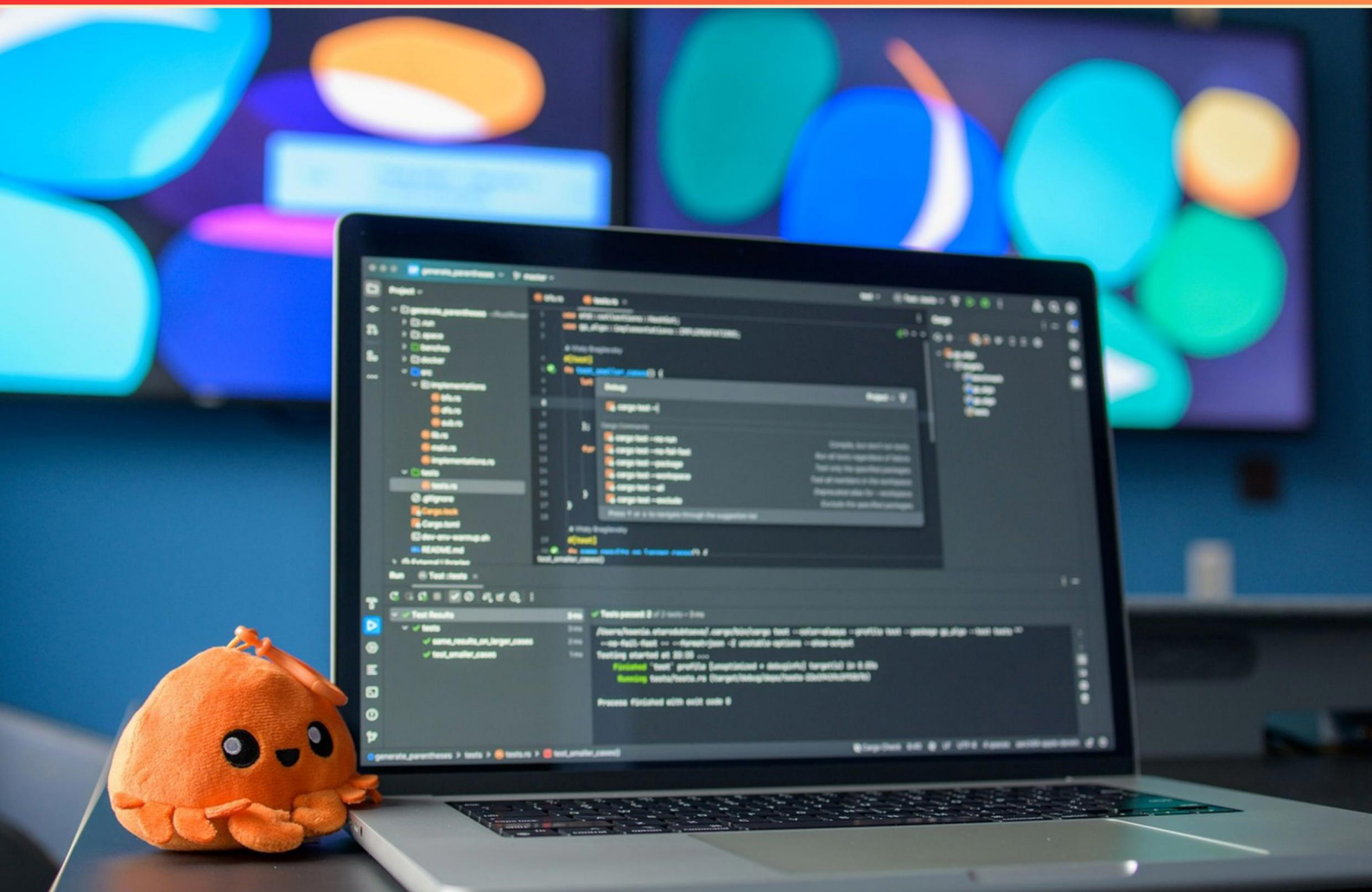


SAP CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://sapcertdevassociate.examzify.com>



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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 is a major advantage of using SAP's in-memory database technology?**
 - A. Slower data processing speeds
 - B. Real-time data processing and analytics
 - C. Improved storage solutions for large files
 - D. Access to legacy systems only
- 2. What is the main function of SAP Workflow?**
 - A. To visualize data flows
 - B. To manage and automate business tasks
 - C. To generate financial reports
 - D. To create user training modules
- 3. What does a Web Dynpro component contain?**
 - A. Multiple views within a window
 - B. A context
 - C. Component controller
 - D. UI elements
- 4. Which of the following is not a feature of Authorization Objects in SAP?**
 - A. Defining user roles and permissions
 - B. Implementing session timeouts
 - C. Restricting access to specific transactions
 - D. Controlling access to particular fields of data
- 5. What happens during external debugging of HTTP and RFC requests in your ABAP system?**
 - A. Always stops when the external breakpoint is reached.
 - B. Never stops; external breakpoints operate on users other than your own.
 - C. Do not stop when the external breakpoint is reached.
 - D. May or may not stop, depending on external factors.

6. Which components must exist to create a transportable function module?

- A. Function group
- B. Type group
- C. Package
- D. Module pool

7. What types of changes to the repository does SAP provide?

- A. Support Packages
- B. Enhancement Packages
- C. Transports
- D. Deployments from SDN.SAP.COM

8. What is an enhancement point in SAP?

- A. A place to store temporary data
- B. Custom coding location in standard code
- C. A method for error handling
- D. A feature for monitoring system performance

9. 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

10. Which rules apply when creating subscreens in SAP?

- A. Subscreens can call other subscreens.
- B. Subscreens cannot have a field of type OK.
- C. Subscreens cannot have an AT EXIT-COMMAND module.
- D. Subscreens can have a dialog module containing SET PF-STATUS.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a major advantage of using SAP's in-memory database technology?

- A. Slower data processing speeds
- B. Real-time data processing and analytics**
- C. Improved storage solutions for large files
- D. Access to legacy systems only

One of the major advantages of using SAP's in-memory database technology is its ability to facilitate real-time data processing and analytics. This technology enables data to be processed in memory rather than on traditional disk storage, which drastically reduces the time it takes to retrieve and analyze information. By keeping data in RAM, SAP allows organizations to perform complex queries and data manipulations instantaneously, enhancing decision-making processes and operational efficiency. This capability is particularly vital for businesses that require timely insights and quick responses to rapidly changing market conditions. The ability to analyze large volumes of data in real time empowers companies to derive actionable insights, make informed decisions, and ultimately gain a competitive edge. In contrast, the other options present limitations or aspects not typically associated with in-memory databases. For instance, slower data processing speeds, improved storage solutions for large files, and access to legacy systems do not highlight the core benefits associated with in-memory technology, making these choices less relevant in the context of the question.

2. What is the main function of SAP Workflow?

- A. To visualize data flows
- B. To manage and automate business tasks**
- C. To generate financial reports
- D. To create user training modules

The main function of SAP Workflow is to manage and automate business tasks. SAP Workflow provides a structured way to define and manage the processes related to business operations. It allows organizations to streamline their workflows by automating task assignments, approvals, and notifications across different departments and systems. This automation helps in ensuring that tasks are completed efficiently and that business processes adhere to predefined rules, ultimately improving productivity and reducing manual errors. While visualizing data flows, generating financial reports, and creating user training modules are all important functions in a broader enterprise context, they do not encapsulate the primary purpose of SAP Workflow, which is centered around the management and automation of work processes. Thus, the correct answer highlights the essential role of SAP Workflow in facilitating efficient operations within an organization.

3. What does a Web Dynpro component contain?

A. Multiple views within a window

B. A context

C. Component controller

D. UI elements

A Web Dynpro component is designed to encapsulate a specific user interface functionality in the SAP framework, and one of its key features is containing multiple views within a window. This structuring allows for effective organization and interaction between various UI parts, as users can navigate between different views based on their workflow needs while remaining within a single logical window. The inclusion of multiple views aids in creating a rich and dynamic user experience by providing distinct visual elements that can share data and functionality. This allows developers to design more complex applications with seamless transitions and interactions between various views without the need for the user to open multiple windows. Each view can represent a different aspect of a user interface, making it essential for effectively managing and maintaining the application's User Experience (UX) design. The importance of this structure within Web Dynpro is that it promotes modularity and reusability of views, ultimately leading to more maintainable and organized code. Such an approach directly contributes to the flexibility and scale of developing responsive applications in the SAP ecosystem. Other aspects, like the context, component controller, and UI elements, serve different roles within the component architecture but do not encapsulate the broader structural capability emphasized in the question.

4. Which of the following is not a feature of Authorization Objects in SAP?

A. Defining user roles and permissions

B. Implementing session timeouts

C. Restricting access to specific transactions

D. Controlling access to particular fields of data

Authorization objects in SAP are essential for maintaining security and ensuring that users have appropriate access to the system based on their roles. They play a crucial role in defining user roles and permissions, which is vital for maintaining a compliant and secure environment. This allows organizations to ensure that users can only perform the transactions and access the data necessary for their jobs. Furthermore, authorization objects also restrict access to specific transactions, ensuring that sensitive areas of the system are protected from unauthorized access. They have the capability to control access at a more granular level, including particular fields of data within transactions, thereby providing the flexibility to handle complex security requirements. However, implementing session timeouts is not a feature of authorization objects. Session timeouts are usually part of system configuration settings designed to manage user sessions for security and performance purposes, rather than being related to authorization controls that dictate what users can see or do within the system based on their assigned roles and permissions. This distinction is important for understanding the specific functionalities associated with authorization objects in SAP.

5. What happens during external debugging of HTTP and RFC requests in your ABAP system?

- A. Always stops when the external breakpoint is reached.
- B. Never stops; external breakpoints operate on users other than your own.
- C. Do not stop when the external breakpoint is reached.
- D. May or may not stop, depending on external factors.**

External debugging in the context of HTTP and RFC requests in an ABAP system can be influenced by various factors, such as the state of the session, the configuration of the debugging environment, or any specific limitations of the program being executed. This means that when an external breakpoint is set, the behavior is not guaranteed; it may stop the execution if all conditions are favorable, or it may not stop if certain conditions are not met, like the session being busy or other debugging configurations. For example, if the request is being processed in a different session or system context, the ABAP debugger may not have control over it. Additionally, if multiple requests are processed concurrently, there may be interruptions that prevent the debugger from halting at the specified breakpoint. Hence, the outcome of whether the execution stops at the external breakpoint can depend on external factors, illustrating the variability of debugging behavior in these scenarios.

6. Which components must exist to create a transportable function module?

- A. Function group**
- B. Type group
- C. Package
- D. Module pool

To create a transportable function module, it is essential to have a function group. A function module is defined within the scope of a function group, which serves as a container for related function modules. This organization allows for better management and transport of related functionalities as a cohesive unit during the development and transport processes in SAP. A function group encapsulates all the function modules that are logically related, ensuring that they can leverage shared data and operate coherently. When you transport a function group, all the contained function modules are also transported together, maintaining the integrity of the program logic and dependencies. Elements like type groups and module pools, while they may be useful in broader application development or for specific functionalities, are not necessary for the creation of a transportable function module specifically. A package is essential for organizing development objects into transportable units, but it does not replace the need for a function group in the context of function modules. Therefore, the function group stands out as the fundamental requirement for defining transportable function modules.

7. What types of changes to the repository does SAP provide?

- A. Support Packages**
- B. Enhancement Packages
- C. Transports
- D. Deployments from SDN.SAP.COM

In the context of SAP systems, Support Packages are a specific type of change to the repository that provide updates to existing functionality, bug fixes, and patches that enhance the stability and performance of the system. These packages ensure that the software remains current and secure, addressing issues that have been identified since the previous package was released. Support Packages are typically applied to the SAP system to keep it aligned with the latest version of the software, ensuring users benefit from all vital updates and enhancements made after the original software release. This proactive maintenance is crucial for the integrity of the system and optimal user experience. In contrast, Enhancement Packages focus on adding new features and capabilities to the business functions without requiring a complete system upgrade. Transports, on the other hand, refer to the mechanism used in SAP to move objects, configurations, or changes between different systems. Lastly, deployments from SDN.SAP.COM refer to the distribution of applications or content but do not directly relate to the repository changes in the same manner as Support Packages.

8. What is an enhancement point in SAP?

- A. A place to store temporary data
- B. Custom coding location in standard code**
- C. A method for error handling
- D. A feature for monitoring system performance

An enhancement point in SAP refers specifically to a location within standard code where developers can insert custom code without affecting the original source code. This feature is particularly useful because it allows for the extension of functionality in a standard SAP program or application while maintaining the integrity and upgradability of that standard code. By using enhancement points, developers can tailor the system to meet specific business requirements while minimizing the risks associated with direct modifications. The concept helps organizations implement their unique needs without risking future upgrades or maintenance processes from SAP, as enhancements can be managed independently of the core application logic. This approach fosters a modular development environment where custom functions can be seamlessly integrated into existing workflows. The other options mentioned do not accurately reflect the purpose of enhancement points. Temporary data storage relates to data management rather than modifying application code. Error handling mechanisms may be implemented within enhancements, but they do not define what an enhancement point is. Monitoring system performance pertains to system administration and is not directly related to the enhancement capabilities that SAP provides for developers.

9. 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.

10. Which rules apply when creating subscreens in SAP?

- A. Subscreens can call other subscreens.
- B. Subscreens cannot have a field of type OK.**
- C. Subscreens cannot have an AT EXIT-COMMAND module.
- D. Subscreens can have a dialog module containing SET PF-STATUS.

When considering the creation of subscreens in SAP, the option stating that subscreens cannot have a field of type OK is correct because subscreens are designed to be part of a larger screen layout, typically to display or gather input for a specific context without requiring a separate logical unit for confirmation. Fields of type OK are generally used for primary screens where a user interface plays a significant role in user interaction, usually indicating an acceptance or continuation action within a stand-alone context. In subscreens, which are subordinate to the main screen, the purpose is to provide additional details or functionality without having a self-sufficient user confirmation element like an OK button. By refraining from including fields of type OK, the design maintains clarity and prevents confusion in terms of how user interactions are processed within the larger application structure. This ensures that the focus remains on actions relevant to the parent screen's context rather than leading users to expect independent navigation. The other options do not accurately reflect the restrictions or guidelines related to subscreens in SAP. For example, subscreens can indeed call other subscreens to create a tree of information that is organized hierarchically, which helps segment data entry or display. Additionally, subscreens can contain AT EXIT-COMMAND modules, which allow for processing

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://sapcertdevassociate.examzify.com>

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

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