



# SAP HANA

Lesson Name: HANA Specific Code-to-Data

# Lesson Objectives



After completing this lesson, participants will be able to -

- Know about native SQL using SAP HANA
  - Viewing Tables
  - Select and From
  - Where Clauses
  - Functions
  - Group By
  - Order By
  - Having
  - Top
  - Create
  - Insert
  - Update
  - Delete
  - Joins

# Lesson Objectives



- Sub Selects
- Unions
- Drop
- Views
- Schemas
- Table Types
- Understand ADBC
- Use ADBC to execute Native SQL statements
- AMDP
- AMDP Debugging

# Contents



Native SQL using SAP HANA

ADBC

AMDP

AMDP Debugging



## VIEWING TABLES

- Syntax

Select column1, column2 from ( select column1,column2 from "table\_name")

- example of code is:

```
SELECT TOP 200 "CUSTOMERID" ,"CITYID", "COUNTRYID", "REGIONID",  
"COMPANYNAME", "POSTALCODE", "CITYNAME", "COUNTRYNAME",  
"REGIONNAME" FROM ( SELECT * FROM "STS" . "DIMCUSTOMER" ) TMP
```

# Native SQL using SAP HANA



## SELECT AND FROM

- Syntax

Select COLUMN1, COLUMN2 FROM "TABLE\_NAME"

- example of code is:

```
SELECT * FROM "STSFLAT"."STSCUSTOMERFLATFILE"
```

```
SELECT COMPANYNAME FROM STS.DIMCUSTOMER
```



## WHERE

- Syntax

```
SELECT COLUMN1 COLUMN 2 FROM "TABLE1"  
where CUSTOMID ='2'
```

- example of code is:

```
SELECT * FROM "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER" where CITYNAME = 'LONDON'
```

```
SELECT * FROM "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER" where CITYNAME like 'R%'
```



## FUNCTIONS

- Syntax

```
SELECT COUNT(10) FROM "TABLE1" where CUSTOMID='2'
```

- example of code is:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER" where COUNTRYNAME =  
'USA'
```

```
SELECT COUNT(QUANTITY) FROM "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER" where  
COUNTRYNAME = 'USA'
```





## GROUP BY

- Syntax

select column1 as field\_name from table\_name GROUP BY column1

- example of code is:

```
SELECT countryname as COUNTRY,  
SUM(netsales) as TOTAL_SALES  
FROM "STSFLAT"."STSCUSTOMERFLATFILE"  
GROUP BY countryname  
HAVING sum(netsales) > 4000000  
order by COUNTRYNAME
```



## ORDER BY

- Syntax

SELECT COLUMN1 COLUMN2 FROM "TABLE1" order by VARIABLE

- example of code is:

SELECT \* FROM "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER" order by CUSTOMERID



## HAVING

- Syntax

select column1 as field\_name from table\_name HAVING condition

- example of code is:

```
SELECT countryname as COUNTRY,  
SUM(netsales) as TOTAL_SALES  
FROM "STSFLAT"."STSCUSTOMERFLATFILE"  
GROUP BY countryname  
HAVING sum(netsales) > 4000000  
order by COUNTRYNAME
```



## TOP

- Syntax

select TOP no\_var column1 as field\_name from table\_name

- example of code is:

```
SELECT TOP 5 countryname as COUNTRY,  
SUM(netsales) as TOTAL_SALES  
FROM "STSFLAT"."STSCUSTOMERFLATFILE"  
GROUP BY countryname  
HAVING sum(netsales) > 4000000  
order by COUNTRYNAME
```



## CREATE

- Syntax

```
CREATE COLUMN1 TABLE1 "VARIABLE1"."VARIABLE2"  
{SUPPLIERID" INTEGER CS_INT NOT NULL ,  
    "CITYID" INTEGER CS_INT,  
    PRIMARY KEY ("SUPPLIERID")}
```

- example of code is:

```
CREATE COLUMN TABLE "XTRA"."DIMCUSTOMERV2"  
{SUPPLIERID" INTEGER CS_INT NOT NULL ,  
    "CITYID" INTEGER CS_INT,  
    "COUNTRYID" INTEGER CS_INT,  
    "COMPANYNAME" NVARCHAR (20),  
    PRIMARY KEY ("SUPPLIERID")}
```



## INSERT

- Syntax

insert into table\_name values { variable, field\_name }

- example of code is:

```
insert into "XTRA" . "MYTESTTABLE" values  
{  
2,12345, 'VW PASSAT'  
};
```



## UPDATE

- Syntax

update table\_name set field\_name = variable where condition

- example of code is:

```
update "XTRA" . "MYTESTTABLE"  
set CARREGISTRATION = 12345  
where CARID = 2
```



## DELETE

- Syntax

delete from table\_name where condition

- example of code is:

```
delete from "XTRA" . "MYTESTTABLE"  
where CARID = 2
```





## JOIN

- Syntax

select column1 from table\_name1 inner join table\_name2 on condition.

- example of code is:

```
select
T0. "COMPANYNAME",
T1. "NETSALES"
from
"STS". "DIMCUSTOMER" T0 inner join "STS"."FCTCUSTOMERORDER" T1
on T0. "CUSTOMERID" = T1. "CUSTOMERID"
```



## SUB SELECT

- Syntax

```
select column1 from table_name where (condition)
having (condition1)
(
select (condition) from table_name1
)
```



## SUB SELECT

- example of code is:

```
SELECT COMPANYNAME AS COMPANY, ROUND(AVG (NETSALES),0) AS  
AVERAGE_SALES  
FROM "STS". "DIMSUSTOMER", "STS". "FCTCUSTOMERORDER"  
WHERE "STS". "DIMCUSTOMER" = "STS"."FCTCUSTOMERORDER"  
GROUP BY COMPANYNAME  
HAVING AVG (NETSALES) >  
(  
SELECT ROUND (AVG (NETSALES), 2) as AVERAGE  
FROM "STS". "FCTCUSTOMERORDER"  
)  
ORDER BY COMPANYNAME
```



## UNION

- Syntax

select column1 from table1 UNION select column2 from table2

- example of code is:

```
{ SELECT COMPANYNAME AS COMPANY FROM "STS" . "DIMCUSTOMER"}  
UNION  
{ SELECT COMPANYNAME AS COMPANY FROM "XTRA" .  
"ADDITIONALPROSPECTS"}
```



## DROP

- Syntax  
drop table table\_name
- example of code is:

```
drop table STS.AAA ;
```

```
create table STS.AAA as  
{  
select * from "STS"."DIMCUSTOMER"  
};
```



## VIEW

- Syntax

```
create view view_name as  
select column1 column2 as field_name from table_name
```

- example of code is:

```
create view STS.STS_VIEW as  
SELECT  countryname as COUNTRY,  
        SUM(netsales) as TOTAL_SALES  
FROM "STSFLAT"."STSCUSTOMERFLATFILE"  
GROUP BY countryname  
HAVING sum(netsales) > 4000000  
order by COUNTRYNAME
```



## SCHEMA

- Syntax

create / drop schema schema\_name

- example of code is:

```
create schema newuseradditional schema owned by newuser
```

```
drop schema "NEWUSERADDITIONALSCHEMA"
```



## TABLE TYPES

- Syntax

alter table table\_name alter type row or column

- example of code is:

```
create column table sts.columnstoretable  
(columna int)
```

```
alter table "STS"."COLUMNSTORETABLE" alter type row;
```

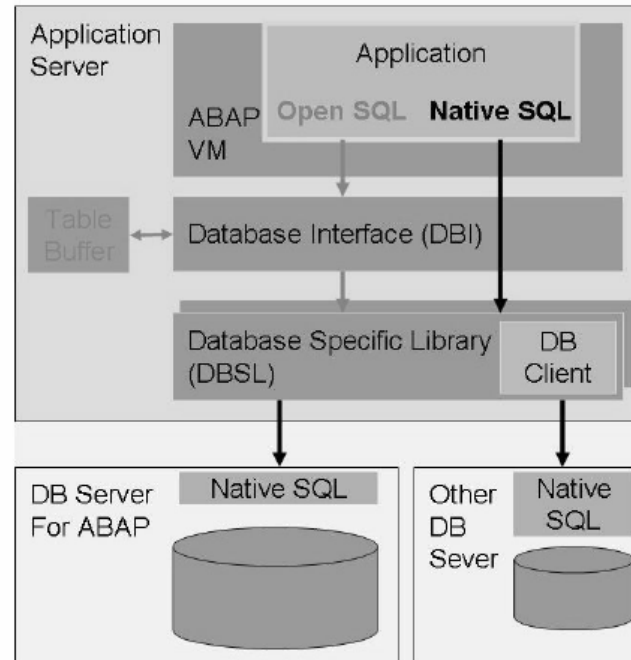


## Business Example

Your company has recognized SAP HANA as an important strategic topic and has asked you to refresh your ABAP skills, paying particular attention to those required to develop or review code that leverages the strengths of SAP HANA.

### ADBC

- **ABAP Database Connectivity (ADBC)** is an Object-based API
- ADBC allows native SQL access providing:
  - Flexibility
  - Where used list
  - Error handling
- Main classes are:
  - CL\_SQL\_CONNECTION
  - CL\_SQL\_STATEMENT
  - CL\_SQL\_RESULT\_SET





## Sequence for Reading Data with ADBC

1.	Choose database connection (only when accessing secondary DB)	Call method <i>get_connection()</i> of class CL_SQL_CONNECTION
2.	Create a statement object	Instantiation of class CL_SQL_STATEMENT
3.	Fill string variable with SQL syntax	Use either CONCATENATE or string templates/string expressions
4.	Issue native SQL call	Call method <i>execute_query()</i> of class CL_SQL_STATEMENT
5.	Assign target variable for result set	Call method <i>set_param()</i> or <i>set_param_table()</i> of class CL_SQL_RESULT_SET
6.	Retrieve result set	Call method <i>next_package()</i> of class CL_SQL_RESULT_SET
7.	Close query and release resources	Method <i>close()</i> of class CL_SQL_RESULT_SET

## Coding Example: ABAP Database Connectivity (ADBC)

```
DATA: lo_con    TYPE REF TO cl_sql_connection,
      lo_sql    TYPE REF TO cl_sql_statement,
      lv_sql    TYPE string,
      lo_result TYPE REF TO cl_sql_result_set,
      lr_data   TYPE REF TO data,
      lt_flight TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF sflight.
```

```
TRY.
```

```
  lo_con = cl_sql_connection=>get_connection( 'HANA' ).
```

```
  CREATE OBJECT lo_sql
```

```
    EXPORTING
```

```
      con_ref = lo_con
```

```
      table_name_for_trace = 'SFLIGHT'.
```

```
  lv_sql = `SELECT ...`.
```

```
  lo_result = lo_sql->execute_query( lv_sql ).
```

```
  GET REFERENCE OF lt_flight INTO lr_flight.
```

```
  lo_result->set_param_table( lr_flight ).
```

```
  lo_result->next_package( ).
```

```
  lo_result->close( ).
```

```
CATCH cx_sql_exception INTO ... .
```

```
  ...
```

```
ENDTRY.
```

Prepare native SQL call

- Specify secondary DB connection
- And info for SQL trace

Define native SQL syntax

Issue native SQL call

Retrieve result of native SQL call – in packages if needed



## **ADBC: Important Things to Keep in Mind**

### **No syntax check for native SQL statements**

- Make sure to handle exception `cx_sql_exception`

### **No hashed or sorted tables allowed as target**

- Use standard table (probably with hashed or sorted secondary key)

### **No automatic client handling**

- Do not forget to specify the client explicitly in the WHERE-clause, join conditions, etc.

### **No guaranteed release of allocated resources on DB**

- Do not forget to close the query

## ABAP Managed Database Procedures

### Migration to SAP HANA

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#### 1. Detect

- Functional correctness
- Performance optimization potential

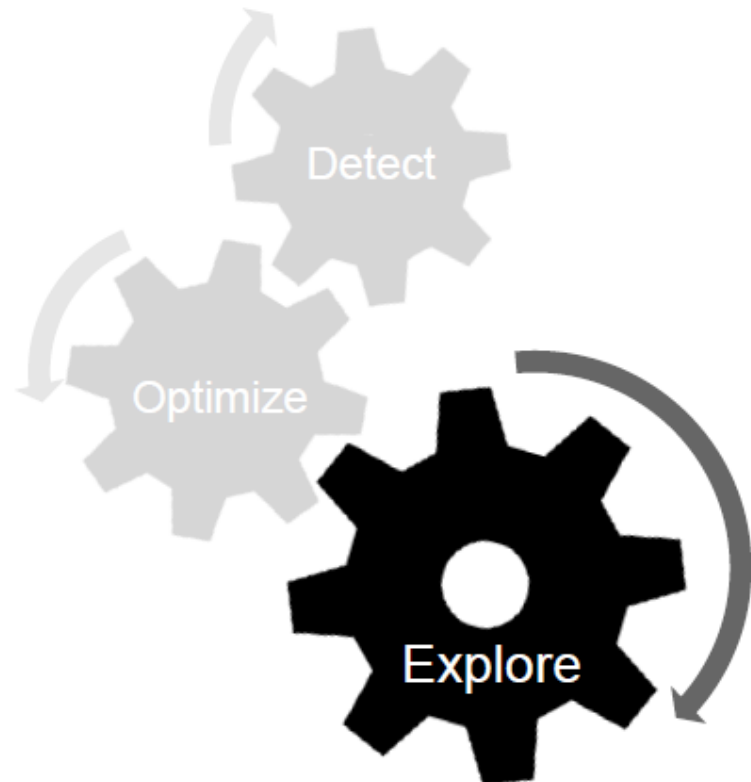
#### 2. Optimize

- Database-oriented programming

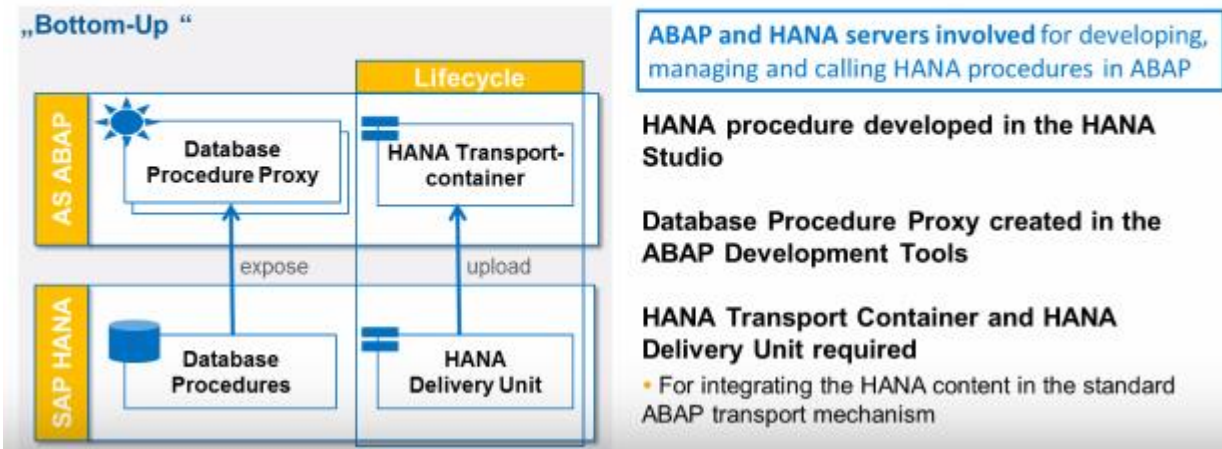
#### 3. Explore

- Use SAP HANA-specific features
- Rethink & innovate

For AMDP, we are step 3 Explore.



## Current way for using HANA Procedures in ABAP “Bottom-Up” Approach with Database Procedure Proxies



## New way of using HANA Database Procedures in ABAP ABAP Managed Database Procedure (AMDP)

ABAP server as sole **Master** for developing, managing and calling database procedures

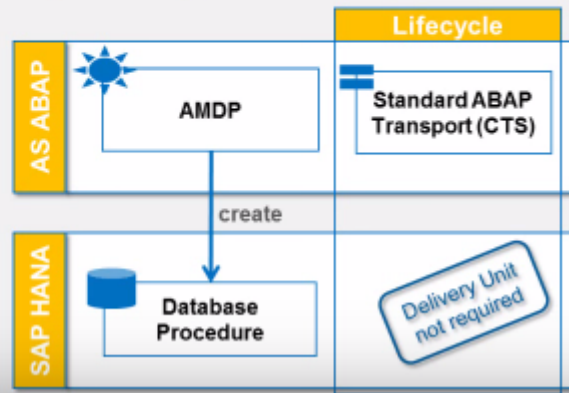
AMDP provided as methods of global classes marked with tag interfaces (aka AMDP class)

HANA procedure created at the first call of the AMDP method

Transport only required for the AMDP class

Only ABAP Development Tools required

### „Top-Down“-Approach



## Code-to-Data Paradigm

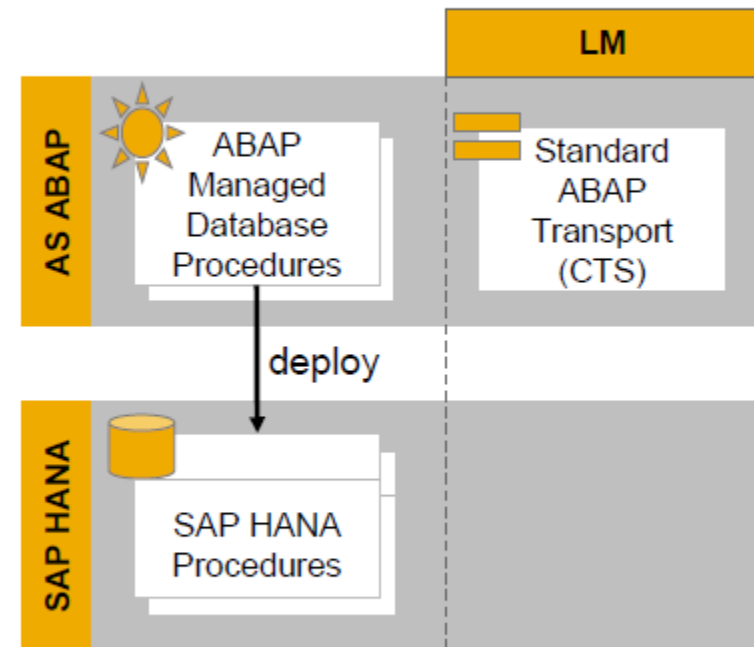
- Supported through embedding native database procedure coding

## Definition & Consumption of AMDPs

- Definition / maintenance via ABAP Development Tools in Eclipse
- Standard ABAP class method as containers for database procedures coding  
→ Corresponding SAP HANA artifacts created automatically
- Consumption like any other ABAP class method

## Fully integrated into the ABAP infrastructure

- Consistent lifecycle management with all other ABAP artifacts (only transport of ABAP objects required)
- Syntax check provided for SQLScript code
- Detailed analysis of ABAP runtime errors







## Prerequisites in class definition

- Classes with AMDPs must use interface IF\_AMDP\_MARKER\_HDB
- All AMDP method parameters must be passed by value (like RFC)
- All AMDP parameters must be tables with elementary components or scalar types
- AMDPs support (secondary) database connections to the primary database via input parameter **CONNECTION** (type DBCON\_NAME)

```

CLASS zcl_amdp_simple_00 DEFINITION
PUBLIC
FINAL
CREATE PUBLIC .

PUBLIC SECTION.
    INTERFACES: if_amdp_marker_hdb.

METHODS get_customer_infos
IMPORTING
    VALUE(<input>) TYPE <input_type>
EXPORTING
    VALUE(<output>) TYPE <output_type>
RAISING <amdp_exception> .
ENDCLASS.
    
```



## Extended method implementation syntax: **BY DATABASE PROCEDURE ...**

- Indicates method body contains database-specific code not executable on the ABAP server
- Database platform (currently only SAP HANA supported)
- Database procedure language (for example SQLScript)
- Used ABAP Dictionary tables, Dictionary views, and other AMDP methods
- Native SAP HANA SQLScript source code

```

METHOD get_customer_infos
  BY DATABASE PROCEDURE
  FOR HDB
  LANGUAGE SQLSCRIPT
  OPTIONS READ-ONLY
  USING <dictionary_artifacts>.

  --meaningful SQLScript coding

  et_customer_info =
    SELECT ... FROM ...;

ENDMETHOD.
    
```



## AMDP consumption like any other ABAP method call

### AMDP Runtime:

- At first call of an AMDP, several SAP HANA artifacts are created in the SAP<SID> schema, such as the SAP HANA database procedure
- Artifact creation can alternatively be triggered via ABAP report **RSDBGEN\_AMDP**
- When an AMDP is processed, the ABAP stack calls the corresponding database procedure in SAP HANA

```
REPORT zr_amdp_01_simple_call.  
  
DATA(lo_amdp) = NEW zcl_amdp_simple_00( ).  
  
lo_amdp->get_customer_infos(  
    IMPORTING  
        et_customer_info = DATA(lt_result)  
    ).
```

## Catchable Exceptions

- Several AMDP runtime errors have a corresponding (catchable) exception
- Naming convention:  
    <ERROR\_NAME> →  
    CX\_<ERROR\_NAME>
- To-Dos for AMDP  
    Developers/Consumers:
  - Add RAISING clause to the AMDP method definition
  - Enclose the AMDP call in a TRY... CATCH block



```
"definition
METHODS <method_name>
    <method_interface>
    RAISING cx_amdp_error.
...

"consumption
TRY.
    <method_call>

    CATCH cx_amdp_execution_failed INTO DATA(1x).
        "do some meaningful error handling
ENDTRY.
```



## • Structure of AMDP Exception Classes

### CX\_AMDP\_ERROR

#### — CX\_AMDP\_VERSION\_ERROR

##### — CX\_AMDP\_VERSION\_MISMATCH

Version conflict; database procedure has been changed during program execution

#### — CX\_AMDP\_CREATION\_ERROR

##### — CX\_AMDP\_DBPROC\_CREATE\_FAILED

Database procedure could not be created because a called database procedure does not exist on the database (any more).

##### — CX\_AMDP\_NATIVE\_DBCALL\_FAILED

SQL error at creation or update of a database procedure before it is called.

##### — CX\_AMDP\_WRONG\_DBSYS

Database procedure not defined for the current database system.

### CX\_AMDP\_ERROR

#### — CX\_AMDP\_EXECUTION\_ERROR

##### — CX\_AMDP\_EXECUTION\_FAILED

Database error during execution of a database procedure.

##### — CX\_AMDP\_IMPORT\_TABLE\_ERROR

Table parameter error during execution of a database procedure.

##### — CX\_AMDP\_RESULT\_TABLE\_ERROR

Error at passing of result table.

### CX\_AMDP\_ERROR

#### — CX\_AMDP\_CONNECTION\_ERROR

##### — CX\_AMDP\_NO\_CONNECTION

No database service connection available.

##### — CX\_AMDP\_NO\_CONNECTION\_FOR\_CALL

No database connection available for calling a database procedure.

##### — CX\_AMDP\_WRONG\_CONNECTION

Reserved database connection must not be used for calling a database procedure.



# DEMO

# AMDP Debugging

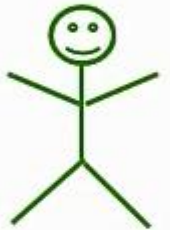


For AMDP Debugging, we need 3 users.

ABAP Developer User ,  
Who will run the report program

HANA User of same system

Debug user is a HANA User who will set the  
debugging





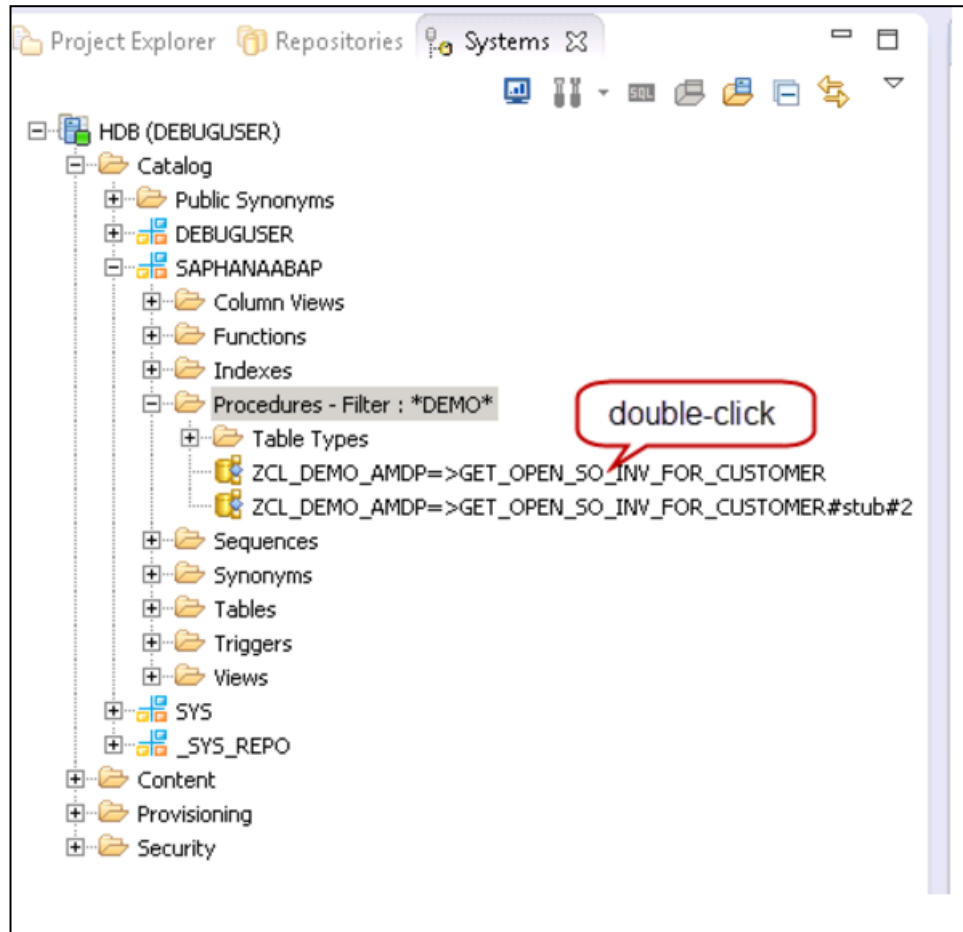
- Set a break point by Debug User in Catalog DB Procedure
- Create debug configuration with Filter criteria
- Start SQL script debugger ( Attach session of HANA User )
- Developer now execute the ABAP report and AMDP called





- Set a break point by Debug User in Catalog DB Procedure
- Go to HANA Development perspective with Debug user.
- Open SAP developer User schema
- Open the respective AMDP HANA Procedure

# AMDP Debugging



# AMDP Debugging



Set a break point by Debug User in Catalog DB Procedure

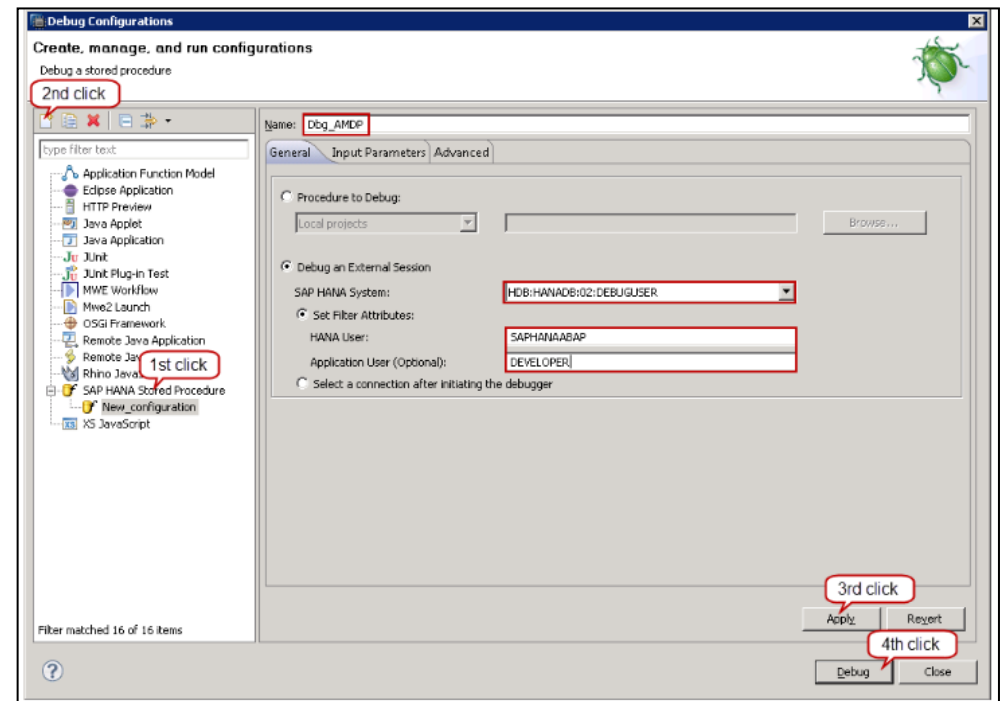
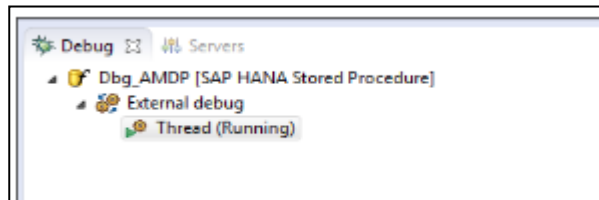
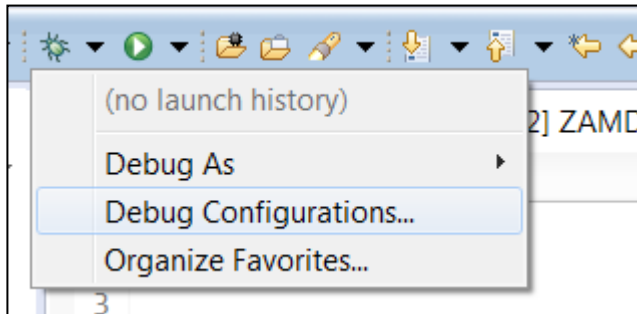
Set a break point by double click on the left section of the line

```
SQLScript
1 create procedure
2   "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP=>GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER"
3 {
4   in   "IV_CUSTOMER_GUID" VARBINARY (000016),
5   out  "ET_SO_INV_H" "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP=>GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER=>ET_SO_INV_H#tft",
6   out  "ET_SO_H" "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP=>GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER=>ET_SO_H#tft"
7 }
8 language sqlscript sql security invoker reads sql data as begin
9   --retrieve the sales orders invoice information for a given customer
11  et_so_inv_h = select * from "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP=>SNWD_SO_INV_HEAD#covw"
12                  where buyer_guid = :IV_CUSTOMER_GUID
13                  and payment_status = '';
14
15  --retrieve the sales orders information for the invoices retrieved above
16  et_so_h      = select * from "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP=>SNWD_SO#covw"
17                  where node_key in ( select so_guid from :ET_SO_INV_H );
18
19 end; |
```

# AMDP Debugging



- Create debug configuration with Filter criteria
- Start SQL script debugger ( Attach session of HANA User )



# AMDP Debugging



- Execute the report by Developer user

The screenshot displays the SAP HANA Studio IDE during a debug session. The top toolbar includes standard development actions like Run, Stop, and Step Through. The left sidebar shows the project structure with the debug configuration 'SAPHANAABAP.ZCL\_DEMO\_AMDP->GET\_OPEN\_SO\_INV\_FOR\_CUSTOMER' selected. The main editor area is split into two panes. The upper pane, titled 'Variables', shows the current state of variables: 'ET\_SO\_H' (0 Rows), 'ET\_SO\_INV\_H' (0 Rows), and 'IV\_CUSTOMER\_GUID' (DE25F8C52D81EE3A28CCCFA0A8CF604). The lower pane, titled 'HDB (DEBUGGER)', shows the SQLScript code being executed. The code defines a procedure that takes an input parameter 'IV\_CUSTOMER\_GUID' and returns two output parameters, 'ET\_SO\_INV\_H' and 'ET\_SO\_H'. The script includes comments and SQL queries to retrieve sales order invoice information from the 'ZCL\_DEMO\_AMDP->SNWD\_SO\_INV\_HEAD+CCVM' table. The bottom status bar indicates 'No active debugger'.

```
1 create procedure
2   "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP->GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER"
3 {
4   in   "IV_CUSTOMER_GUID" VARBINARY (000016),
5   out  "ET_SO_INV_H" "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP->GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER->ET_SO_INV_H+LFL",
6   out  "ET_SO_H" "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP->GET_OPEN_SO_INV_FOR_CUSTOMER->ET_SO_H+LFL"
7 }
8 language sqlscript sql security invoker reads sql data as begin
9
10  --retrieve the sales orders invoice information for a given customer
11  et_so_inv_h = select * from "ZCL_DEMO_AMDP->SNWD_SO_INV_HEAD+CCVM"
12    where buyer_guid = :IV_CUSTOMER_GUID
13    and payment_status = '';
14
15  --retrieve the sales orders information for the invoices retrieved above
```



- Required Authorizations - SAP note 1942471
- For the HANA Debug User, the authorization to read the catalogue needs to be granted by the SYSTEM user:
  - **grant catalog** read **to <DEBUG USER>;**



- The corresponding grant statements to be executed in the SQL console of the SAP HANA studio (as SAP<SID> user) for the ABAP Managed DB procedure <AMDP\_NAME> are:
  - **grant debug on <HANA USER>."<AMDP\_NAME>" to <DEBUG USER> ;**
  - **grant execute on <HANA USER>."<AMDP\_NAME>" to <DEBUG USER>;**
  - **grant attach debugger to <DEBUG USER>;**

# Summary



In this lesson, you have learnt:

- How to use native SQL for SAP HANA
- Different SQL syntaxes used for SAP HANA
- About ABAP Managed Database Procedures (AMDP) and its functionality
- AMDP Debugging



# Review Question



SQLScript is used in SAP HANA when other modeling constructs of HANA such as Attribute views or Analytic views are not sufficient.

- True
- False

The main functionality of AMDP is/are -----.

Prerequisites of AMDP debugging are

- Set a break point by Debug User in Catalog DB Procedure
- Open SAP developer User schema
- Both

During the execution of AMDP procedures every procedure of the call hierarchy runs either in debug mode or in optimized mode.

- True
- False



Thank you