

# SAP Certified Development Associate Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. Which additions to the PARAMETERS statement can fill the input field on the selection screen with a suggested value?**
  - A. VALUE-CHECK**
  - B. MEMORY ID**
  - C. DEFAULT**
  - D. MODIF ID**
- 2. Which statements can you use to overwrite spaces in a string with the letter 'A'?**
  - A. OVERLAY**
  - B. CONDENSE**
  - C. SHIFT LEFT**
  - D. REPLACE**
- 3. Which statement about ABAP classes is true?**
  - A. Classes can contain methods and attributes.**
  - B. Classes can only contain methods.**
  - C. Attributes must be public to be accessed.**
  - D. Classes cannot inherit from other classes.**
- 4. You need to create code that can be used by multiple programs. Which techniques does SAP recommend?**
  - A. Use a method in a local class.**
  - B. Use a function module in a function group.**
  - C. Use an include program.**
  - D. Use a method in a global class.**
- 5. What is the purpose of transaction codes in SAP?**
  - A. To track system performance**
  - B. To access specific applications quickly**
  - C. To save data automatically**
  - D. To analyze user behavior**

- 6. What does the term 'transport request' refer to in SAP?**
- A. A process to backup data**
  - B. A set of changes moved between systems**
  - C. A user interface customization**
  - D. A report generation tool**
- 7. What aspect of user roles can enhance the SAP user interface?**
- A. Limiting access to advanced features**
  - B. Assigning business roles and themes**
  - C. Eliminating user profiles**
  - D. Increasing system complexity**
- 8. What is the use of BAPIs in SAP?**
- A. To enhance the user interface of SAP applications**
  - B. To enable external access to business processes and data in SAP**
  - C. To manage the database transactions**
  - D. To facilitate software updates**
- 9. Which steps must you take to use a Business Add-in (BADI)?**
- A. Modify the adapter class**
  - B. Create the BADI implementation**
  - C. Write code for methods**
  - D. Activate the enhancement project**
- 10. What is the function of the SAP Gateway?**
- A. To manage SAP employee records**
  - B. To enable the integration of SAP applications with non-SAP applications using OData services**
  - C. To send email notifications**
  - D. To optimize system performance**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which additions to the PARAMETERS statement can fill the input field on the selection screen with a suggested value?**

**A. VALUE-CHECK**

**B. MEMORY ID**

**C. DEFAULT**

**D. MODIF ID**

The addition to the PARAMETERS statement that can fill the input field on the selection screen with a suggested value is the memory ID. When a memory ID is used, it allows the program to retrieve previously stored values from the user's session. This is particularly useful for maintaining a more customized user experience, as it remembers values that the user may have entered in previous runs of the program. When you specify a memory ID, it pulls the last value associated with that ID from the memory and populates the selection field automatically. This enhances usability by saving time and reducing repetitive data entry for users. While other additions may provide functionality related to default settings or control the visibility of fields, they do not specifically retrieve suggested values from a memory context like the memory ID does. This highlights the unique role of the memory ID in improving user interaction with the SAP selection screens.

**2. Which statements can you use to overwrite spaces in a string with the letter 'A'?**

**A. OVERLAY**

**B. CONDENSE**

**C. SHIFT LEFT**

**D. REPLACE**

The correct statement to overwrite spaces in a string with the letter 'A' is "OVERLAY." This function allows you to insert or overwrite part of a string at a specified position, which can effectively be used to replace spaces with a different character. When you want to modify specific characters in a string based on their position, OVERLAY is particularly useful, as it provides control over which parts of the string to change while leaving the rest intact. By specifying the position of the spaces and the replacement character 'A', you can achieve the desired outcome. In contrast, functions like CONDENSE primarily serve to remove unnecessary spaces from a string rather than replace them. SHIFT LEFT is used to alter the position of characters in a string but does not specifically target spaces for replacement. REPLACE is more suited for matching specific substrings or characters and substituting them but does not operate in a manner that allows you to directly overwrite spaces with a predefined character in the same way that OVERLAY does.

### 3. Which statement about ABAP classes is true?

- A. Classes can contain methods and attributes.**
- B. Classes can only contain methods.**
- C. Attributes must be public to be accessed.**
- D. Classes cannot inherit from other classes.**

The statement that classes can contain methods and attributes is true. In ABAP, classes serve as blueprints for creating objects and encapsulate both data and functionality. This means that a class defines attributes for storing data (often referred to as instance variables) and methods for implementing behaviors (functions) that operate on the data. Attributes can be defined with different visibility levels, such as public, protected, or private, allowing for controlled access to the class's data. Similarly, methods can also have various access levels. The ability to include both methods and attributes is a fundamental aspect of object-oriented programming, allowing for comprehensive class definitions that facilitate modularity, encapsulation, and reuse. Furthermore, each class can inherit attributes and methods from other classes, which contributes to the strength of inheritance in the ABAP programming model, enhancing the overall structure and organization of code. This inheritance capability, combined with the encapsulation of properties and behaviors, makes classes in ABAP a powerful tool for developers when building applications.

### 4. You need to create code that can be used by multiple programs. Which techniques does SAP recommend?

- A. Use a method in a local class.**
- B. Use a function module in a function group.**
- C. Use an include program.**
- D. Use a method in a global class.**

Using a method in a global class is recommended by SAP for creating code that can be utilized by multiple programs. This approach leverages object-oriented programming principles, offering encapsulation and reusability. When a method is defined in a global class, it can be accessed from various programs, making it easier to maintain and update code in one location rather than in multiple programs. Global classes are designed specifically for shared functionality and can contain both instance and static methods, providing flexibility depending on how the method needs to be accessed. This capability makes global classes particularly suitable for scenarios where code needs to be reused across different parts of an application or within different applications. Such organization not only promotes consistency but also helps in maintaining clean and manageable code. While other techniques like using a function module in a function group or creating an include program can offer some benefits, they do not inherently provide the same level of organizational structure and functionality that global classes can. Therefore, utilizing a method in a global class stands out as the best approach when the goal is to create reusable code across multiple programs.

## 5. What is the purpose of transaction codes in SAP?

- A. To track system performance
- B. To access specific applications quickly**
- C. To save data automatically
- D. To analyze user behavior

Transaction codes in SAP serve the primary purpose of providing users rapid access to specific applications and functions within the system. Each transaction code is a shortcut that corresponds to a particular task or application, allowing users to bypass navigation through menus and directly enter the desired functionality. This streamlines workflow and enhances productivity, as users can execute transactions with just a few key strokes. By entering a transaction code, users can access various processes such as creating a purchase order, viewing reports, or modifying data entries instantly, which is fundamental in environments where efficiency is key. Being familiar with transaction codes allows users to navigate SAP more effectively, reducing the time spent finding the right windows and functions within the user interface. The other options, while related to various functionalities within SAP systems, do not accurately describe the primary role of transaction codes. They encompass broader aspects of system functionality that are not directly linked to the efficiency of navigating the application interfaces.

## 6. What does the term 'transport request' refer to in SAP?

- A. A process to backup data
- B. A set of changes moved between systems**
- C. A user interface customization
- D. A report generation tool

The term 'transport request' in SAP refers specifically to a set of changes that are moved between systems. In the context of SAP development, transport requests are essential components used to manage and transport configuration settings and development objects, such as programs, function modules, and customizing settings, from one SAP environment to another. This process ensures that developments made in a development system can be systematically moved to a quality assurance or production system, maintaining the integrity and consistency of the application. Transport requests are categorized into two main types: custom transports, which are created for specific development purposes, and configuration transports, which are used for transferring configuration and customizing data. The transport management system (TMS) in SAP facilitates this movement, allowing multiple systems (including development, test, and production environments) to remain aligned and functional. While backing up data, user interface customization, and report generation may be relevant activities within an SAP environment, they do not accurately describe the function or purpose of transport requests. Transport requests are strictly concerned with the movement of changes across different SAP systems to support ongoing development and operational workflows.

## 7. What aspect of user roles can enhance the SAP user interface?

- A. Limiting access to advanced features
- B. Assigning business roles and themes**
- C. Eliminating user profiles
- D. Increasing system complexity

Assigning business roles and themes significantly enhances the SAP user interface by personalizing the experience for different users based on their specific job functions and responsibilities. Different roles can be tailored to display only the relevant applications, data, and tools needed for a user's tasks, streamlining the interface and making it more intuitive. Additionally, themes can change the visual appearance of the user interface, improving user engagement and satisfaction. This customization ensures that users have a more efficient and effective experience while interacting with the system, which can lead to increased productivity and better adoption of the software. The other choices, while they may relate to user access and interface, do not directly contribute to enhancing the user experience in the same significant way that business roles and themes do. Limiting access to advanced features might simplify access levels but could hinder user capabilities. Eliminating user profiles could create confusion and diminish usability since profiles often govern what users can do and see. Increasing system complexity would typically detract from user experience rather than enhance it, as more complexity can lead to confusion and a steeper learning curve for users.

## 8. What is the use of BAPIs in SAP?

- A. To enhance the user interface of SAP applications
- B. To enable external access to business processes and data in SAP**
- C. To manage the database transactions
- D. To facilitate software updates

BAPIs, or Business Application Programming Interfaces, serve a crucial role in SAP environments by providing a standardized way to interact with SAP business processes and data from external applications. They enable developers to call SAP functions from outside the SAP environment, thus allowing for integration with third-party systems or custom applications. This capability is particularly valuable because it allows businesses to leverage SAP's robust functionalities without needing to rewrite core business logic. BAPIs are designed to be stable and follow standardized protocols, ensuring that any integration adheres to the expected behavior and data consistency required within SAP systems. Other choices reflect different functionalities within the SAP ecosystem but do not specifically capture the primary purpose of BAPIs. Enhancing the user interface pertains more to front-end development rather than backend for business processes. Managing database transactions is associated with database management systems and does not highlight the application remote accessibility that BAPIs specialize in. Lastly, software updates relate more to system administration and maintenance rather than the integration capabilities that BAPIs provide.

**9. Which steps must you take to use a Business Add-in (BADI)?**

- A. Modify the adapter class**
- B. Create the BADI implementation**
- C. Write code for methods**
- D. Activate the enhancement project**

To successfully utilize a Business Add-In (BADI), creating a BADI implementation is a crucial step. BADIs are a specific type of enhancement in SAP that allow developers to add custom functionality to standard SAP applications without modifying the original code. By creating the BADI implementation, you are essentially defining the specific behavior and logic that you want to inject into the BADI. This step involves using transaction codes like `SE18` to find the BADI definition and then `SE19` to create the implementation. This implementation is where you specify how the BADI will behave in response to the business processes and the methods defined in the BADI interface. Writing the code for the methods, activating the enhancement project, and modifying the adapter class may also be part of the overall process, but they are not standalone primary actions necessary for utilizing a BADI. The creation of the BADI implementation is foundational, allowing the other steps to fit within a structured enhancement approach.

**10. What is the function of the SAP Gateway?**

- A. To manage SAP employee records**
- B. To enable the integration of SAP applications with non-SAP applications using OData services**
- C. To send email notifications**
- D. To optimize system performance**

The SAP Gateway serves a crucial function in enabling the integration of SAP applications with non-SAP applications through OData services. OData (Open Data Protocol) is a standardized protocol designed to facilitate data exchange over the web. By utilizing OData, the SAP Gateway allows for seamless communication between different systems, which can enhance the flexibility and accessibility of data across various platforms. This connectivity is essential for organizations that use multiple software solutions, enabling them to streamline processes and improve overall efficiency. Through the SAP Gateway, developers can expose SAP business data as OData services, making it accessible to web applications, mobile apps, and other third-party applications. This capability supports the implementation of modern, responsive applications that can leverage SAP data while operating in diverse environments, ultimately leading to enhanced user experiences and better decision-making based on real-time data access. Other options do not capture this integration aspect. Managing employee records, sending email notifications, or optimizing system performance are functions that may be part of larger SAP modules or tools but do not specifically define the primary role of the SAP Gateway in providing cross-platform data integration through OData services.