HANA CERTIFICATED DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://certificateddevhana.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What characterizes an attribute view and its practices?

A. May contains flow charts

B. Used in diagrammatic Projections

C. May contain filters

D. Used to join tables

2. How do tools in the SAP HANA system assist with database management?

A. Organizing data only

B. Monitoring performance

C. Administering user settings

D. All of the above

3. What should you search for and potentially replace after migrating to an SAP HANA database?

A. Left outer joins in open SQL statements

B. Native SQL statements

C. Code that relies on implicit database sorting

D. ORDER BY Clauses in Open SQL statements

4. Which capabilities are part of SAP BusinessObjects Analysis for Office?

A. Suggest style sets for crosstabs

B. Sort data by characteristics

C. Analyze data with the design panel

D. Convert crosstab cells to formula

5. What must be implemented in an ABAP class for an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP)?

A. Declare the class as a subclass of CL_AMDP_RUNTIME_HDB

B. Implement the interface IF_AMDP_MARKER_HDB

C. Set the database visibility level to PRIVATE

D. Define an event handler method

SAMPLE

6. What is crucial in the Performance Rules for ABAP on SAP HANA?

A. To keep loads within the database

B. It is beneficial to move data-intensive calculations into the database

C. Reducing main memory consumption and improving insert performance

D. Only allow basic calculations in the database

7. Which of the following engines are associated with the SAP HANA architecture?

A. OPAX engine

B. Analytic engine

C. OLAP engine

D. Join engine

8. Which repository objects can only be edited using ABAP Development tools in Eclipse?

A. Core Data service (CDS) view

B. Database procedure proxy

C. Full-text index

D. External view

9. Regarding the use of transport containers, which is a critical function?

A. Snapshot creation of delivery units

B. Export updates management

C. Automatic imports

D. Interdependent transport structuring

10. Why is a persistent layer still necessary?

A. To store data that has been unloaded from memory

B. To hold the delta store for newly arrived records

C. To enable full database recovery if there is a power failure

D. To store frequently used data

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What characterizes an attribute view and its practices?

A. May contains flow charts

B. Used in diagrammatic Projections

C. May contain filters

D. Used to join tables

An attribute view is a specific component within the context of data modeling in SAP HANA, primarily used for representing and managing the instance data of business objects. The correct characteristic of an attribute view is that it may contain filters. This allows developers to define conditions that can limit the data processed or presented, leading to more focused and relevant datasets for inquiries and analyses. Filters in attribute views are employed to refine data selection from underlying tables or other data sources based on specific criteria, thus enhancing performance and usability when working with large volumes of data. The use of filters ensures that only relevant records that meet the defined conditions are included in the view, which is particularly useful when dealing with large datasets where only a subset of information is required for analysis. Other characteristics mentioned are not fundamentally aligned with the purpose and functionality of attribute views. For instance, flow charts are not an inherent feature of attribute views, nor are diagrammatic projections. Joining tables is more typically represented in analytical or calculation views, which are designed to combine data from multiple sources in more complex ways than what an attribute view allows.

2. How do tools in the SAP HANA system assist with database management?

A. Organizing data only

B. Monitoring performance

C. Administering user settings

D. All of the above

The correct answer encompasses the range of functionalities provided by tools in the SAP HANA system for effective database management. These tools are designed to assist administrators and developers with various critical tasks that ensure the database operates smoothly and efficiently. The ability to organize data is fundamental in any database system, and SAP HANA offers features to structure and manage data effectively, making it easier to retrieve and analyze. Monitoring performance is another vital aspect of database management. Tools within SAP HANA provide insights into system performance metrics, allowing administrators to identify bottlenecks, optimize queries, and improve overall system efficiency. This real-time monitoring ensures that any issues can be swiftly addressed to maintain optimal performance. Additionally, administering user settings is crucial for security and access control. SAP HANA tools facilitate the management of user roles and permissions, ensuring that the appropriate access levels are assigned, thus protecting sensitive data and maintaining a controlled environment for database operations. In summary, the tools in the SAP HANA system cover a comprehensive spectrum of database management needs—organizing data, monitoring performance, and administering user settings—all of which contribute to a well-functioning database ecosystem.

SAMPLE

3. What should you search for and potentially replace after migrating to an SAP HANA database?

A. Left outer joins in open SQL statements

B. Native SQL statements

C. Code that relies on implicit database sorting

D. ORDER BY Clauses in Open SQL statements

After migrating to an SAP HANA database, it is essential to search for and potentially replace native SQL statements. This is because SAP HANA supports a variety of SQL dialects and has specific optimizations and features that can improve both performance and functionality. Replacing native SQL statements ensures that developers leverage the full capabilities of HANA's in-memory architecture. In contrast, while other options address valid concerns, they may not be as critical to review in the same context as native SQL statements. For example, left outer joins may still be necessary depending on the application logic, and code relying on implicit sorting should be checked as it might behave differently in HANA. However, the focus on native SQL is particularly important because it directly impacts how the database interacts with the application logic, potentially leading to performance issues or functionality that isn't optimal in HANA's environment. Furthermore, while ORDER BY clauses can certainly influence performance and should be optimized as well, they are part of the broader SQL optimization processes rather than being a unique category requiring replacement post-migration. Therefore, focusing on native SQL statements aligns with best practices for ensuring effective adaptation to the HANA platform.

4. Which capabilities are part of SAP BusinessObjects Analysis for Office?

A. Suggest style sets for crosstabs

B. Sort data by characteristics

C. Analyze data with the design panel

D. Convert crosstab cells to formula

SAP BusinessObjects Analysis for Office provides a rich set of tools and functionalities embedded within Microsoft Excel that allows users to interact with and analyze data. Analyzing data with the design panel is a core capability, as this feature enables users to shape, filter, and visualize their data effectively within the familiar Excel interface. The design panel allows for easy manipulation of report layouts, including the configuration of crosstabs and charts, making the analysis more intuitive and user-friendly. This functionality enhances the user's ability to derive insights from their data by offering flexible data visualization options, advanced filtering, and the ease of incorporating complex calculations directly into the analysis. With the design panel, users can adjust data dimensions, hierarchies, and filters dynamically, which is critical for in-depth business analysis. The other capabilities mentioned, while they may sound relevant, do not capture the primary functions highlighted in the Analysis for Office environment. For instance, suggesting style sets for crosstabs may not be a focus of this tool. Similarly, sorting data by characteristics and converting crosstab cells to formulas are features that may not be central to the user experience in Analysis for Office, compared to the powerful analytical features provided by the design panel.

SAMPLE

5. What must be implemented in an ABAP class for an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP)?

A. Declare the class as a subclass of CL_AMDP_RUNTIME_HDB

B. Implement the interface IF_AMDP_MARKER_HDB

C. Set the database visibility level to PRIVATE

D. Define an event handler method

The correct answer requires implementing the interface IF_AMDP_MARKER_HDB in an ABAP class designed for an ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP). This interface plays a crucial role in identifying that the class can contain AMDP methods, which directly interact with the database layer. By implementing IF_AMDP_MARKER_HDB, the class is recognized by the ABAP runtime as intended for AMDP operations. This is essential because it ensures that the appropriate context and processing mechanisms are activated for any methods defined within that class, allowing them to execute SQLScript in the HANA database. This interface provides the necessary metadata that informs both the compiler and runtime about the capabilities of the class concerning database procedures. The other options do not align with the requirements for defining AMDPs. Subclassing CL_AMDP_RUNTIME_HDB is not mandatory for AMDPs; it's designed for specific use cases and is not a general requirement. Setting the database visibility level to PRIVATE is relevant for encapsulation but does not define the class as an AMDP. Lastly, defining an event handler method is unrelated to AMDP and not necessary for their implementation.

6. What is crucial in the Performance Rules for ABAP on SAP HANA?

A. To keep loads within the database

B. It is beneficial to move data-intensive calculations into the database

C. Reducing main memory consumption and improving insert performance

D. Only allow basic calculations in the database

In the context of Performance Rules for ABAP on SAP HANA, the critical aspect is to reduce main memory consumption and improve insert performance. This principle is essential because SAP HANA is designed to leverage in-memory computing capabilities, and efficient use of memory can lead to enhanced performance. By optimizing memory consumption, applications can run more effectively without unnecessary bottlenecks, especially when handling large datasets. Improving insert performance is equally important; when data is inserted more efficiently, it enhances overall system throughput and reduces the time needed for batch processes and transactions. This means that the entire data processing architecture benefits from these optimizations, ensuring responsiveness and efficiency. While other answers address important practices, they do not encapsulate the overarching need to maintain low memory usage alongside high-performance data manipulation, which is the essence of tuning and optimizing applications on the SAP HANA platform.

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following engines are associated with the SAP HANA architecture?

A. OPAX engine

B. Analytic engine

C. OLAP engine

D. Join engine

In SAP HANA architecture, the primary engines are designed to handle various data processing tasks efficiently. While the OLAP engine is indeed a core component of the SAP HANA analytics layer, allowing for complex analytical queries to be processed, the term "analytic engine" is often used interchangeably with OLAP functionality. The analytic engine specifically focuses on providing advanced analytics capabilities, including calculation views, and supports various operations that enhance real-time analytics. It allows queries to leverage the in-memory columnar storage, resulting in rapid data processing and retrieval, which is essential for business intelligence and reporting. Focusing on the options provided, while OLAP and analytic functions overlap significantly in their use within SAP HANA, the analytic engine is recognized explicitly for its role in executing analytical queries and processing large volumes of data efficiently. The other engines, like the join engine, specialize in managing specific SQL operations, primarily dealing with joining datasets. Each of these engines serves a specific purpose, but when it comes to general analytics capabilities within SAP HANA architecture, the analytic engine stands out as a critical component enabling comprehensive analytical processing.

8. Which repository objects can only be edited using ABAP Development tools in Eclipse?

A. Core Data service (CDS) view

B. Database procedure proxy

C. Full-text index

D. External view

The correct answer highlights an essential aspect of the development environment specific to the SAP HANA platform. Core Data Services (CDS) views are a key feature in SAP that allow for the semantic modeling of data and are primarily designed to be created and modified using ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse. When working with CDS views, the Eclipse-based environment provides a range of functionalities that facilitate modeling, syntax highlighting, and validation. This includes an intuitive interface that allows developers to easily define the data model and its semantic layer, as well as to manage annotations that enhance the model's usability. The other repository objects mentioned are typically not confined to editing within the ABAP Development tools in Eclipse. For instance, database procedures and their proxies can often be managed through different database tools or via SQL scripting, while full-text indexes and external views might be handled through other interfaces or tools within the overall SAP ecosystem. Therefore, the significance of using ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse for CDS views underscores the importance of having an integrated development experience specifically tailored to leverage the advanced modeling capabilities of CDS in SAP HANA.

SAMPLE

9. Regarding the use of transport containers, which is a critical function?

A. Snapshot creation of delivery units

B. Export updates management

C. Automatic imports

D. Interdependent transport structuring

The critical function of transport containers is snapshot creation of delivery units. This function allows developers to capture the state of a delivery unit, including all the changes made to objects within that unit. By taking a snapshot, the transport container provides a way to consistently manage and transport changes across different systems, such as from a development environment to a production environment. The snapshot ensures that all necessary components are included and that the right versions of objects are moved together to maintain system integrity. Snapshot creation is essential because it facilitates version control and aids in rollback scenarios if needed. Properly managing these snapshots helps in tracking changes, ensuring that deployments are consistent and minimizing errors during transport. This function is particularly critical in environments where multiple developers might be making changes simultaneously, as it helps avoid conflicts and ensures that all components are packaged accurately for transport.

10. Why is a persistent layer still necessary?

A. To store data that has been unloaded from memory

B. To hold the delta store for newly arrived records

C. To enable full database recovery if there is a power failure

D. To store frequently used data

The persistent layer in a database management system is essential for maintaining data integrity and durability. This layer serves as a permanent storage solution, ensuring that data remains accessible even after it has been removed from the memory for various reasons such as efficiency or memory constraints. When data is unloaded from memory, it is crucial to have a dedicated place where this information can be safely stored for future retrieval, which highlights the primary role of the persistent layer. This function not only protects the data during unforeseen system failures but also facilitates optimization of memory usage by offloading data that is not frequently accessed yet still needs to be retained. The other options focus on different aspects of data management, such as delta stores, which track changes to records, or recovery processes in case of power failures. While these functions are important, they do not encapsulate the fundamental reason for the existence of the persistent layer as effectively as the need to store data that has been unloaded from memory. This aspect underscores the critical role of the persistent layer in ensuring long-term data availability and reliability within the system.

SAMPLE

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://certificateddevhana.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE