysis opportunities. By utilizing external databases, applications can perform complex operations, access various data sources, and integrate functionality that combines SAP data with external data. The Application server plays a central role in establishing connections to these external databases, managing data retrieval, and ensuring that the necessary transformations and logic are applied to integrate that data with the application's workflows. This enhances flexibility in data management, as it allows organizations to utilize existing data without needing to migrate everything into the SAP environment. In contrast, the other options do not represent the primary purpose or characteristic of the Application server. While it is indeed linked to the client database, stating that it is "always linked" does not capture the broader capability of connecting to various databases. The management of data and handling of SQL connection settings are important tasks, but they are not as defining of the Application server's role in enabling external database integration.

5. What are the two types of editors available in ADT?

- A. Eclipse (native)
- B. Core Data Services (native)
- C. Web-based editor
- D. ABAP (native)

The correct response identifies one of the types of editors available in the ABAP Development Tools (ADT). Eclipse is indeed the native development environment that ADT is built upon, and it provides a powerful and versatile interface for developing ABAP applications. Eclipse allows developers to utilize various features such as code completion, syntax highlighting, and integrated debugging tools, which enhance the development process for ABAP programmers. This environment is specifically designed to support ABAP development and is widely used when working with SAP systems. In terms of the other options, while there are native capabilities within ADT for Core Data Services and ABAP development, the choices of Web-based editor and another native option may not capture the main core editors provided by ADT. Understanding the structure and capabilities within Eclipse is essential for effective ABAP development, as it fosters a comprehensive environment for managing code and developing applications efficiently.

6. What is the primary advantage of using compression in SAP HANA?

- A. Improved data integrity
- B. Reduced memory usage
- C. Faster network speeds
- D. Easier data migration

The primary advantage of using compression in SAP HANA is reduced memory usage. Compression techniques are pivotal for efficiently storing large volumes of data, which allows SAP HANA to maintain high performance while minimizing the amount of memory required to hold data in-memory. By reducing the overall memory footprint through various compression algorithms, such as dictionary encoding, run-length encoding, and other methods, SAP HANA can store more data in RAM. This is critical for performance since SAP HANA is designed to process data in-memory, and having more data compressed and readily accessible allows for faster query responses and better utilization of memory resources. This capacity for reduced memory usage not only enhances the performance of data retrieval and processing but also contributes to cost savings in resource allocation, making the system more efficient in handling large datasets typical in enterprise environments. While other options might suggest benefits related to data integrity, network speeds, or migration, they do not directly relate to the core advantage provided by compression mechanisms in SAP HANA, which is fundamentally about optimizing memory utilization.

7. Which function can you use to support currency conversions in a CDS view?

- A. CURRENCY_CONVERT()**
- B. CurrencyConversion()
- C. CONVERT_CURRENCY()
- D. USE_CURRENCY()

The function designed specifically for handling currency conversions in a CDS (Core Data Services) view is CURRENCY_CONVERT(). This function is part of the foundational elements that allow developers to perform currency transformation directly within their models. When utilizing CURRENCY_CONVERT(), the function effectively translates monetary values from one currency to another. It automates the process by considering current exchange rates maintained within the system, thus ensuring that the conversions reflect accurate and up-to-date financial information. This capability is essential for applications that require real-time financial analysis or reporting, as it allows insights to be rendered in a consistent currency format. The other options do not correspond to established functions within the SAP ecosystem specifically for currency conversions in CDS views. While they may hint at being involved with currency handling, they are not the correct functions provided for such direct utility in the context of CDS. CURRENCY_CONVERT() is the recognized and standard approach for facilitating currency adjustments in these database expressions.

8. Which of the following is a core function of SAP HANA's data provisioning?

- A. Data integration**
- B. Data visualization
- C. Data storage
- D. Data archiving

Data integration is a core function of SAP HANA's data provisioning because it involves the process of collecting, transforming, and loading data from various sources into the HANA database. This function enables organizations to consolidate data from disparate systems, ensuring that users have access to real-time and relevant information for analytics and reporting. Effective data integration facilitates better data governance and enhances decision-making processes by allowing seamless data flow across different platforms. Data visualization, on the other hand, focuses on representing data graphically to help users gain insights. While it is crucial for data analysis, it does not pertain directly to the provisioning process, which is concerned with getting data into the HANA system. Data storage refers to how data is held within the HANA database. While this is an essential aspect of database systems, it complements rather than constitutes data provisioning. Data archiving is related to managing data lifecycle and involves moving data that is no longer actively used to a separate storage to optimize performance. While important for data management, it is separate from the initial data provisioning process that brings data into the system.

9. When defining an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP), which actions must be taken?

- A. Specify the database system and the language**
- B. Mark the AMDP method as a READ-ONLY database procedure
- C. Define all method parameters to be passed by value
- D. List all ABAP Dictionary tables used in the procedure body in the USING clause

When defining an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP), it is essential to specify the database system and the programming language used for the implementation. This is crucial because AMDP allows developers to write database-specific logic using SQLScript or similar languages that are specific to the database used, such as SAP HANA. Specifying the database system ensures that the database procedures are optimized for the particular database technology being utilized. It also informs the system about which SQL dialect to expect, which is key to the correct execution of the procedure. While marking the AMDP method as READ-ONLY is relevant for certain use cases, it is not a mandatory action for all procedures. Similarly, defining all parameters to be passed by value is not inherently required, as parameters can also be passed by reference based on specific needs. Listing ABAP Dictionary tables in the USING clause is necessary for accessing those tables within the procedure body, but this is a separate step that can vary depending on whether or not those tables are needed. The requirement to specify the database system and language is foundational for ensuring that AMDPs function correctly and leverage the capabilities of the database they are designed for.

10. 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

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:

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

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