

SAP ADVANCED BUSINESS APPLICATION PROGRAMMING DEVELOPER (ABAPD) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 data type must a client field have when creating a database table for a RAP application?
 - A. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.clnt
 - B. The data element MANDT
 - C. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.char(3)
 - D. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.int4
2. What syntax is correct for suppressing a finding of an unused variable text in an ATC check using a pseudo-comment or pragma?
 - A. DATA text TYPE string. "#EC NEEDED
 - B. DATA text TYPE string "#EC NEEDED .
 - C. DATA text TYPE string ##needed .
 - D. DATA text TYPE string. ##needed
3. Which statement is used to read a single row from a database table?
 - A. SELECT SINGLE <tablename> ...
 - B. SELECT <tablename> ...
 - C. READ TABLE <tablename> ...
 - D. READ TABLE <tablename> WITH TABLE KEY ...
4. In an ABAP program, what keyword would you use to include comments?
 - A. COMMENT
 - B. DESCRIBE
 - C. DOCUMENT
 - D. *
5. Which function can be used for filtering values in the WHERE clause of a CDS view entity?
 - A. matches ()
 - B. Filter using CASE condition
 - C. Filter value using LIKE%
 - D. none

- 6. What are advantages of using a field symbol for internal table row access?**
- A. The row content is copied to the field symbol
 - B. The field symbol can be reused for other programs
 - C. Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area
 - D. MODIFY statement is required to write back to the table
- 7. Which of the following stack layers does classical extensibility refer to?**
- A. Data
 - B. Visual
 - C. End User
 - D. Middle
- 8. 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 ...
- 9. When working with SQL views in SAP, what can potentially be created from a Data Definition?**
- A. Enhanced view
 - B. SQL View
 - C. Basic view
 - D. Implementation view
- 10. What are tasks of the ABAP Core Data Services?**
- A. Define views on the database
 - B. Provide services for classical ABAP user interfaces
 - C. Define tables on the database
 - D. Define Business Objects in the ABAP RESTful application programming model

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What data type must a client field have when creating a database table for a RAP application?

- A. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.clnt**
- B. The data element MANDT
- C. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.char(3)
- D. The built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.int4

When creating a database table for a RAP (Rapid Application Programming) application, the client field must be defined with the built-in ABAP Dictionary type abap.clnt. This specific data type is uniquely designed to store client information within the SAP system, particularly in multi-client scenarios where it's crucial to differentiate between various instances of data that belong to different clients. Using abap.clnt as the data type ensures that the client field is treated appropriately in terms of data integrity and access control. In a multi-client architecture, each client can have its own data, and the abap.clnt type automatically enforces the correct handling of this data segregation by linking records to their respective clients. The alternative choices, such as the data element MANDT or other data types, do not hold the same level of specificity for client identification within the context of RAP applications. While MANDT represents the client information, it does not explicitly define the data type used in a database table context as abap.clnt does. Similarly, using abap.char(3) or abap.int4 would not be appropriate, as these types do not specifically cater to the client field needs and would not provide the necessary functionality required in a multi-client environment. Therefore, utilizing the

2. What syntax is correct for suppressing a finding of an unused variable text in an ATC check using a pseudo-comment or pragma?

- A. DATA text TYPE string. "#EC NEEDED**
- B. DATA text TYPE string "#EC NEEDED .
- C. DATA text TYPE string ##needed .
- D. DATA text TYPE string. ##needed

The correct syntax for suppressing a finding of an unused variable text in an ABAP Test Cockpit (ATC) check using a pseudo-comment or pragma is demonstrated in the first choice. The use of the syntax ` "#EC NEEDED` following the variable declaration is the correct format for indicating that the variable is intentionally unused. In ABAP, a pseudo-comment such as ` "#EC NEEDED` informs the ATC that the developer acknowledges the variable is not utilized, yet it is required for specific functionality, such as interfacing or fulfilling a contract in a method. This particular syntax must appear on the same line as the declaration of the variable to properly associate the pragma with that specific statement. The format must also start with a space prior to ` "#EC` to correctly follow ABAP syntax guidelines. In contrast, the other options contain formatting issues or syntactical errors that do not conform to the established syntax for pseudo-comments in ABAP. This distinction is essential for developers to understand how to control ATC checks effectively while maintaining code integrity.

3. Which statement is used to read a single row from a database table?

- A. SELECT SINGLE <tablename> ...
- B. SELECT <tablename> ...
- C. READ TABLE <tablename> ...
- D. READ TABLE <tablename> WITH TABLE KEY ...

The statement used to read a single row from a database table is the one that begins with the phrase "SELECT SINGLE." This command is specifically designed to fetch a single record from a database table based on certain criteria. When you use "SELECT SINGLE," the database system optimizes the query to return only one row, and it will stop executing further once it finds that row that matches the specified conditions. This is particularly efficient for use cases where you require precise control over the data retrieval process, resulting in improved performance as it minimizes the data fetched. The other options serve different purposes. For instance, using just "SELECT" retrieves multiple rows that match the query criteria, which is not what is needed when only a single row is desired. The "READ TABLE" statement is typically used with internal tables in ABAP rather than for directly interacting with database tables. Specifically, "READ TABLE" can look up values in an internal table using various methods, such as the specified table key, but it does not directly fetch records from a database table as "SELECT SINGLE" does. Therefore, the functionality and context of accessing data differentiate the selected answer as the correct choice.

4. In an ABAP program, what keyword would you use to include comments?

- A. COMMENT
- B. DESCRIBE
- C. DOCUMENT
- D. *

In ABAP, comments within the code are designated by the asterisk (*) symbol. When this symbol is placed at the beginning of a line, it signifies that the entire line is a comment, and the ABAP interpreter will ignore it during program execution. This is crucial for developers as it allows them to document their thought processes, explain complex logic, and provide clarity to others (or their future selves) who read the code later. Utilizing comments effectively can enhance code maintainability and collaboration, as it enables teams to better understand the intent and functionality of various parts of the program. Other terms mentioned, such as COMMENT, DESCRIBE, and DOCUMENT, do not serve as valid keywords for commenting in ABAP, and will not convey any meaningful comment functionality within the code. This distinction is essential for maintaining clean and understandable code.

5. Which function can be used for filtering values in the WHERE clause of a CDS view entity?

- A. matches ()
- B. Filter using CASE condition
- C. Filter value using LIKE%**
- D. none

In the context of Core Data Services (CDS) views in SAP, filtering values using the LIKE condition is an important functionality. The LIKE operator allows for pattern matching in character strings, enabling users to implement filters that can search for data that fulfills certain criteria, often with wildcard characters such as `%` (representing zero or more characters) and `\_` (representing a single character). When you employ the LIKE operator within the WHERE clause of a CDS view entity, it enables robust querying capabilities, allowing developers to create more flexible and dynamic filters based on user requirements or data characteristics. This is especially useful in scenarios where you need to filter data based on partial matches or variations of a string. The other options, while valid in certain contexts, do not effectively apply to filtering in the WHERE clause of a CDS view. Using a match function, for instance, may not be standard practice in the context of CDS view filters, and employing a CASE statement typically pertains to conditional logic rather than filtering. Therefore, option C is accurately identified as the correct answer, owing to its alignment with standard practices for filtering string values in CDS views.

6. What are advantages of using a field symbol for internal table row access?

- A. The row content is copied to the field symbol
- B. The field symbol can be reused for other programs
- C. Using a field symbol is faster than using a work area**
- D. MODIFY statement is required to write back to the table

Using a field symbol for internal table row access provides a significant performance advantage, which is why the assertion about speed is correct. When you use a field symbol, you create a reference to an internal table row rather than copying the entire row into a work area. This means that the operation can be performed more quickly since it avoids the overhead associated with copying data. Accessing a field symbol allows direct manipulation of the internal table, resulting in a more efficient memory usage and faster execution time, especially when dealing with large datasets. The ability to operate directly on the internal table without needing a separate work area streamlines processing and enhances performance. This is particularly advantageous in scenarios with iterative data processing where speed is crucial.

7. Which of the following stack layers does classical extensibility refer to?

- A. Data**
- B. Visual
- C. End User
- D. Middle

Classical extensibility in SAP refers specifically to the modifications made at the data layer, which enables developers to adapt the underlying database structures without affecting the overall application logic. This layer involves changes in database tables, fields, and relationships, allowing businesses to tailor applications to their specific needs by adding custom fields or modifying existing structures. In this context, the data layer serves as a foundation where the integration of new information or the alteration of data structures can directly impact how applications retrieve and store information. This can enhance reporting, integration with other systems, and ensure that business processes align with the unique requirements of the organization. The other layers mentioned are less involved in the concept of classical extensibility. The visual layer pertains more to user interfaces, focusing on how data is presented to users rather than how it is structured in the database. The end user layer deals with the experience of users interacting with applications, while the middle layer involves the business logic processing but does not typically include extensions to data structures. Thus, A is the correct and most relevant choice in the context of classical extensibility.

8. 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.

9. When working with SQL views in SAP, what can potentially be created from a Data Definition?

- A. Enhanced view
- B. SQL View**
- C. Basic view
- D. Implementation view

The correct choice is SQL View, as it directly correlates with the functionality provided by the Data Definition in the SAP context. When defining a Data Definition, the SQL View is essentially a representation of how data can be accessed or manipulated using SQL syntax within the SAP system. This creates a layer that allows users to interact with the underlying data structures in a standardized way, leveraging the capabilities of SQL. An SQL View is specifically designed for database queries; it allows you to generate a virtual table based on the result set of a designated SQL query. This is useful in scenarios where complex data integration and manipulation are required without affecting the underlying database tables. The other options, while they may relate to different aspects of data handling in the SAP environment, do not specifically arise from the concept of a Data Definition in the same manner as an SQL View. The term "Enhanced view" generally refers to views that have additional functionalities not typically offered by standard SQL Views. "Basic view" might suggest a foundational view but lacks the necessary specificity in terms of SQL or data access methods. "Implementation view" generally pertains to a particular implementation strategy or structure rather than the creation of data accessible via SQL.

10. What are tasks of the ABAP Core Data Services?

- A. Define views on the database**
- B. Provide services for classical ABAP user interfaces
- C. Define tables on the database
- D. Define Business Objects in the ABAP RESTful application programming model

The primary function of the ABAP Core Data Services (CDS) is to define views on the database. This allows developers to create a semantic layer on top of the database tables, enabling the representation of complex data models in a more manageable and understandable way. CDS views leverage the power of the underlying database while providing a way to integrate data from multiple tables into a single logical view. This abstracts the data access layer and enhances performance by utilizing database capabilities, such as filtering and aggregating data. In contrast, the other options do not represent the core function of CDS. For instance, providing services for classical ABAP user interfaces pertains more to the overall ABAP programming framework rather than a specific task of CDS. Defining tables on the database is performed through Data Dictionary objects, not CDS. Lastly, the definition of Business Objects in the ABAP RESTful application programming model relates to a different aspect of application development within the ABAP environment rather than the purpose of CDS.

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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