

Enterprise Wide Information Systems

ABAP/ 4 Programming Language

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Objectives

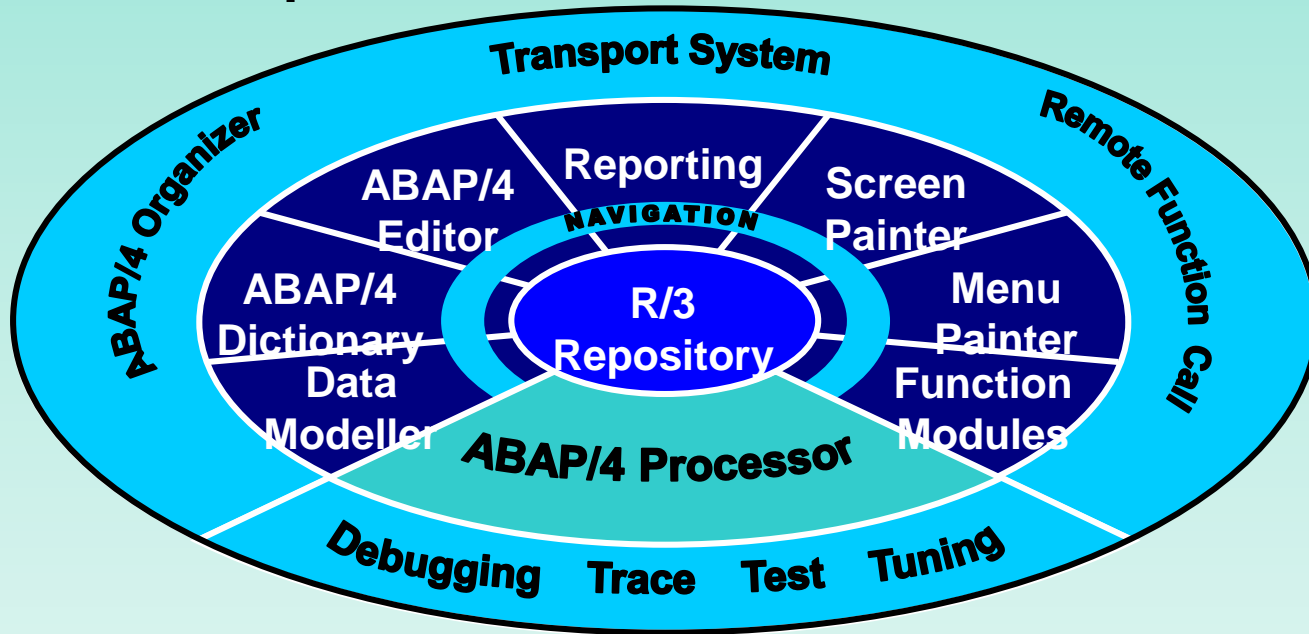
- **Upon completion of this topic, you should be able to:**
 - **Define the general terms associated with the ABAP/4 Workbench.**
 - **Work with the ABAP/4 Object Browser.**
 - **Create a program object.**
 - **Access tables to generate a report.**

Topics

- **ABAP/4 Development Workbench**
- ABAP/4 Data Dictionary
- ABAP/4 Repository Information

ABAP/4 Development Workbench Architecture

- The Development Workbench provides access to SAP's development tools.

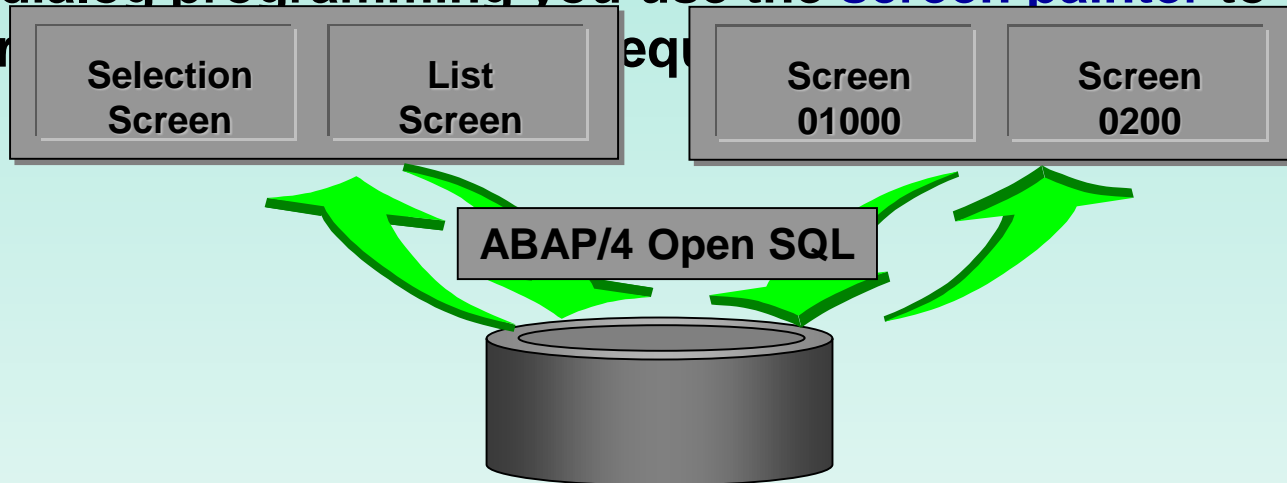


ABAP/4 Development Workbench Architecture

- All programs are stored in the R/3 Repository.
 - A program is simply an object.
- All definitions are kept in the data dictionary.
 - e.g. variable descriptions and parameters of fields.
- Double-clicking will navigate you to wherever the object is stored.
- Remote call functions let you access other systems.

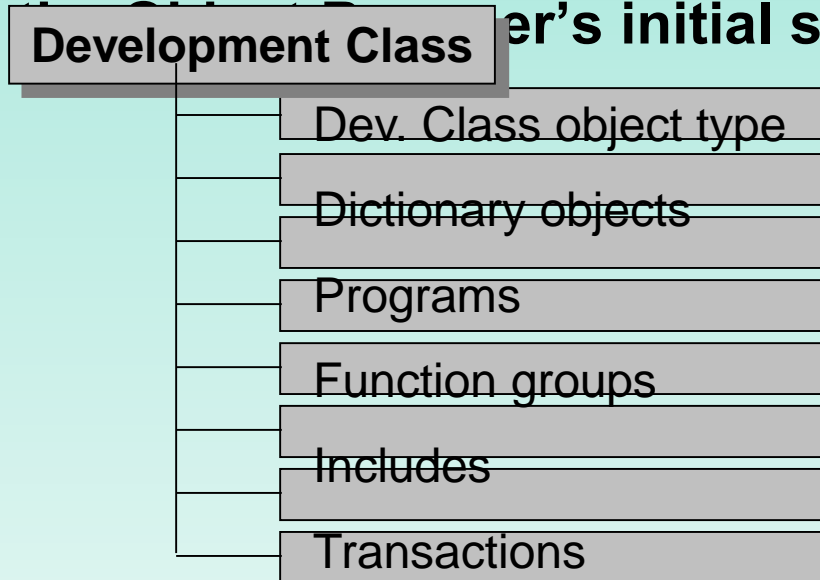
Reporting and Dialog Programming

- In **reporting** you use the ABAP/4 Open SQL to read data from the R/3 database
 - A report consists of a **selection screen** on which you define the dataset you wish to display, and a **list** which displays the data itself.
- In **dialog programming** you use the **screen painter** to create screens.



ABAP/4 Program Objects

- You can use the ABAP/4 Development Workbench to create ABAP/4 programs.
- You can call objects from the object list generated from the **Development Class**er's initial screen.



ABAP/4 Programs

- All ABAP/4 programs (objects) are made up of:
 - Source code
 - Text elements
 - Attributes

ABAP/4 Program

Attributes

Source Code

Text Elements

- Titles
- Headers
- Text symbols

Creating Programs

- Begin by first specifying a development class.
 - Development classes are categories of SAP objects (e.g. *program object*).
- Customer-specific program names begin with Y or Z.
- If you are creating a test object which you do not wish to be transported, choose *Local Object*.
 - The development class is then set to \$TMP automatically.

The ABAP/4 Editor

- The ABAP/4 Editor can run in three different modes:
 1. Command mode
 2. PC mode with line numbering
 3. PC mode without line numbering
- You can switch between editor modes by choosing *Settings* → *Editor mode*
 - It is recommended that you do your work in PC mode with line numbering

ABAP/4 Syntax

- An ABAP/4 program consists of individual statements
 - Each statement must end with a period.
 - The first word of a statement is known as the **key word**.
 - Words are separated from each other by at least one blank.
 - Statements can be indented.
 - Statements can extend over several lines.
- You can concatenate several consecutive statements with an identical key word (e.g. *WRITE:*).
 - Follow the key word with a colon.
 - Separate each concatenated part with a comma.

ABAP/4 Syntax (cont.)

- You can insert comments into a program in two ways:
 1. An asterisk (*) in column 1 flags the whole line as a comment.
 2. A quotation mark (") within a line flags the remainder of the line as a comment.

Tables and the Select Statement

- The *Tables: <name>* statement declares an ABAP/4 Dictionary table in the ABAP/4 program and allocates a table work area with the structure of <name>.
- The *Select* statement reads the table <name> line by line and places each line read in the table work area.

```
Report ZDEMO1.  
TABLES: SBOOK.  
SELECT * FROM SBOOK  
        WHERE CARRID = 'LH'.  
ENDSELECT.  
WRITE : CARRID, FLTDATE.
```

Read table

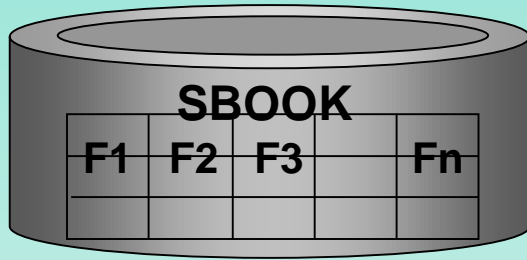
The *Tables:* statement in the editor will
be followed in the editor by the declaration of the table

Table SBOOK		

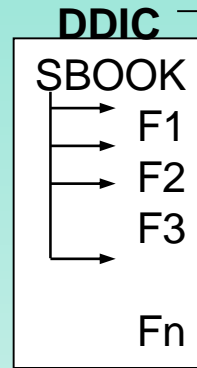
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Table work area

Accessing Tables (In summary...)



Database

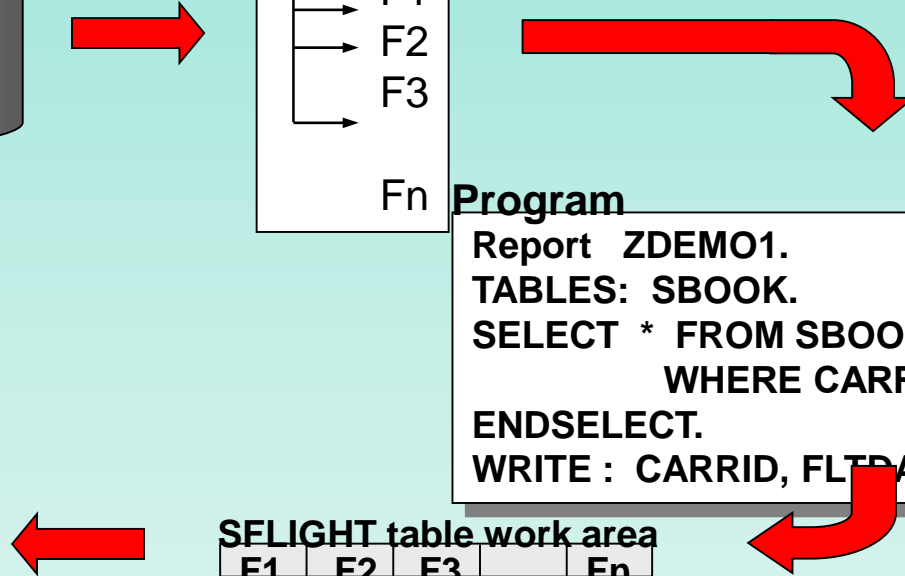
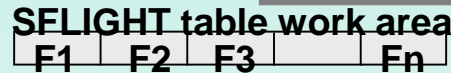


Definition in the Data Dictionary

Program

```
Report ZDEMO1.  
TABLES: SBOOK.  
SELECT * FROM SBOOK  
        WHERE CARRID = 'LH'.  
ENDSELECT.  
WRITE : CARRID, FLTDTE.
```

Report

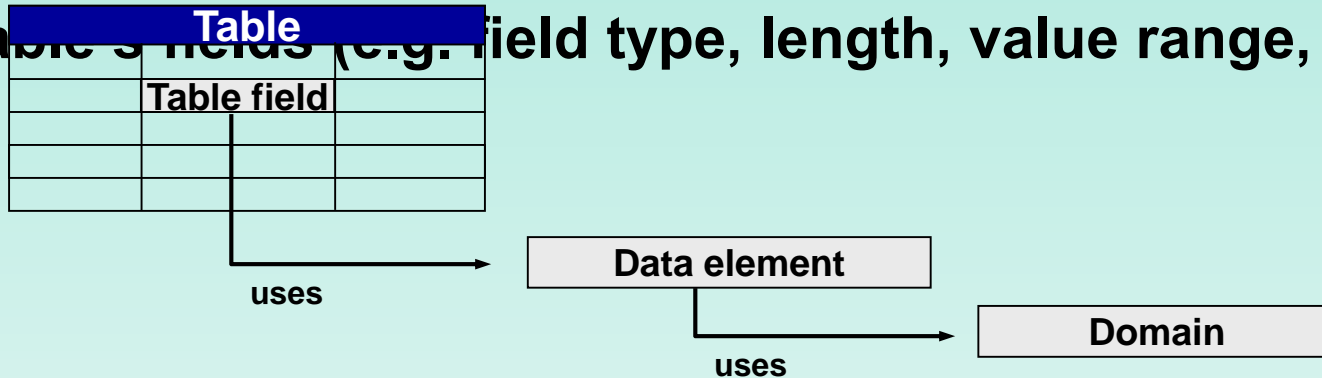


Topics

- ABAP/4 Development Workbench
- **ABAP/4 Data Dictionary**
- ABAP/4 Repository Information

Basic Dictionary Objects

- Tables - collection of records of data in fields.
- Data elements - contain the semantic definition (e.g. short description) of what is contained w/in a field.
- Domains - describe the technical attributes of the table's fields (e.g. field type, length, value range, etc.).



Structures and Aggregated Objects (Views)

- Besides defining tables stored in the database, you can also define the structure of data which occurs when performing calculations in programs, or when passing data between programs.
 - Structures are defined and activated in the ABAP/4 Dictionary.
 - While data can be permanently stored in the database, data in structures exists only during the runtime of a program.
- Aggregated objects are objects which come from several different tables.
 - Views are application-specific views of different ABAP/4 Dictionary tables.
 - Views allow you to gather information from fields of different

ABAP/4 Dictionary (In summary)

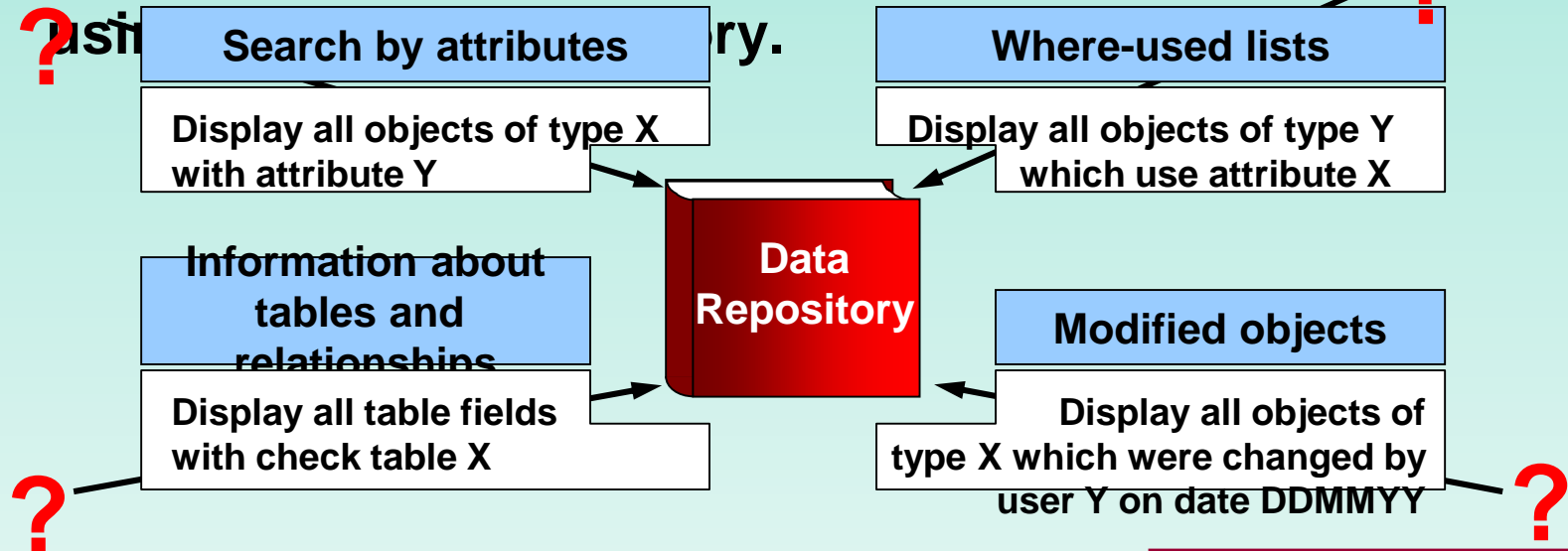
- **The ABAP/4 Dictionary is the central facility in the system where you can create and maintain data declarations, tables, structures and aggregated objects.**
- **Since it is integrated into the ABAP/4 Development Workbench as an active component, any change made in the ABAP/4 Dictionary takes immediate effect in programs affected.**

Topics

- ABAP/4 Development Workbench
- ABAP/4 Data Dictionary
- **ABAP/4 Repository Information**

ABAP/4 Repository Information

- The ABAP/4 Repository Information System allows you to obtain information about objects (tables, fields, domains, etc.) in the ABAP/4 Repository.
- You can find anything that is used in programs by



ABAP/4 Repository (In summary)

- The ABAP/4 Repository Information System allows search for ABAP/4 Development Workbench objects by specifying required attributes.

From the ABAP/4 Development Workbench:

Overview → Repository Infosy.