



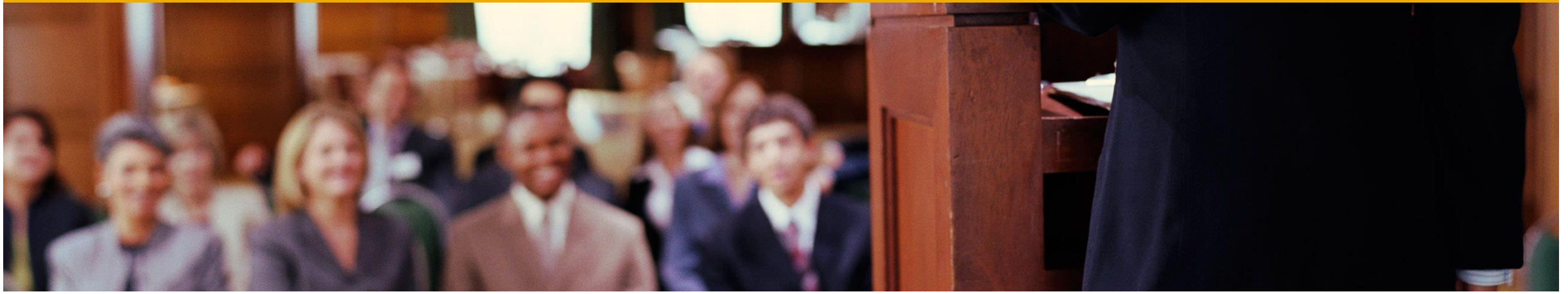
ZS4HCDS S/4HANA Development Fundamentals

SAP Development Learning

INTERNAL



SAP Development Learning
Simply Brilliant



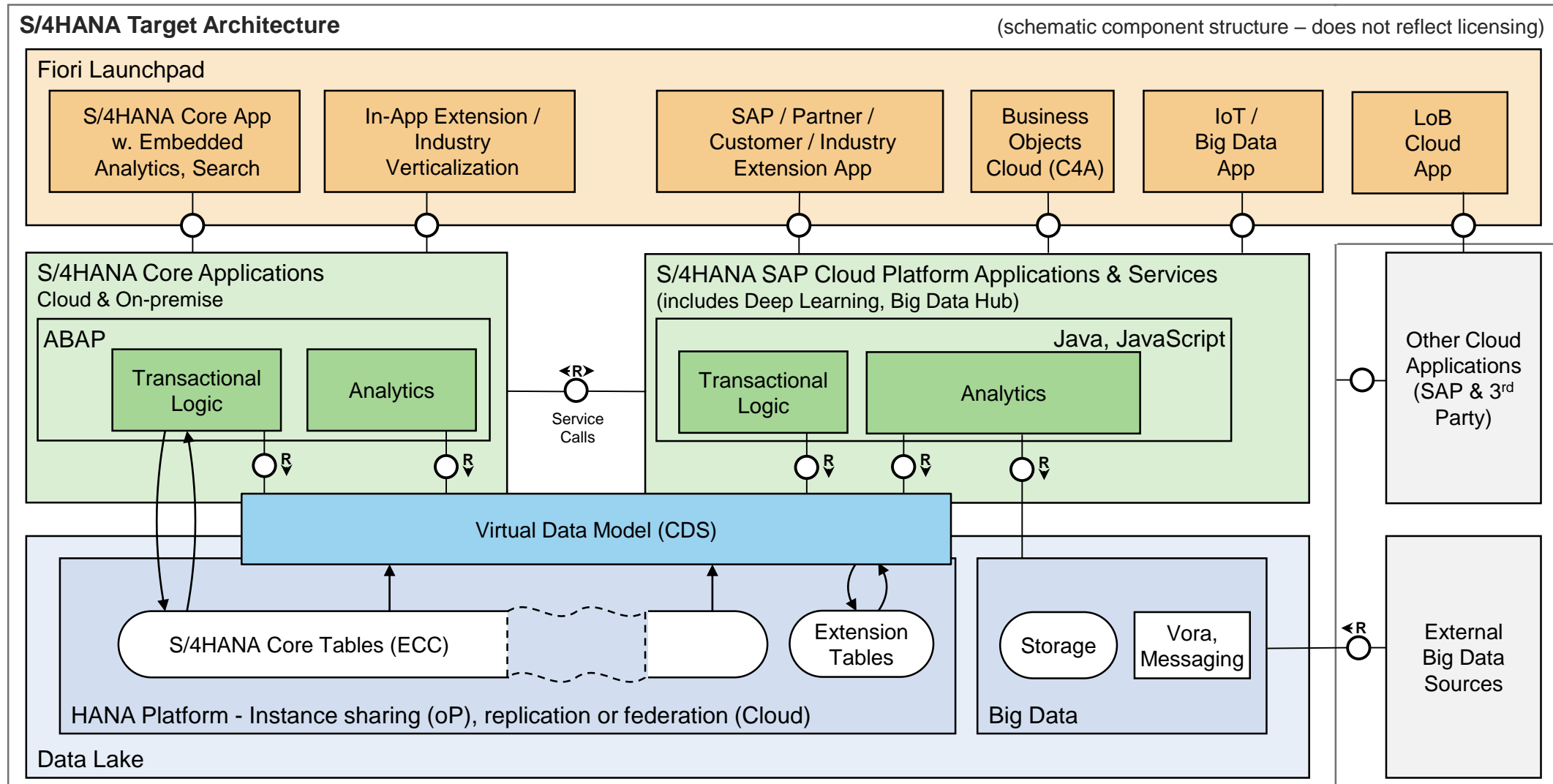
Unit 1 – Introduction to Core Data Services



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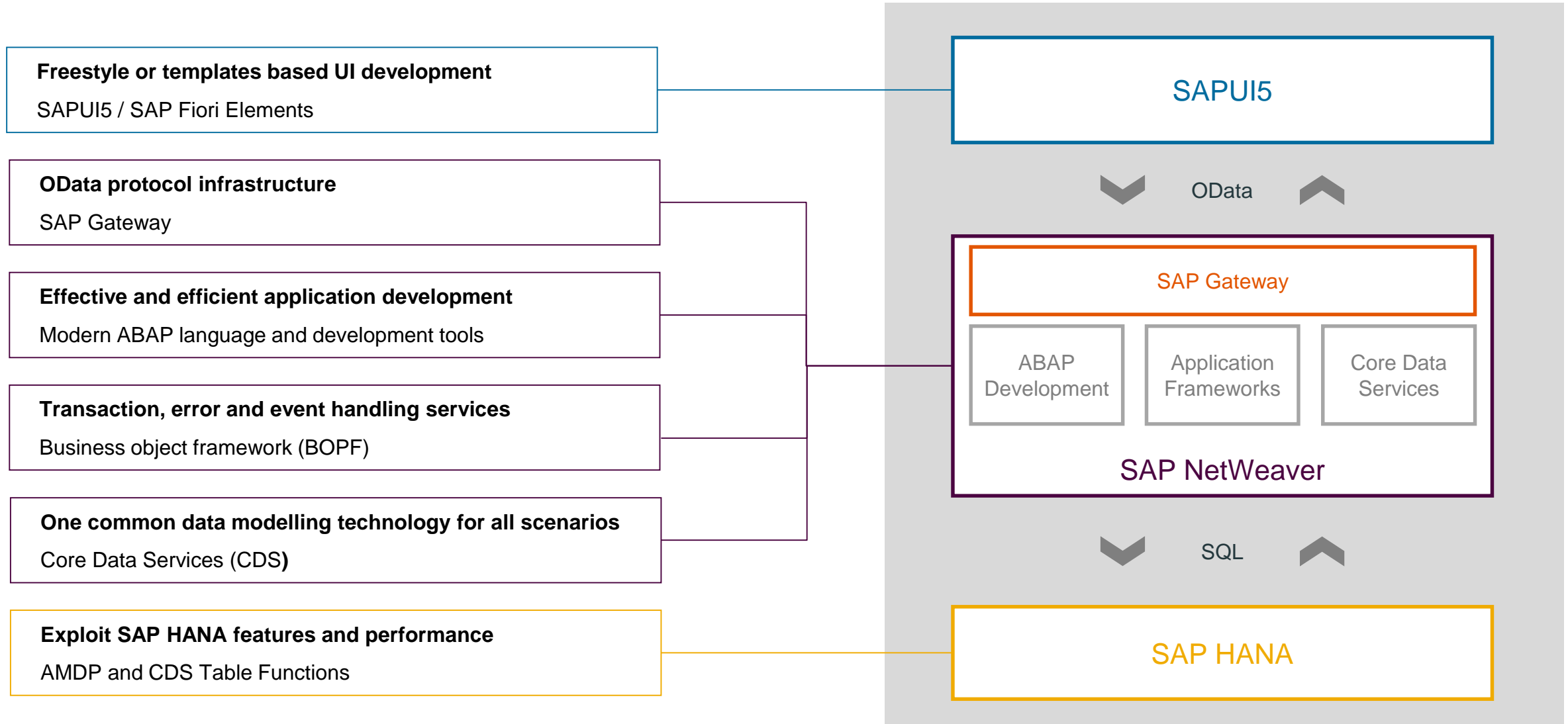
Lesson 1 – Motivation and Definition

SAP S/4HANA Target Architecture

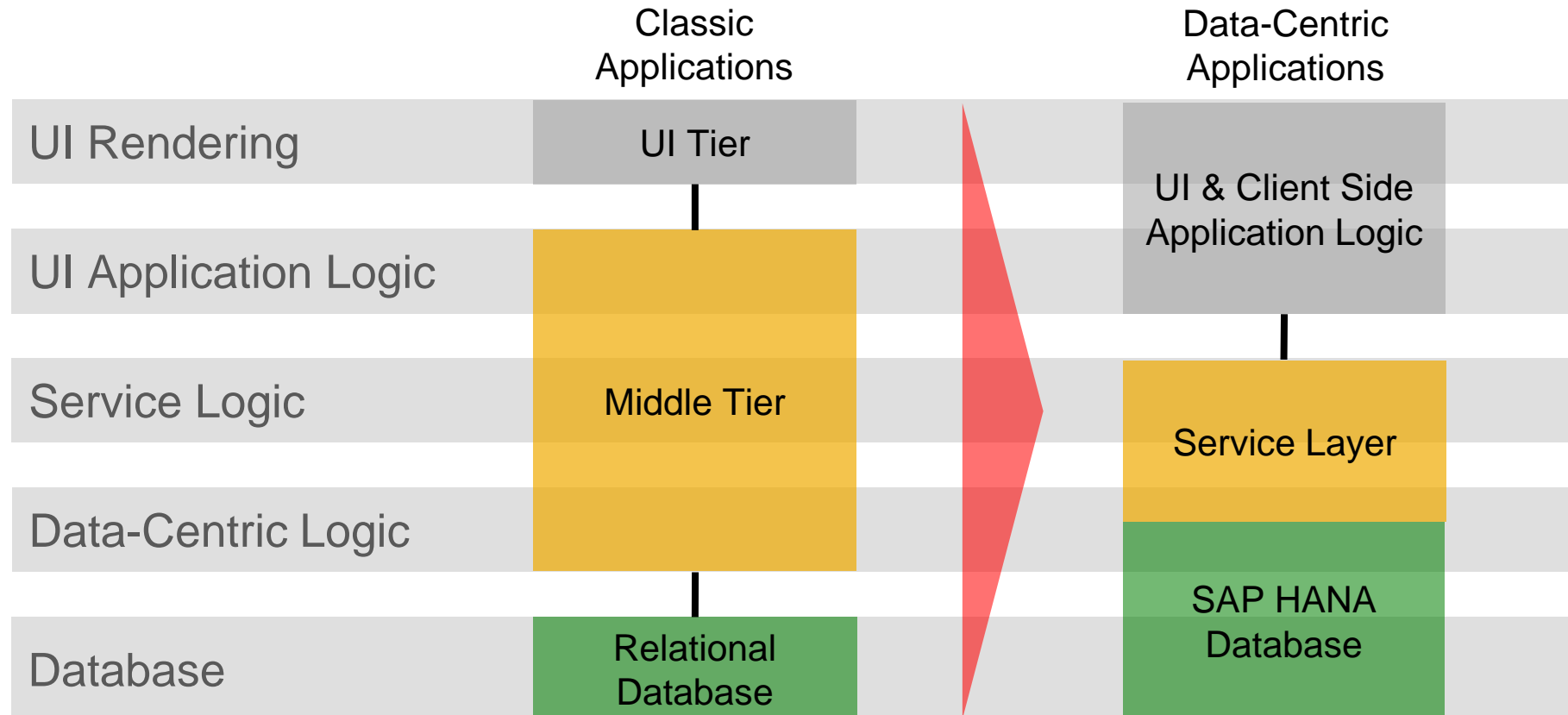


Develop SAP HANA optimized SAP Fiori apps

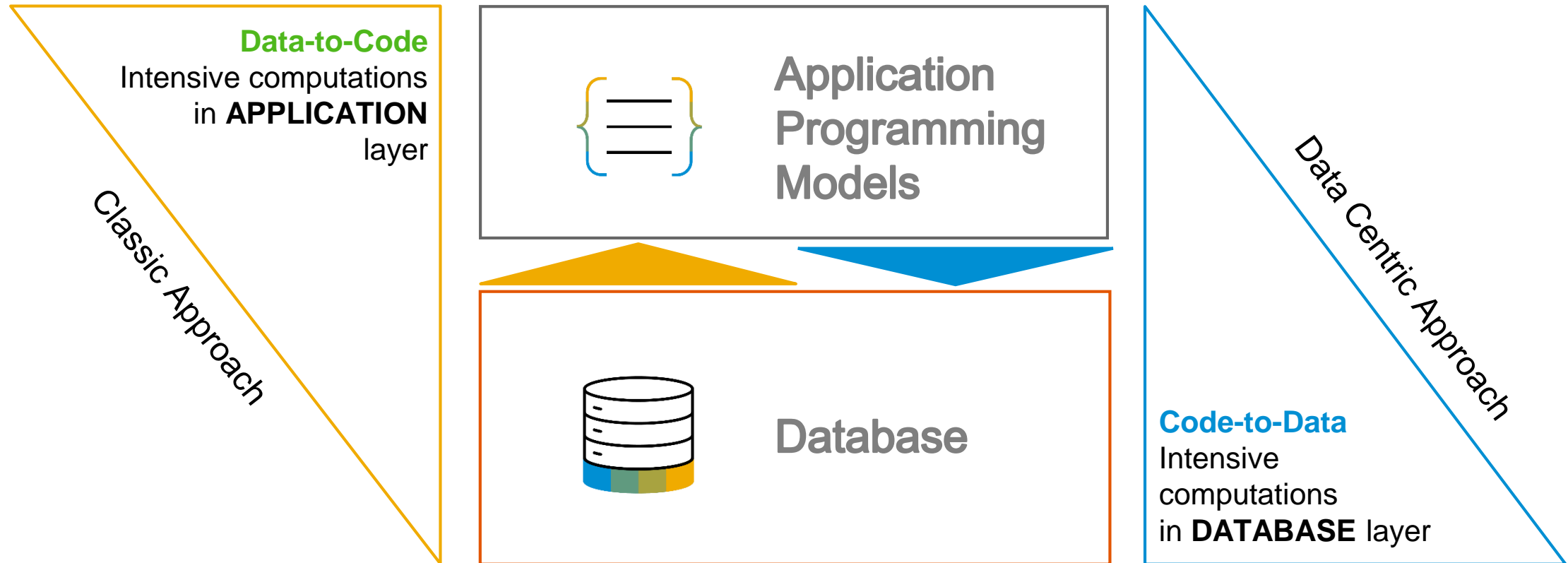
The new programming model



Transformation of Application Design with SAP HANA



Paradigm changes in application programming



Core Data Services at a Glance

1

Semantically Rich Data-Models

Domain specific languages (DDL, QL, DCL)
Declarative, close to conceptual thinking

2

CDS is completely based on SQL

Any 'Standard SQL' features directly available
like joins, unions, build-in functions, ...

3

Fully Compatible with Any DB

Generated and managed SQL Views
Modern Open SQL

4

Common Basis for Domain-Specific Frameworks e.g. UI, Analytics, Odata, BW,...
@AnalyticsDetails.aggregationBehaviour: SUM

5

Built-in Functions and Code Pushdown

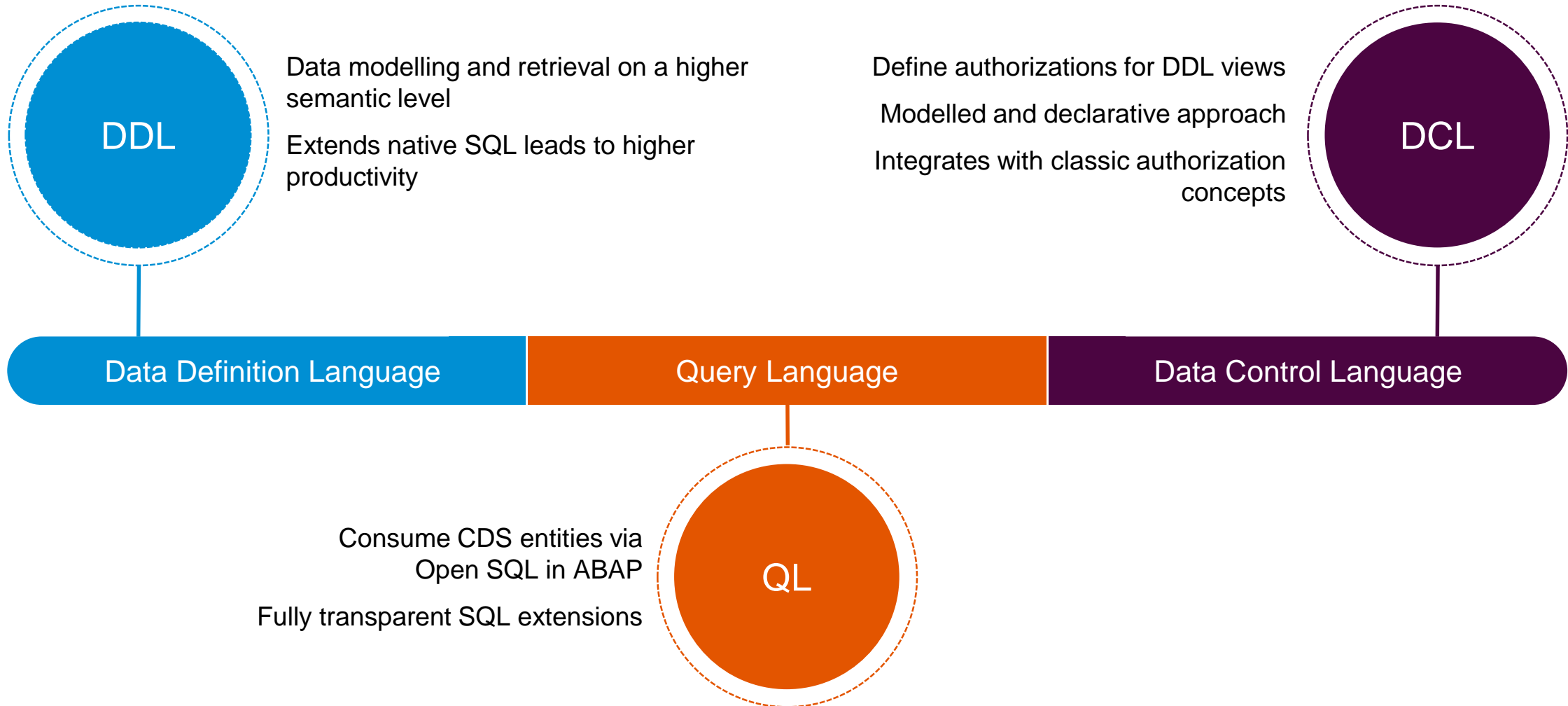
Table Functions for Breakout Scenarios
Rich Set of Built-in SQL Functions

6

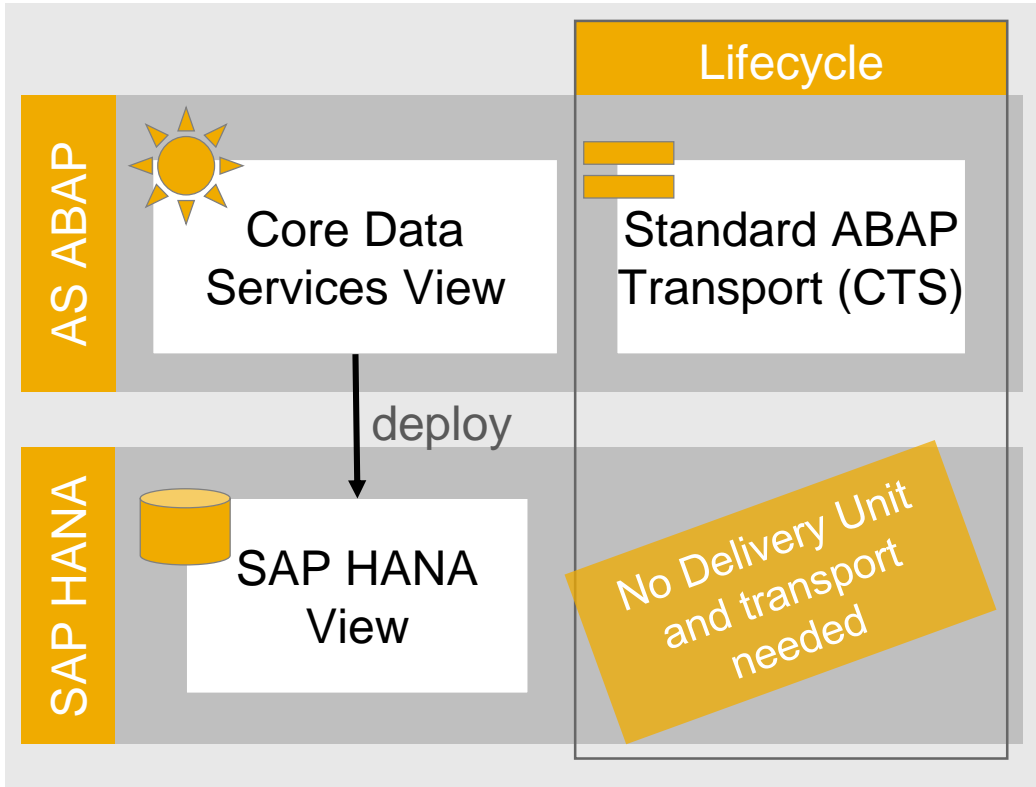
Extensible

On model level thru extensions
On meta-model level thru annotations

A family of domain specific languages



CDS Views in ABAP



ABAP stack as *Master* for editing, activating and transporting Core Data Services (CDS) View

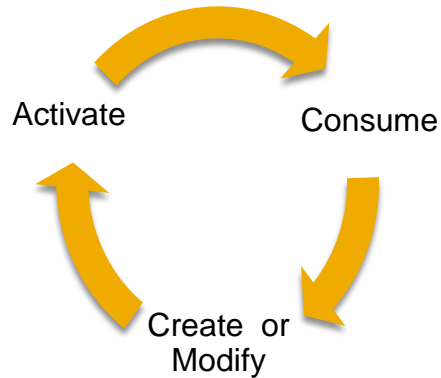
HANA view deployed during CDS view activation

Only CDS View definition is transported

Only ABAP Development Tools for SAP NetWeaver required

⚠ ABAP CDS provides read access to data only

CDS View Lifecycle – Create



CDS is source based

Tools:

ABAP Development Tools (eclipse based)

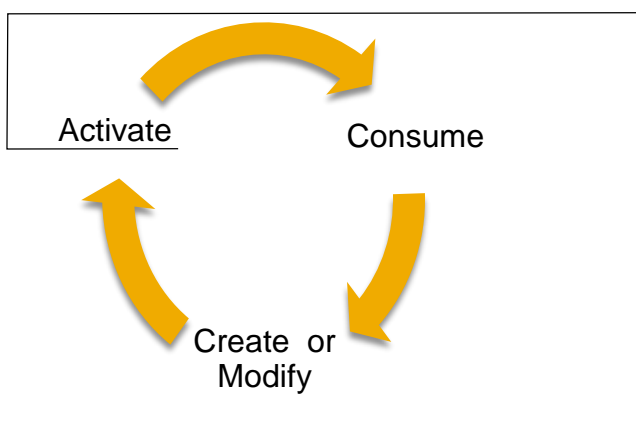
- Textual CDS source code editor
- Graphical CDS modelling view
- Dependency Analyzer
- Annotation viewer



```

@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_BOOK'
define view s4hcds_Booking as select from sbook
{
    key carrid,
    key connid,
    fldate,
    bookid,
    class
}
  
```

CDS View Lifecycle – Activate



During activation of a DDL source:

1. Corresponding DDIC view gets generated
2. The view gets deployed to the database

Dictionary: Display View

S4HDS_BOOK Active

Short Description Booking

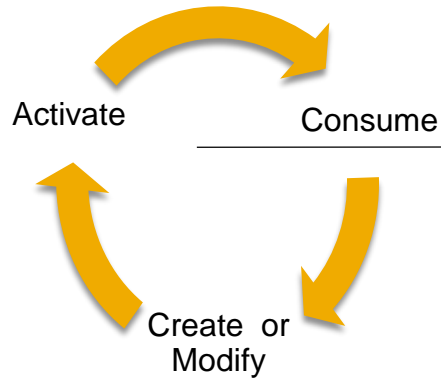
DDL Source S4HDS_BOOKING

Attributes Table/Join Conditions View Flds Selection Conditions Maint.Status

Table fields

View field	Table	Field	Key	Data elem.	M...	DTyp	Length	Short description
MANDT	SBOOK	MANDT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S_MANDT	<input type="checkbox"/>	CLNT	3	Client
CARRID	SBOOK	CARRID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S_CARR_ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAR	3	Airline Code
CONNID	SBOOK	CONNID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S_CONN_ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMC	4	Flight Connection Number
FLDATE	SBOOK	FLDATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S_DATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	DATS	8	Flight date
BOOKID	SBOOK	BOOKID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S_BOOK_ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMC	8	Booking number
CLASS	SBOOK	CLASS	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_CLASS	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAR	1	Flight Class
FORCURAM	SBOOK	FORCURAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_F_CUR_PR	<input type="checkbox"/>	CURR	15	Booking price in foreign currency
FORCURKEY	SBOOK	FORCURKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_CURR	<input type="checkbox"/>	CUKY	5	Payment currency
LUGGWEIGHT	SBOOK	LUGGWEIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_LUGWEIGH	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUAN	8	Weight of Luggage
WUNIT	SBOOK	WUNIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_WEIUNIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIT	3	Weight Unit
ORDER_DATE	SBOOK	ORDER_DATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_BDATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	DATS	8	Booking Date
AGENCYNUM	SBOOK	AGENCYNUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_AGENCYNUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMC	8	Travel Agency Number
COUNTER	SBOOK	COUNTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_COUNTNUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMC	8	Number of sales office
CUSTOMID	SBOOK	CUSTOMID	<input type="checkbox"/>	S_CUSTOMER	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMC	8	Customer Number
			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			

CDS View Lifecycle – Consume



Open SQL

Application frameworks consuming CDS annotations

Annotation API

Tools:

ABAP source editors (SE38, SE24, ADT)

Trace Tools (SQLM, ST05)



```
REPORT Y_CDS_CONSUMPTION_EXAMPLE.
```

```
DATA lt_result TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF s4hcds_Booking.
```

```
SELECT * UP TO 10 ROWS
```

```
FROM s4hcds_Booking
```

```
INTO TABLE @lt_result
```

```
WHERE bookid BETWEEN '25' and '30'.
```

```
cl_demo_output=>display_data( lt_result ).
```

Output

LT_RESULT											
CARRID	CONNID	FLDATE	BOOKID	CLASS	FORCURAM	FORCURKEY	LUGGWEIGHT	WUNIT	ORDER_DATE	AGENCYNUM	COU
AZ	0555	2015-10-22	00000025	Y	157.25	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-08-24	00000122	0000
AZ	0555	2015-10-22	00000027	Y	157.25	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-08-24	00000093	0000
AA	0017	2015-10-22	00000026	C	829.82	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-07-10	00000105	0000
AA	0017	2015-10-22	00000027	C	783.71	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-09-26	00000061	0000
AA	0017	2015-10-22	00000029	C	922.01	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-05-30	00000093	0000
JL	0407	2015-10-24	00000027	C	1825.0	EUR	0.0	KG	2015-08-14	00000120	0000
DL	0106	2015-10-20	00000030	C	1222.02	USD	0.0	KG	2015-07-13	00000304	0000
JL	0407	2015-10-24	00000025	C	2712.0	CHF	0.0	KG	2015-06-12	00000108	0000
AZ	0555	2015-10-22	00000030	Y	118.11	AUD	0.0	KG	2015-06-08	00000102	0000
DL	0106	2015-10-20	00000025	C	1160.92	USD	0.0	KG	2015-07-10	00000323	0000

Generated SQL Statement for CDS View

Two ways to get the generated CREATE SQL statement in the database for the CDS view

1. Right Click on the CDS source editor in Eclipse and select "Show SQL CREATE Statement"
2. Open the generated database view in SE11 and select *Menu -> Extras -> CREATE Statement*

Example:

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_SEL_V09'
define view s4hcds_sel_v9 as select from
scarr as c
{
    c.carrname as Carrier,
    c.carrid as ID
}
```



```
CREATE VIEW "S4HCDS_SEL_V09" AS SELECT
"C"."MANDT" AS "MANDT",
"C"."CARRNAME" AS "CARRIER",
"C"."CARRID" AS "ID"
FROM "SCARR" "C"
```


Data Preview

- Eclipse Tool to view the data of the CDS view
- Right click on the CDS source editor and select “Open With” -> “Data Preview” or simply F8

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_SEL_V09'
define view s4hcds_sel_v9 as select from scarr as c
{
  c.carrname as Carrier,
  c.carrid as ID
}
```



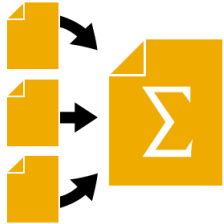
► S4HCDS_SEL_V9 ►

Raw Data

Filter pattern ☒ 18 rows retrieved - 0 ms

AB	Carrier	AB	ID
	American Airlines	AA	
	Air Canada	AC	
	Air France	AF	
	Alitalia	AZ	
	British Airways	BA	
	Air Pacific	FJ	
	Continental Airlines	CO	
	Delta Airlines	DL	
	Air Berlin	AB	
	Lufthansa	LH	
	Lauda Air	NG	
	Japan Airlines	JL	
	Northwest Airlines	NW	
	Qantas Airways	QF	
	South African Air.	SA	
	Singapore Airlines	SQ	
	Swiss	SR	
	United Airlines	UA	

Lesson 1 – Motivation and Definition Summary



You should now be able to:

- Describe the motivation for Core Data Services
- Define Core Data Services



Unit 1 – Introduction to Core Data Services

Lesson 2 – Basic Syntax of CDS Views

CDS View - Define View

Syntax: DEFINE VIEW <cds_entity> AS

CDS View Entity (s4hcds_Booking)

- Carries more semantics than SQL View
- Can be consumed by Open SQL

SQL View (S4HCDS_BOOK)

- Defined using annotation (@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName)
- Generated on activation of CDS view
- Representation on Database

Select *

- Selects all columns from the underlying data source

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_BOOK'
define view s4hcds_Booking
as select from sbook
{
    carrid,
    connid,
    fldate,
    bookid,
    ...
}
```

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_SEL_ALL'
define view S4hcds_Select_All as select
from sflight {
    *
}
```

CDS Views – Select distinct

Duplicates can occur when a key column is not included in the projection list

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_SEL_V06A'
define view s4hcds_sel_v6a as select from spfli
{
    cityfrom
}
```

Output:

AB	cityfrom
	FRANKFURT
	NEW YORK
	ROME
	FRANKFURT
	FRANKFURT
	TOKYO
	FRANKFURT
	SINGAPORE
	SAN FRANCISCO
	SINGAPORE
	NEW YORK
	NEW YORK
	TOKYO
	FRANKFURT
	SAN FRANCISCO
	NEW YORK
	SAN FRANCISCO
	BERLIN
	SAN FRANCISCO
	ROME
	ROME
	FRANKFURT
	SINGAPORE
	SINGAPORE
	NEW YORK
	FRANKFURT

The keyword **DISTINCT** ensures that the result table contains no duplicates:

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_SEL_V06B'
define view s4hcds_sel_v6b as select distinct from spfli
{
    cityfrom
}
```

Output:

AB	cityfrom
	FRANKFURT
	NEW YORK
	ROME
	TOKYO
	SINGAPORE
	SAN FRANCISCO
	BERLIN

CDS Views - WHERE

- You can use compound WHERE clauses.
- You can reference the same column multiple times.
- Table aliases are defined in the **FROM** clause.
- You can use table aliases in the projection list.

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName:'S4HCDS_SEL_V07'
define view s4hcds_sel_v7 as select from sflight as f
{
    f.carrid as ID,
    f.connid as Connection,
    f.planetype as PlaneType,
    f.seatsmax as MaxSeats
}
where
seatsmax <= 330 and seatsmax > 100 or planetype ='A340-600'
```


- Supported Operands: Literal, column, path expression, build-in function, arithmetic expression
- Various data types in ABAP namespace supported
- No nesting of CAST expressions
- Alias names required for resulting columns

Example:

Cast foreign currency amount from sbook as reduced_amount and Savings.

Supported types in ABAP namespace:

char(len), clnt, cuky(len), curr(len, decimals), dats, dec(len, decimals), fltp, int1, int2, int4, lang, numc(len), quan(len, decimals), tims, unit(len)

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_SEL_VD12'
define view s4hcds_sel_v12 as select from sbook
{
    forcurkey,
    forcuram as Amount,
    cast( forcuram as abap.fltp )
    + ( cast ( -forcuram as abap.fltp ) * 0.03 )
      as reduced_amount,
    cast( forcuram as abap.fltp ) * 0.03
      as savings
}
```

Supported joins in CDS views

Supported Join Types:

1. Inner Join
 2. Left Outer Join
 3. Right Outer Join
- **Complex Join operations using (...) are supported**
 - **Arbitrary On-Conditions:** >, >=, <, <=, Like, between, and, or, not

Inner Join: Output list of customer and booking details for booking id = 2406

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_JOIN_V01'
define view s4hcds_join_v1 as
select from sbook as b
    inner join spfli as p on p.carrid = b.carrid
                        and p.connid = b.connid
    inner join scustom as c on c.id = b.customid
{
    b.customid, c.name,
    b.fldate, p.cityfrom, p.cityto
}
where b.bookid = '00002406'
```

Left Outer Join: Output list of all customer details with booking id = 2406.

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_LJOIN_01'
define view s4hcds_ljoin_demo1 as
select from scustom as c
    left outer join sbook as b on c.id = b.customid
{
    c.name as Customer_Name,
    c.city as Customer_city
}
where b.bookid = '00002406'
```

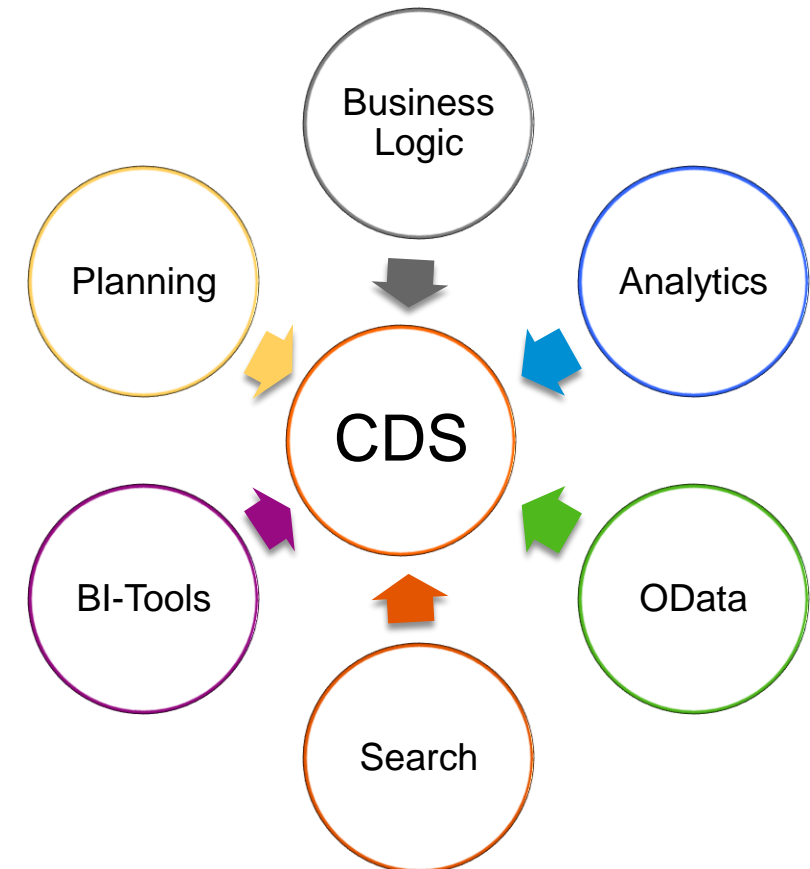


Unit 1 – Introduction to Core Data Services

Lesson 3 – Annotations

CDS: Common Basis for Domain-Specific Frameworks

- Reusable and unified view model for all use cases
- Annotations enabling flexible usage in different contexts
- Efficient development



Annotations

- Enrich CDS data models with additional metadata.
- Annotations begin with @
- ABAP Annotations:
 - Evaluated by the ABAP Core Data Services framework, namely the ABAP runtime environment itself
- Component Annotations:
 - Evaluated by frameworks of other SAP software components (e.g., ODATA, UI and Analytics)

Kinds of Annotations

- **AbapCatalog Annotations**
- **AccessControl Annotations**
- Analytics Annotations
- AnalyticsDetails Annotations
- **ClientDependent Annotations**
- **ClientHandling Annotations**
- Consumption Annotations
- **DataAging Annotations**
- DefaultAggregation Annotations
- **EndUserText Annotations**
- EnterpriseSearch Annotations
- **Environment Annotations**
- Hierarchy Annotations
- MappingRole Annotations
- ObjectModel Annotations
- OData Annotations
- Search Annotations
- SearchIndex Annotations
- Semantics Annotations
- UI Annotations
- VDM Annotations

Example

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_CONN3ANN'

@AbapCatalog.compiler.compareFilter: true

@AbapCatalog.Buffering.type: #GENERIC

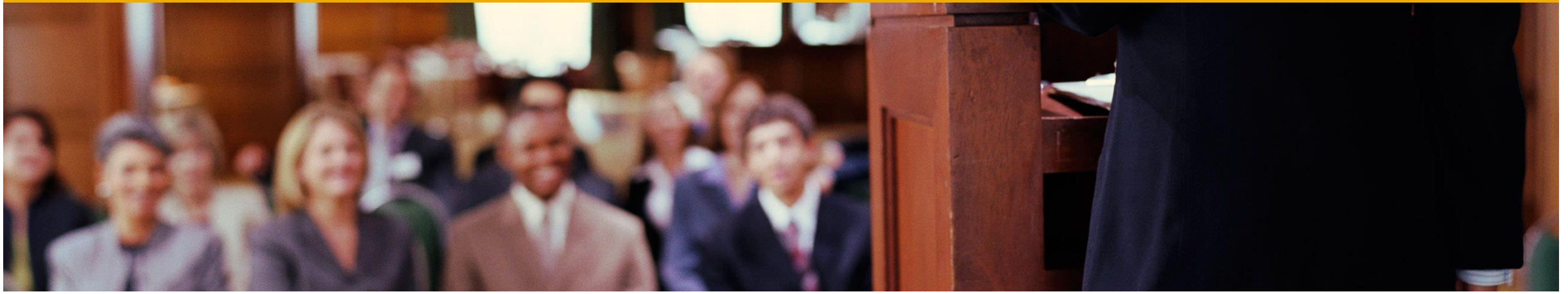
@AbapCatalog.Buffering.numberOfKeyFields: 1

@AbapCatalog.Buffering.status: #ACTIVE

@EndUserText.label: 'Flight Connection with ABAP Annotations'

@ClientHandline.type: #CLIENT_DEPENDENT
@ClientHandline.algorithm: #AUTOMATED

define view s4hcds_Connection3_Annotations as select from spfli
{
// Projection list
}
```



Unit 2 – Advanced Concepts in CDS

Lesson 1 – Associations

CDS Associations – The Concept

Associations define relationships between entities in the data model

Association definition contains

- Target entity with optional alias (Recommended to start with _)
- Cardinality[min .. max] (optional)
- ON condition represents JOIN condition
→ easy to refactor

Consumption of Association

- From
- Projection list
- Aggregations
- WHERE, GROUP BY and HAVING clauses

Path Expressions Support

- Simplified consumption both in CDS view and Open SQL

Filter Expressions Support

```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_ASSOC_D1'
define view s4hcds_assoc_demo1
as select from spfli
association [1..1] to scarr as _scarr
on spfli.carrid = _scarr.carrid
{
    key spfli.carrid as id,

    // Path expression
    key _scarr.carrname as carrier,

    key spfli.connid as flight,
    spfli.cityfrom as departure,
    spfli.cityto as destination
}
```

Association Types

Ad Hoc Associations

- Association defined and used in the same CDS view → Association consumption constitutes a JOIN (Left Outer Join)

Exposed Association

- Association can be defined and exposed as part of the public signature of the view.
- Prerequisite: All columns of the view used in the Join-Condition have to be exposed as well, in this example carrid
- Consumption: From another CDS view or from Open SQL
→ Exposure does not automatically lead to a JOIN - “JOINS on demand”
- **\$projection** – Alias name can be referred

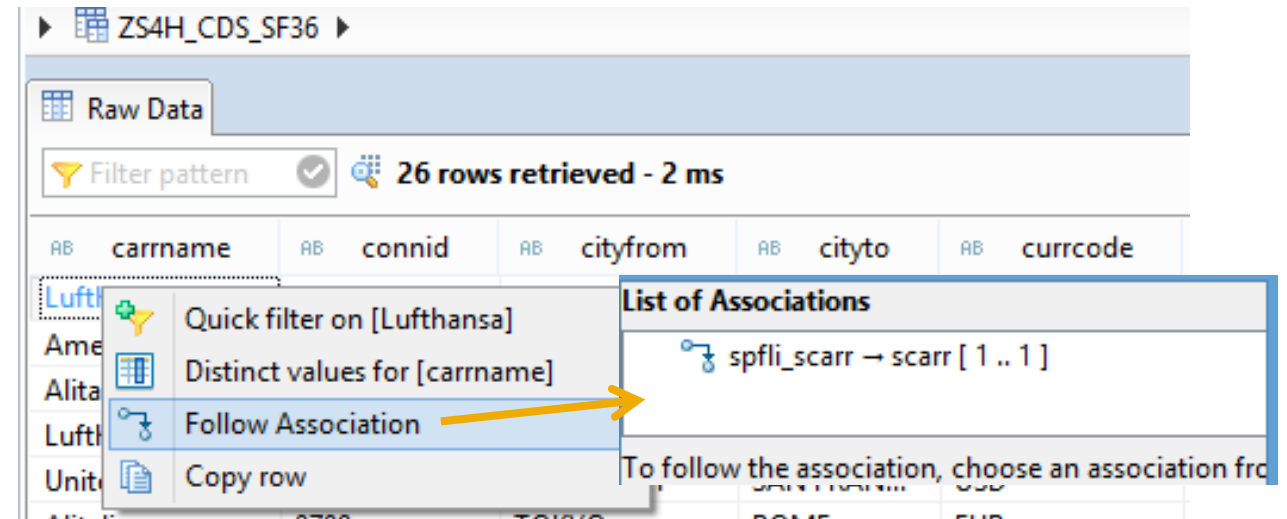
```
@AbapCatalog.sqlViewName: 'S4HCDS_ASSOC_D2'
define view S4hcds_Assoc_Demo2 as
  select from spfli
    association [1..1] to scarr as _scarr
      on $projection.CarrierID = _scarr.carrid
  {
    key _scarr.carrname,
    key spfli.connid,
    spfli.cityfrom,
    spfli.cityto,

    // ad hoc association
    _scarr.currcode,

    // field used in the ON condition
    // Prerequisite for exposed association:
    spfli.carrid as CarrierID,
    // exposed association
    _scarr
  }
```

Using Exposed Associations In CDS Views

Use exposed associations In data preview



In other CDS views

- Use fields of associated entity as needed using path expression
- Leads to “JOIN on demand”
- CDS views can be defined for re-use

```
define view S4hcds_Assoc_Demo2b as
  select from S4hcds_Assoc_Demo2
  {
    _scarr.carrid
  }
```

Consuming Associations In Open SQL

Support for path expressions introduced in Open SQL with ABAP 7.5

- To allow consuming associations in CDS entities
- Simple path expressions supported, without filter expressions
- Association name prefixed with backslash \
- Supported in all clauses, e.g. field list, where, order by, grouping, having ...

```
define view S4hcds_Assoc_Demo2 as select from spfli
  association[1..1] to scarr as _scarr
  on $projection.carriid = _scarr.carriid
{
  cityfrom, cityto,
  spfli.carriid,
  // Exposed association:
  _scarr
}
```

```
SELECT FROM S4hcds_Assoc_Demo2
  FIELDS cityfrom, cityto,
         \_scarr-carriid as carriid,
         \_scarr-carrname as carrname,
         \_scarr-currcode as currcode
  WHERE \_scarr-currcode IN ( 'USD', 'EUR' )
  ORDER BY \_scarr-currcode INTO TABLE
  @data(lt_customer).
```


Filtered Associations

Filtered Association

Associations can be enhanced by adding a supplementary filter

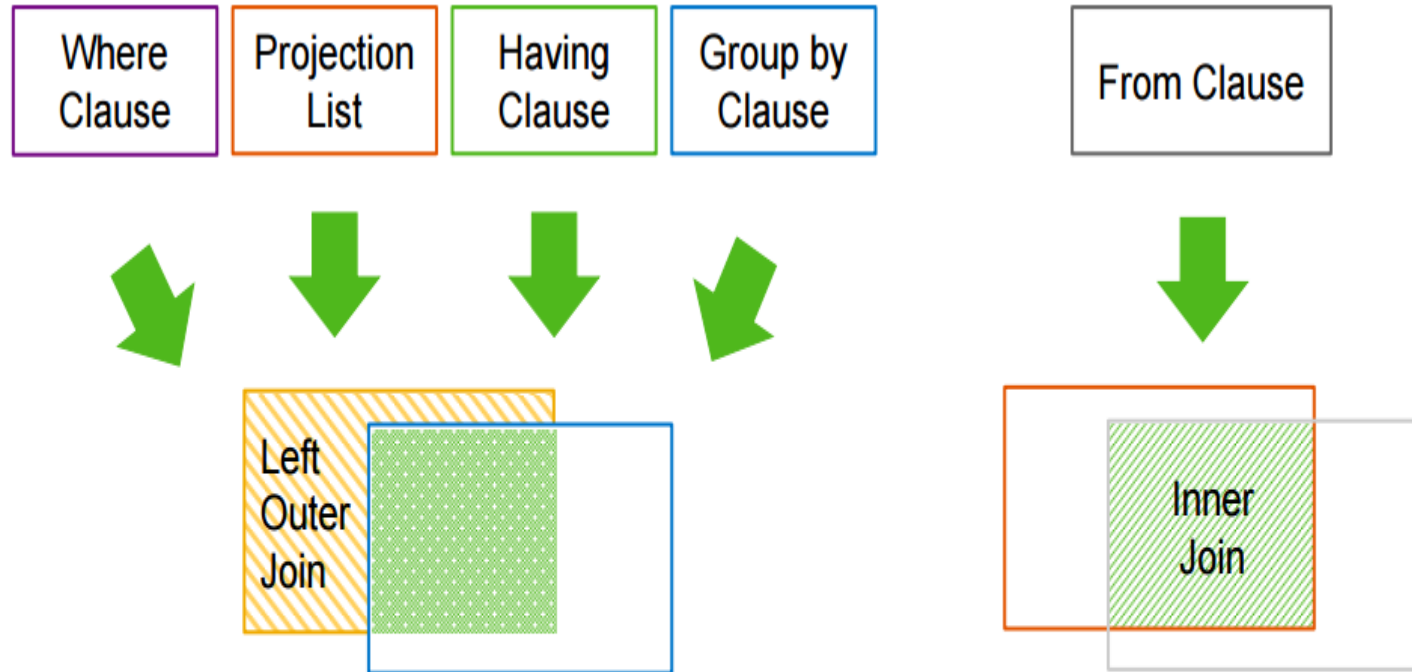
- Define association of cardinality “to-N”
- Use filter expressions in square brackets

```
define view S4hcds_Para_Demo2 as
  select from scustom as customer
    association[0..*] to sbook as _bookings
      on customer.id = _bookings.customid
  { customer.id,
    customer.name,
    // Exposed Association with filter
    _bookings[ class = 'C' ] as _business_flights,
    // Exposed Association without filter
    _bookings }
```

- Usage of attribute 1:
(Declaration of monovalency)

```
define view S4hcds_Para_Demo3 as
  select from S4hcds_Para_Demo2
  { id,
    name,
    // Path expressions with filter condition and 1:
    _bookings[1: fldate = '20150101'].carrid
      as ny_booking_carrid,
    _bookings[1: fldate = '20150101'].connid
      as ny_booking_connid
  }
```

CDS Associations – Translation into Joins



Used (!) associations are implicitly translated into SQL joins

Reuse of generated joins when semantically identical

CDS Associations: Advantages

Why would you use associations?

- Easy model consumption
 - Path expressions
 - Filter expressions
- Small(er) re-use views
- “JOINS on demand”:
JOINS are only generated if the
corresponding association is
consumed

