

SAP Advanced Business Application Programming Developer (ABAPD) 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. Which are correct ways to add a comment in a data definition?
 - A. /*...*/
 - B. /.../
 - C. //
 - D. /*.../*

2. Which of the following are building blocks of the SAP Fiori design approach?
 - A. SAP HANA Cloud
 - B. Python
 - C. SAP Fiori elements
 - D. SAP Business Application Studio

3. When using the SPLIT statement, what is the primary requirement for the input string?
 - A. It must be a numeric value
 - B. It must be a character string
 - C. It must be a function module
 - D. It must be localized text

4. You want to join two database tables, T_CARRIER and T_CONNECTIONS. Which statement would achieve a left outer join?
 - A. SELECT FROM t_carrier LEFT INNER JOIN t_connections ON ...
 - B. SELECT FROM t_connections INNER JOIN t_carrier ON ...
 - C. SELECT FROM t_carrier LEFT OUTER JOIN t_connections ON ...
 - D. SELECT FROM t_carrier RIGHT OUTER JOIN t_connections ON ...

5. In which object do you assign values to authorization fields?
 - A. Business Catalog
 - B. Business Role
 - C. IAM App
 - D. Authorization object

- 6. Which of the following are not included in the stack layers of classical extensibility?**
- A. Data**
 - B. Visual**
 - C. Executive**
 - D. Middle**
- 7. Which program statement is used to declare a constant in ABAP?**
- A. DATA**
 - B. CONSTANTS**
 - C. VARIABLES**
 - D. INTERNAL**
- 8. Which predefined ABAP types are complete? Select two correct answers.**
- A. P**
 - B. C**
 - C. D**
 - D. I**
- 9. In ABAP, if an attribute is defined as DATA the_attribute TYPE /DMO/AGENCY, what type of data object is the_attribute?**
- A. Internal table**
 - B. Elementary field**
 - C. Structure**
 - D. Database view**
- 10. When reading a field from an associated table in a SELECT statement, what expression is used?**
- A. A logical expression**
 - B. A path expression**
 - C. A regular expression**
 - D. A data expression**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which are correct ways to add a comment in a data definition?

- A. /*...*/**
- B. /.../**
- C. //**
- D. /*.../***

In ABAP, comments can be added to a data definition to improve code readability and maintainability. The correct syntax for comments is significant because it helps developers understand the purpose and context of the code without affecting its execution. The syntax `/*...*/` denotes a block comment, which can encompass multiple lines or a portion of a line. It begins with `/*` and ends with `*/`, allowing any text within these markers to be ignored during code execution. This is particularly useful for explaining complex code sections or providing detailed descriptions. The other options reflect incorrect or incomplete comment syntaxes: `/.../` does not conform to the recognized commenting styles in ABAP. The `//` syntax is also not valid for comments in ABAP, and `/*.../*` is improperly nested, which makes it syntactically incorrect. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for writing clean, effective ABAP code.

2. Which of the following are building blocks of the SAP Fiori design approach?

- A. SAP HANA Cloud**
- B. Python**
- C. SAP Fiori elements**
- D. SAP Business Application Studio**

The SAP Fiori design approach is centered around user experience and provides a set of principles and guidelines for creating intuitive, user-friendly applications. One of the core components of this design philosophy is SAP Fiori elements. SAP Fiori elements are templates designed to streamline the development of Fiori applications according to a consistent layout and design. They enable developers to create applications with a standard look and feel, ensuring that users have a unified experience across different applications. This promotes efficiency, as developers can leverage predefined templates and patterns instead of building applications from scratch, which both speeds up the development process and ensures adherence to Fiori design principles. Other options provided, such as SAP HANA Cloud and SAP Business Application Studio, play important roles in the broader SAP ecosystem but are not specific building blocks of the Fiori design approach itself. SAP HANA Cloud is primarily a data platform that enhances performance and analytics but does not directly relate to Fiori's design principles. Python, although a versatile programming language, is not typically associated with the SAP Fiori framework, which primarily utilizes technologies such as JavaScript and XML for application development.

3. When using the SPLIT statement, what is the primary requirement for the input string?

- A. It must be a numeric value
- B. It must be a character string**
- C. It must be a function module
- D. It must be localized text

The primary requirement for the input string when using the SPLIT statement is that it must be a character string. The SPLIT statement is designed to divide a character string into substrings based on a specified delimiter. This operation inherently requires the input to be a character string; if the data were in a different format, such as numeric or a function module, it would not be appropriate for the SPLIT statement. In practice, the SPLIT statement allows you to separate a string into meaningful parts, making it ideal for processing text-based data—like parsing a sentence or extracting values from a formatted input. The output of this operation would typically be stored in a table or individual variables for further manipulation in the ABAP program. Other options like numeric values, function modules, or localized text do not meet the requirements of the SPLIT statement. While localized text can be a character string, it's the form and format of the entire input that is essential in determining the proper use of SPLIT. Thus, recognizing that the input must solely be a character string is crucial for correctly implementing and utilizing this statement in ABAP.

4. You want to join two database tables, T_CARRIER and T_CONNECTIONS. Which statement would achieve a left outer join?

- A. SELECT FROM t_carrier LEFT INNER JOIN t_connections ON ...
- B. SELECT FROM t_connections INNER JOIN t_carrier ON ...
- C. SELECT FROM t_carrier LEFT OUTER JOIN t_connections ON ...**
- D. SELECT FROM t_carrier RIGHT OUTER JOIN t_connections ON ...

The statement that achieves a left outer join is the one which specifically uses the "LEFT OUTER JOIN" syntax, thus correctly indicating that all records from the left table (in this case, T_CARRIER) will be returned regardless of whether there is a corresponding match in the right table (T_CONNECTIONS). This is foundational in SQL for maintaining the integrity of the dataset from the left table while allowing for the inclusion of matching rows from the right table. In the context of left outer joins, if there are no matches in T_CONNECTIONS for a row in T_CARRIER, the result will still include the T_CARRIER data, but with NULLs filling the columns from T_CONNECTIONS. This type of join is particularly useful when it is important to see all entries from the primary table (T_CARRIER) while considering related data from the secondary table. Other statements either do not specify an outer join or utilize different types of joins which would not fulfill the requirement of including all rows from the left table in the results, thereby compromising the goal of a left outer join.

5. In which object do you assign values to authorization fields?

- A. Business Catalog**
- B. Business Role**
- C. IAM App**
- D. Authorization object**

The correct choice is based on the specific function of each object in the context of authorization management in SAP systems. In this case, assigning values to authorization fields typically occurs within the context of an Identity Access Management (IAM) application. IAM applications are designed to manage user access and ensure that users only have the appropriate level of access to various resources within the system. This includes defining authorization objects, which are the keys for controlling access to transactions, reports, and data. In this context, the IAM application serves as the environment where authorization fields are configured and maintained, allowing administrators to set up and manage user permissions effectively. While business catalogs and business roles play significant roles in user access management, they do not directly involve assigning values to authorization fields. Business catalogs organize applications to facilitate user information and access, whereas business roles define sets of permissions relevant to job functions but do not typically provide the mechanism for directly assigning or configuring authorization values. The authorization object itself defines the criteria for access control but doesn't serve as the configurable environment where assignments take place. Understanding that IAM applications play this pivotal role clarifies why they are the correct answer regarding the assignment of values to authorization fields.

6. Which of the following are not included in the stack layers of classical extensibility?

- A. Data**
- B. Visual**
- C. Executive**
- D. Middle**

In the context of classical extensibility in software design, the stack layers typically consist of various components that facilitate the modular expansion and integration of functionalities within applications. The correct choice, which indicates that "Executive" is not included as a stack layer, is valid based on the conventional structure of these layers. The stack layers generally encompass aspects such as Data, which deals with the storage and management of information; Visual, which pertains to the user interface and presentation layer; and Middle, which serves as the intermediary layer connecting the data and the visual components, often involving business logic and application services. The term "Executive" does not correspond to a recognized layer in this architecture. Instead, it may refer to a broader concept of control or management within a system but does not fit as a layer in the classical extensibility stack. Understanding these layers is crucial for properly implementing extensibility in applications, as it allows developers to identify where to add or modify features without disrupting existing functionality.

7. Which program statement is used to declare a constant in ABAP?

A. DATA

B. CONSTANTS

C. VARIABLES

D. INTERNAL

In ABAP, the statement used to declare a constant is "CONSTANTS." This statement allows developers to define a value that cannot be changed throughout the program. Defining constants is useful for maintaining code clarity and preventing accidental changes to values that are meant to remain fixed. When you declare a constant using this statement, you can assign it a specific value that can be referenced later in the code. Since constants are immutable, they enhance the reliability of the program, as any attempt to alter their value will result in a syntax error during compilation. Other options like "DATA," "VARIABLES," and "INTERNAL" don't serve this purpose. "DATA" is used for declaring variables that can change over time, while "VARIABLES" itself is not an ABAP keyword and doesn't apply directly to declaring constants. "INTERNAL" might refer to internal tables or concepts in ABAP having to do with data structures, but again, it is not used for declaring constants. Therefore, "CONSTANTS" is the correct choice for declaring a constant in ABAP.

8. Which predefined ABAP types are complete? Select two correct answers.

A. P

B. C

C. D

D. I

In ABAP, complete types refer to those that are fully defined and can be used as they are without needing further specification or enhancement. Among the predefined types in ABAP, both type "C" and type "D" qualify as complete types. Type "C" represents character strings. It can be defined with a fixed length but is complete in that it allows the representation of textual data. This type is commonly used for storing alphanumeric characters and can fit various string-related use cases in ABAP programming. Type "D" stands for date types and is another complete type defined in ABAP. It allows for structured representation of dates (year, month, day) and ensures that all necessary information about a date is encapsulated within the type itself. Types "P" and "I" are not complete types in the sense that their usage often requires further specification. Type "P" relates to packed decimal, which needs precision and scale to be determined. Type "I," representing integer formats, can also be considered complete in many cases, but the context in which it is used may necessitate further definitions for specific applications. In summary, "C" and "D" are the correct answers as they are both complete types that can be

9. In ABAP, if an attribute is defined as DATA the_attribute TYPE /DMO/AGENCY, what type of data object is the_attribute?

- A. Internal table**
- B. Elementary field**
- C. Structure**
- D. Database view**

In ABAP, when an attribute is defined with a specific type like `/DMO/AGENCY`, it indicates that the attribute is associated with a predefined data type, which can be a reference to a structure. A structure in ABAP is essentially a composite data type that can contain multiple fields, potentially of differing data types, grouped together under a single name. When a data object is defined with a specific type instead of just a basic data type like integer or character, it typically means that the object is designed to hold more complex data, characterizing it as a structure. Given that `/DMO/AGENCY` is likely a structure in this context, the_attribute therefore represents a structured data type. In contrast, other options refer to different types of data structures in ABAP. An internal table is a collection of rows, an elementary field represents a simple scalar value type, and a database view is a virtual table based on the result set of stored queries. Each of these serves a specific purpose, different from that of a structured data type. Thus, the definition of the attribute clearly aligns with the characteristics of a structure, confirming that it is indeed the correct choice.

10. When reading a field from an associated table in a SELECT statement, what expression is used?

- A. A logical expression**
- B. A path expression**
- C. A regular expression**
- D. A data expression**

In a SELECT statement when reading a field from an associated table, a path expression is the correct choice because it is specifically designed to navigate between the related tables. Path expressions allow developers to access fields of associated tables using a clear and concise syntax that expresses the relationship between data elements. This means that when dealing with complex data models where multiple tables are related, you can use a path expression to elegantly retrieve values from these connected tables without needing to write extensive join conditions or manage multiple data structures separately. It simplifies the coding process and enhances readability, making it easier to understand the relationships between tables at a glance. Understanding this concept is essential for working efficiently with relational data in ABAP, as it leverages the relationships defined in the data model to retrieve relevant data more intuitively.

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://sapabapd.examzify.com>

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

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