

# SAP HANA

Lesson Name: Introduction to SAP  
HANA



Introduction to SAP HANA

Evolution of ABAP For SAP HANA

HANA Architecture

SAP In-Memory

SAP HANA Database Concepts

- Row Store
- Column Store

Database Compression

Code Pushdown

Data Provisioning

# Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to -

- Know about SAP HANA
- Understand HANA Architecture
- Understand SAP In-Memory Concept
- Understand HANA Database Concepts
- Know about Database tables -
  - Row Store
  - Column Store
- Understand Data Provisioning



# Introduction to SAP HANA



- SAP stands for **System, Application, Product** in Data Processing.
- HANA stands for **High-performance Analytic Appliance**.
- SAP HANA appliance is a hardware and software combination that integrates a number of SAP components
- SAP HANA is a flexible, data-source-agnostic appliance that enables customers to analyze large volumes of SAP-ERP data in real-time.

# Introduction to SAP HANA



- SAP HANA Database is a hybrid in-memory database.
- SAP HANA combines row-based, column-based, and object-based database technology
- SAP HANA database consists of multiple servers
- SAP HANA database is developed in C++ and runs on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server



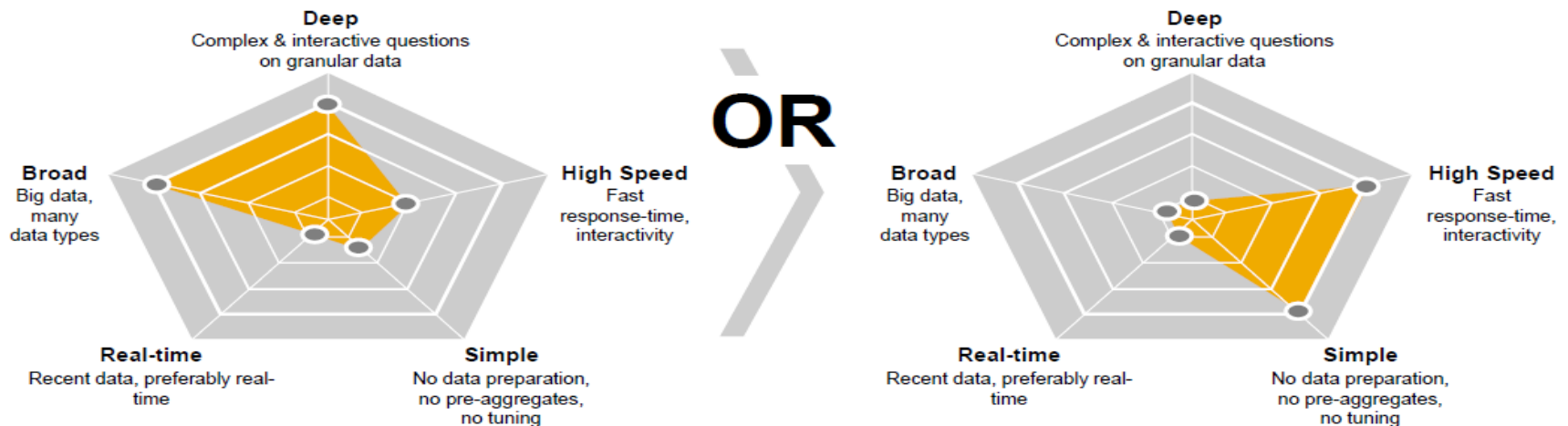
## HANA is a Break-through Technology:

- The application developed so far will acknowledge the fact that this typically requires making several trade-off decisions.
- Trade Off is a situation that involves losing one quality or aspect of something in return for gaining another quality or aspect. If one thing increases, some other thing must decrease
- The graphics on the next slide show the five dimensions of requirement that are typically required for a business applications.
- With a traditional database, addressing these all 5 dimensions have been conflicting so far and challenged developers very badly.
- Development of an application which is both real-time and able to analyze a large amount of data at the same time is not possible.

# Introduction to SAP HANA



Traditional System involved losing one quality or aspect. something in return for gaining another quality or aspect



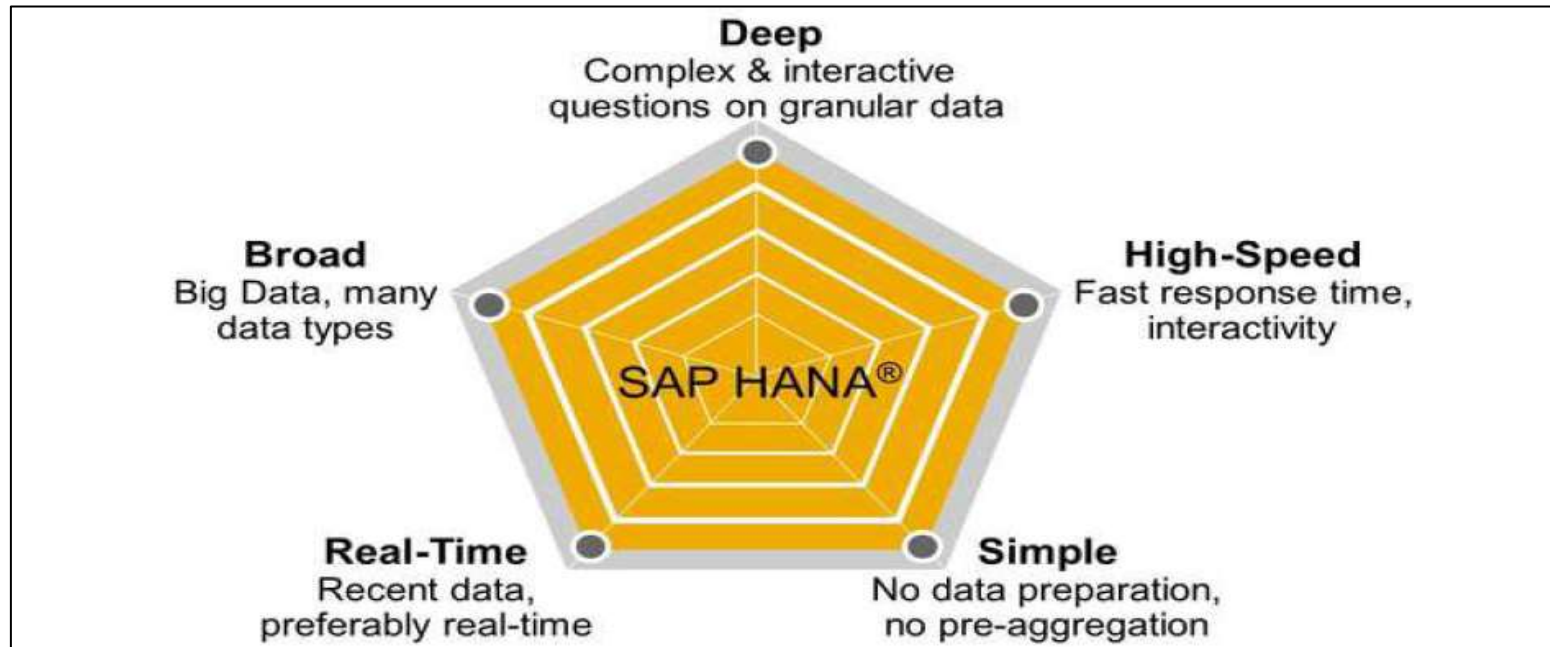
Before HANA, developing applications required several trade of decisions. Picture above, shows five typical dimensions while building a business applications.

As an example, we may have to decide between providing a high-speed application and developing an application which does not required special preparation of processing data e.g. calculating aggregations beforehand and sorting the result set. Also it was very difficult to develop an application which is both real-time and able to analyze a large amount of data.

# Introduction to SAP HANA



HANA delivers all the five dimensions, so that you no longer have to make any trade-off decisions



The goal is to enable the development of applications that combine Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) and Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) usage patterns.





# Evolution of ABAP for SAP HANA

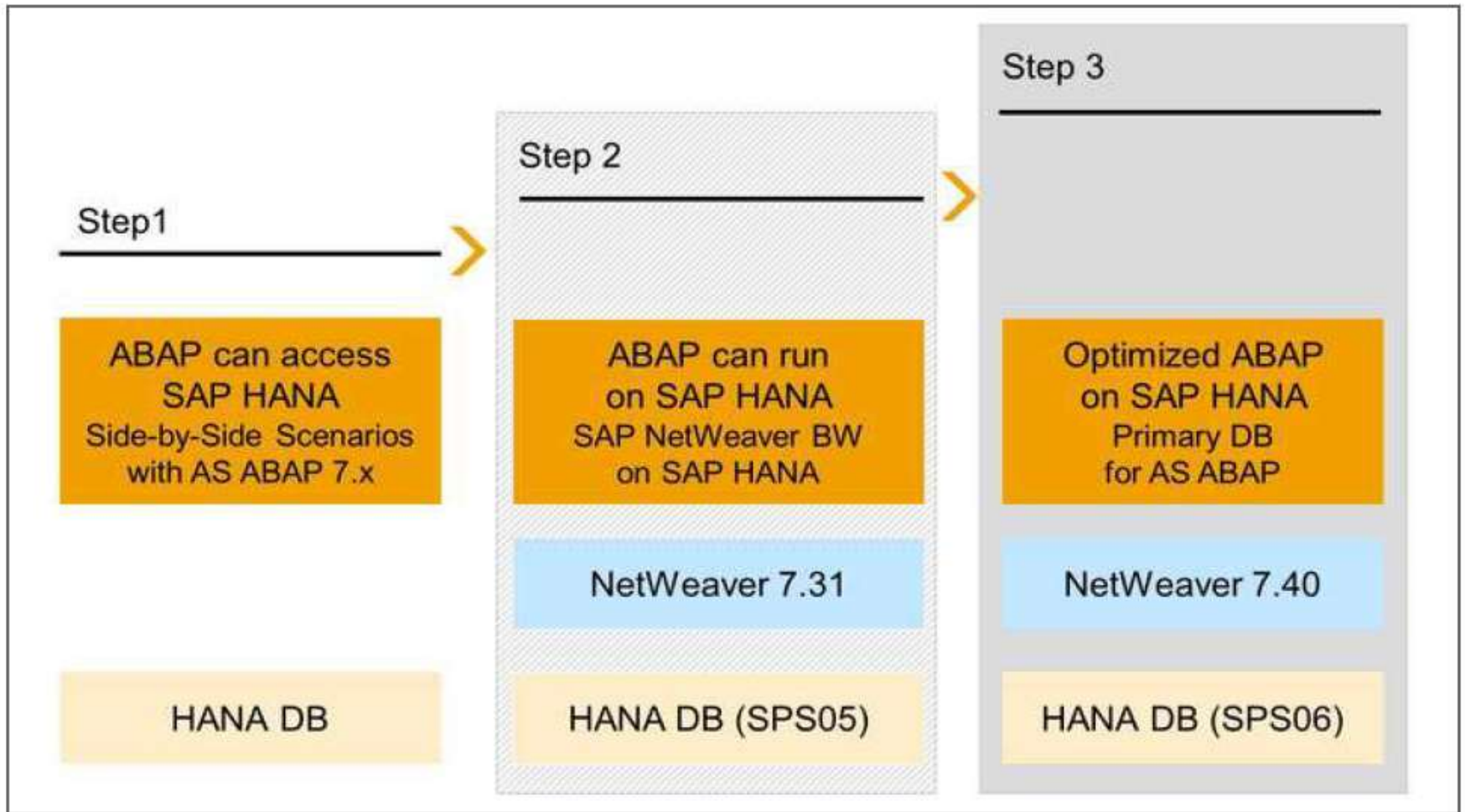
With support package stack (SPS) 05 for SAP NetWeaver 7.4, SAP has brought ABAP and SAP HANA together with features that enable developers to leverage the best of both worlds.

ABAP lays the foundation for countless SAP applications, with a broad range of features and functionality for creating powerful business solutions.

SAP HANA provides the opportunity to innovate with new and sophisticated technologies.



# Evolution of ABAP for SAP HANA





# SAP In-Memory

SAP HANA is an in-memory database:

- An in-memory database means all the data is stored in the memory (RAM).
- Data now resides in main-memory (RAM) also.
- It's best suited for performing real-time analytics, and developing and deploying real-time applications.
- The speed advantages offered by this RAM storage system are further accelerated by the use of multi-core CPUs, and multiple CPUs per board, and multiple boards per server appliance.

# Code Pushdown:



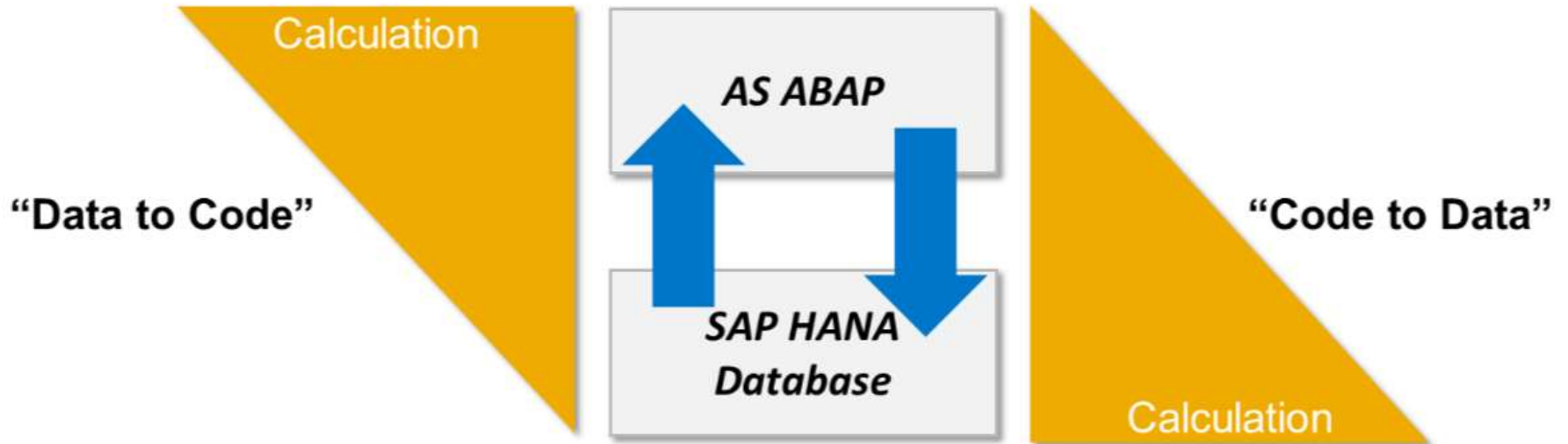
In HANA, you can push down data intense computations and calculations to the HANA DB layer instead of bringing all the data to the ABAP layer and then processing the data to do computations.

This is what is termed as Code-to-Data paradigm in the context of developing ABAP applications optimized for HANA.

It is basically a programming style in ABAP where you code to 'push down' data intensive computations to the HANA DB layer.

It is one of the key differences for developing applications in ABAP for HANA.

# Code Pushdown:



# Review Question

- SAP HANA Studio provides an environment for Administration, Modeling and Data Provisioning. (True/False)
- SAP HANA is a \_\_\_\_\_ database.
- Real time replication supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
- For small and extensive write operations, \_\_\_\_\_ store is advisable.
- SLT uses \_\_\_\_\_ technology to transfer data.



# Review Question

- The SAP HANA database is developed in \_\_\_\_\_ and runs on \_\_\_\_\_ Server.
- SAP HANA database consists of \_\_\_\_\_ Server, \_\_\_\_\_ Server, \_\_\_\_\_ Server and \_\_\_\_\_ Engine.
- SAP HANA database cannot store more than \_\_\_\_\_ rows for a non-partitioned table.

