

Introduction To

BADIs and BADI Implementation

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Introduction to BADI and BADI Implementation

BADI (Business Add-Ins)

Purpose of this Document

This document is intended to give a brief introduction of [BADI definitions and BADI implementation](#) to the user and also includes a step-by-step guide to create BADI implementation.

Who will benefit?

All technical and functional consultants getting introduced to BADI

Introduction to BADI and BADI Implementation

Prerequisites

Basic knowledge of User exits.

Scope of this document:

This BOK is mainly focusing on the BADI definition and how to implement the BADI definition. The things I am putting here are exclusively based on my understandings about BADIs.

Introduction

Business Add-Ins or BADI are used to implement customer specific requirements in SAP software. It functions like user exits but are more advance to incorporate the user requirements. BADIs were introduced with the release 4.6.

Concept of BADI

To incorporate the required functionalities in the standard SAP code exit points are defined in this code (Standard SAP code). This achieves the intention of the programmer to add his changes in the standard SAP code without changing the actual code. This is called as "[Definition view](#)".

In the "[implementation views](#)" programmer chooses his required method depending on the import parameters and adds the code in that method.

Single business add-in contains all the interfaces required to implement specific task.

Comparison between BADI and User exits

BADI is an object oriented version of user exit. Unlike in user exit where we write our code in function module, in BADI we enter the code in the methods which are triggered at predefined points by standard SAP program.

What constitutes the BADI definition?

To see the BADI definitions use the transaction SE18.
Or use path choose *Tools* → *ABAP Workbench* → *Utilities* → *Business Add-Ins*.
Take an example of the BADI definition /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA.

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This BADI is used to process the demands from DP to SNP in APO.

Business Add-Ins: Display Definition /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA

Definition name: /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA

Definition short text: Modification of Data During Release from DP to SNP - Orders

Interface

General Data

Package: /SAPAPO/MSDP

Language: DE German

Last changed by: SAP

Last change: 26.02.2004 15:48:41

Name of bus. add-in class: /SAPAPO/CL_EX_SDP_RELDATA

Type

☐ Multiple use

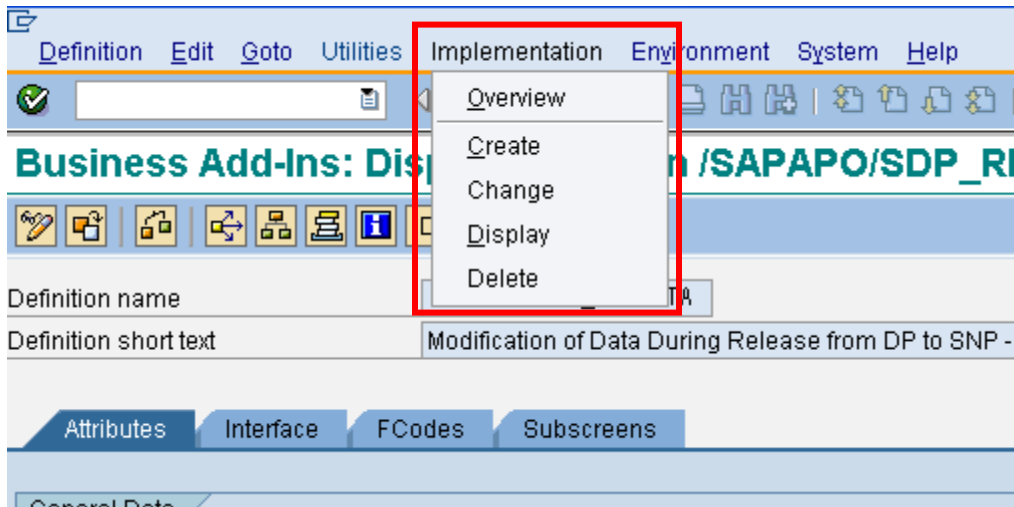
☐ Filter-Depend

☐ Filter type

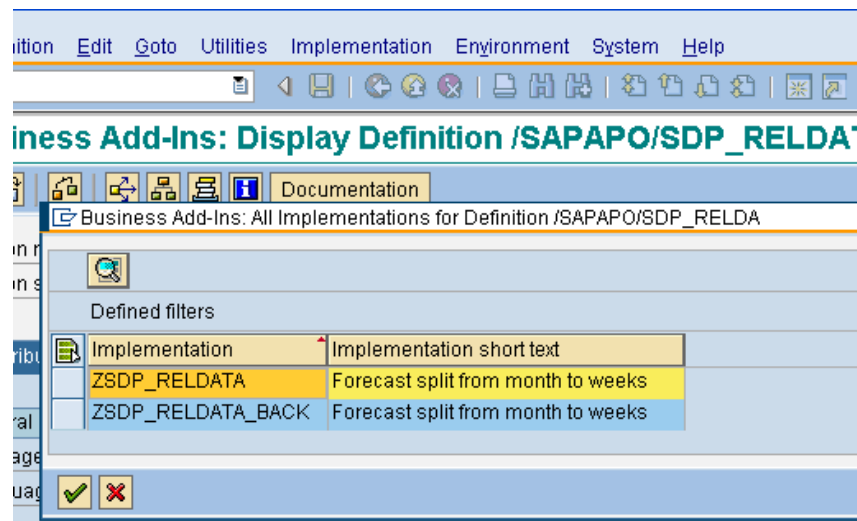
☐ Enhanceable

- 1) The highlighted text shows the BADI definition. To implement the BADI its definition must have been created. The BADI definition could of maximum 20 characters.
- 2) The **implementation** drop down menu shows the following items regarding the implementation of BADI definition.

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- a) **Create**: We can create the new BADI implementation. Implementation name could be of maximum 20 characters.
- b) **Change**: We can make changes in the already implemented BADI definition.
- c) **Display**: It shows the names of the implementation created for the definition. See the screen shot below:



Currently there are two implementations created for the definition /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA, which are **ZSDP_RELDATA** and **ZSDP_RELDATA_BACK**.

3) Interfaces tab :

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The screenshot shows the SAP BADI Definition screen. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for editing, saving, and documentation. Below the toolbar, the 'Definition name' is set to '/SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA' and the 'Definition short text' is 'Modification of Data During Release from DP to SNP - C'. The 'Interface' tab is selected, showing the 'Interface name' as '/SAPAPO/IF_EX_SDP_RELDATA'. Below this, a table lists the methods defined for this interface:

Method	Description
CHANGE_RELDATA	Modification of Data During Release from DP to SNI
CHANGE_DATA_BEFORE_SPLIT	Modification of Data Before Product/Location Split
CHANGE_DATA_AFTER_SPLIT	Modification of Data After Product/Location Split
CHANGE_CALENDAR	Modification of Calendar Used
CHANGE_PROD_LOC	Modification of Products and Locations

The **interface** tab shows the names of the various methods that can be implemented. Each method is having its own functionality.

E.g the method **change_reldata** when implemented, gives the liberty to programmer to change the quantity and period data which is getting transferred from DP (demand Planning) to SNP (Supply network Planning).

Method **CHANGE_DATA_BEFORE_SPLIT** comes in to play before modification of data before product/Location split.

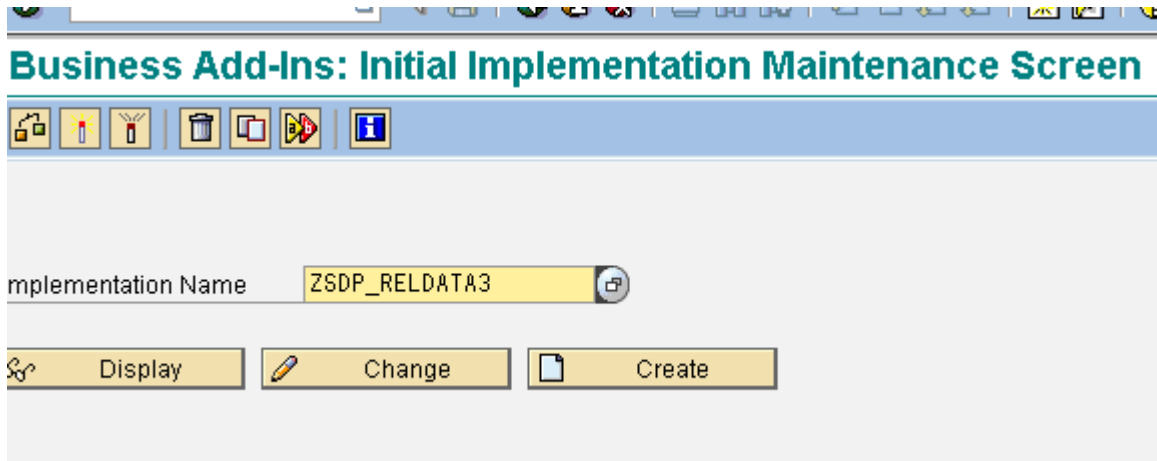
- 4) **Documentation:** Use the documentation tab to see the documentation for the definition.
- 5) **Multiple Use Check Box:** If this Check is checked, this ensures that the BADI definition can be implemented more than once else it can be implemented only once.
- 6) **Filter-depend and Filter type:** This defines the type of data that is valid as a filter value. We can specify the filter type (7), which must be a data element of character type with maximum length as 30.

How to implement the BADI Definition?

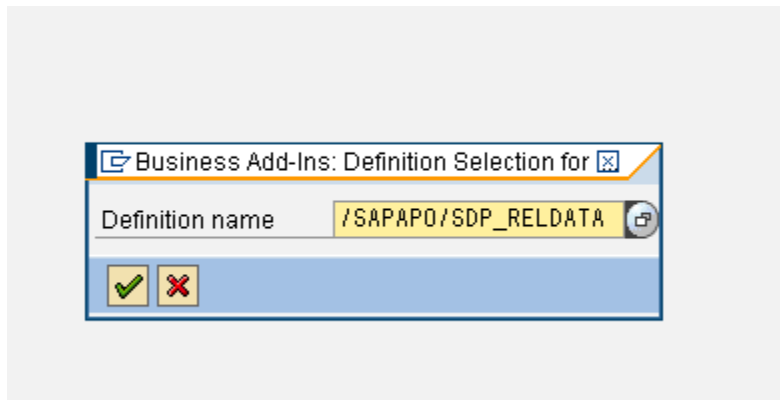
Introduction to BADI and BADI Implementation

To implement BADI definition [/SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA](#), use implementation name as [ZSDP_RELDATA3](#).

To implement the BADI definitions use transaction SE19.



Enter the name of implementation and click on the "create" tab.



Pop-up will appear asking for the definition name, enter the name [/SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA](#) as shown in above screen shot.

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Implementation Name: ZSDP_RELDATA3 Inactive

Implementation Short Text: test

Definition name: /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA

Attributes Interface

General Data

Package:

Language: EN English

Last changed by:

Last change: 00:00:00

Type

☐ Multiple use

☐ Filter-Depend.

Enter the description for the implementation and activate it. To activate and deactivate the implementation use the buttons highlighted in the screen shot.

Now to implement the method go to tab interfaces. It will show the names of the methods that can be implemented.

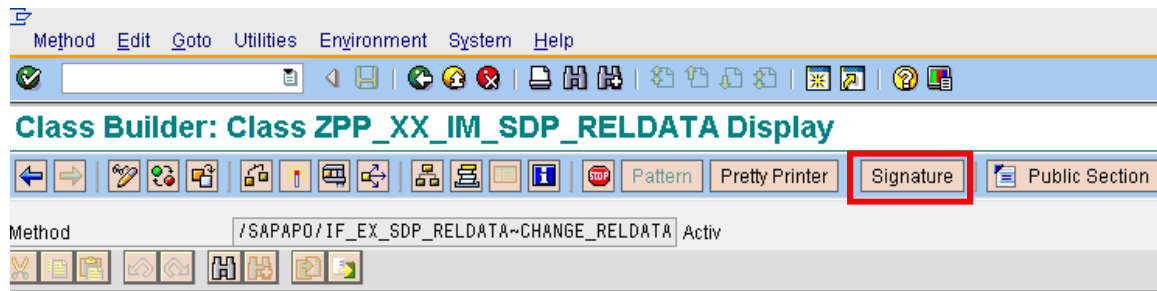
Interface name: /SAPAPO/IF_EX_SDP_RELDATA

Name of implementing class: ZPP_XX_IM_SDP_RELDATA

Method	Implement...	Description
CHANGE_RELDATA	ABAP Co...	Modification of Data During Release fr
CHANGE_DATA_BEFORE_SPLIT	ABAP Co...	Modification of Data Before ProductLo
CHANGE_DATA_AFTER_SPLIT	ABAP Co...	Modification of Data After ProductLoca
CHANGE_CALENDAR	ABAP Co...	Modification of Calendar Used
CHANGE_PROD_LOC	ABAP Co...	Modification of Products and Locations

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Our required method is [change_reldata](#). To write the code in to the method double click on it.



The editor will appear in where we can write our code.
To see the import parameters click on the "Signature" tab as highlighted above.

The screenshot shows the SAP Class Builder interface with the 'Signature' tab selected. The parameter list is displayed in a table format.

Ty.	Parameter	Type spec.	Description
IV	IV_PAREAID	TYPE /SAPAPO/TS_PAREAID OPTIONAL	GUID for Identification of an S&D Planning Area
IV	IV_INFOPROV	TYPE RSINFOPROV OPTIONAL	InfoProvider
IV	IV_MATID	TYPE /SAPAPO/MATID	Internal Number (UID) for Product
IV	IV_LOCID	TYPE /SAPAPO/LOCID	Internal Location Number (Customer, Supplier, or Plant)
IV	IV_VERSIOID_TO	TYPE /SAPAPO/VRSIOID	Planning Version Name
IV	IV_KEYFIGURE_FR	TYPE RSDIOBJNM	Target InfoObject of InfoCube
IT	IT_FREE_CHARVALUES	TYPE /SAPAPO/TS_SEL_OBJECT_TAB	R 'Free' Selection Characteristics
CT	CT_TAB	TYPE /SAPAPO/TS_TAB_EXT_TAB	Table Type: External Planning Matrix
CT	CT_COLS	TYPE /SAPAPO/TS_COLS_EXT_TAB	Table Type: External Column Index - Planning Matrix
CV	CV_PERKZ	TYPE /SAPAPO/PERKZ OPTIONAL	Period Indicator

Method: /SAPAPO/IF_EX_SDP_RELDATA~CHANGE_RELDATA Activ

Here as we can see parameters are starting with IV, IT and CT. The meaning of this is as follows:

- 1) **Starting with IV**: Parameter name starting with IV is a variable which is being imported in to the method with some value.
- 2) **Starting with IT**: Parameter starting with IT is a name of internal table which is being imported in to the method with lines of records. We can use these internal tables only for read purpose; we can not make any changes to the values of it.
- 3) **Starting with CT**: Parameter starting with CT is a name of internal table which is being imported in to the method with lines of record. We can make the changes to values of the data in these tables.

Again clicking on the "Signature" tab disappears the parameter pane.

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How BADI Works?

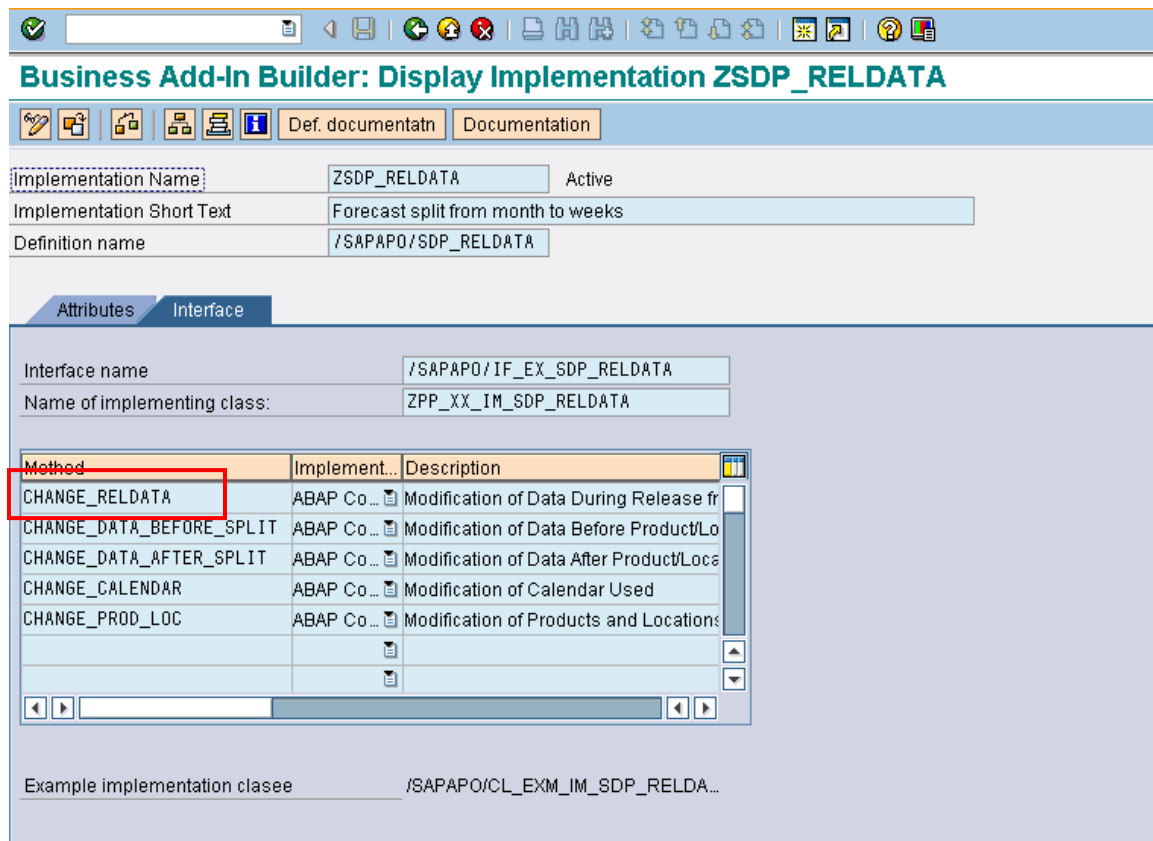
As Mentioned earlier functionality of BADIs and User exits is same. Only difference is BADI uses object oriented approach to achieve the functionality of the user exit. Both are the exits of the standard SAP program.

When we say BADI is being called, actually methods are being called which contain our code.

Let me take you through an example:

This example is taken from [APO Rollout Project](#). Here we used the transaction /SAPAPO/MC90 which transfers the Demand Planning data in to Supply network Planning.

When this transaction is executed a standard SAP program is called which subsequently calls the BADI implementation [method of the BADI implementation ZSDP_RELDATA](#). This is the implementation of definition /SAPAPO/SDP_RELDATA.

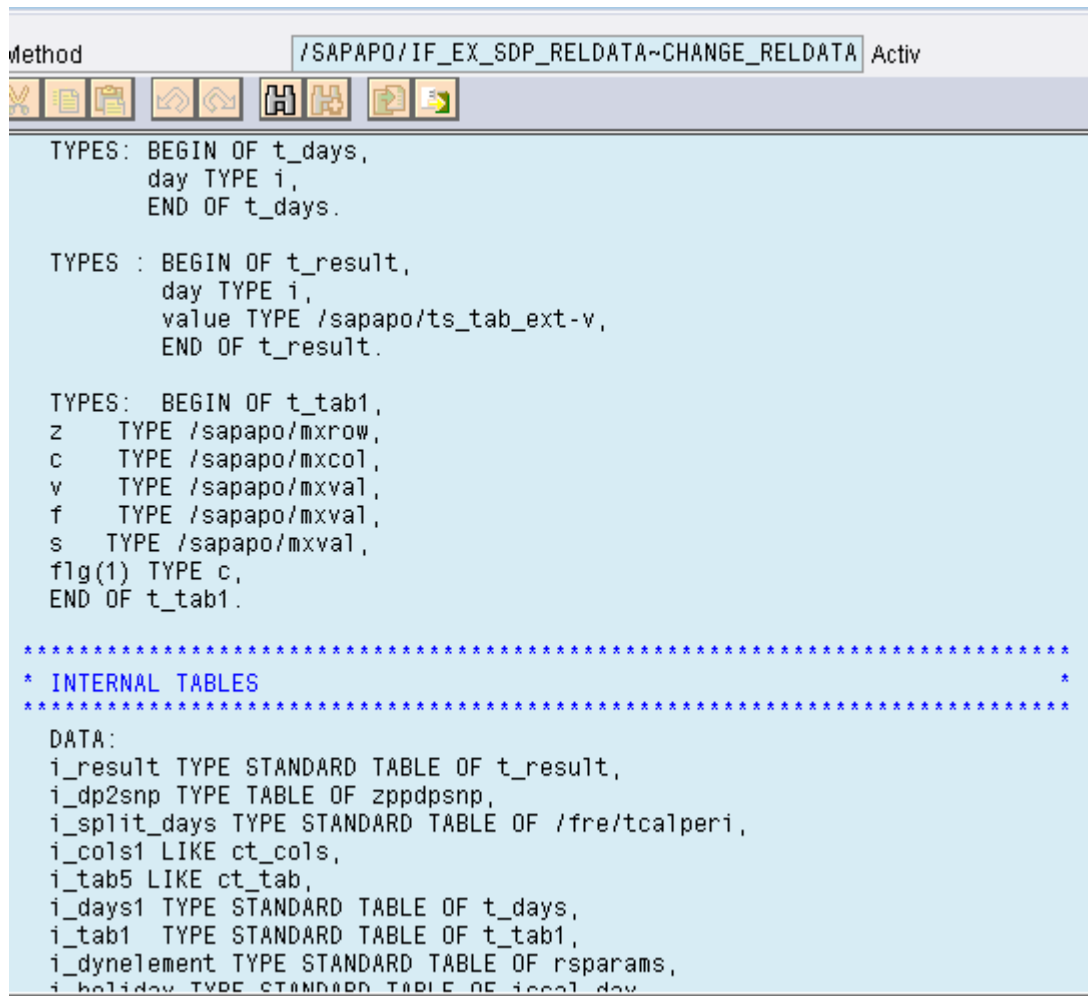


Our aim was to split the data as per the requirement, for that we used the method [CHANGE_RELDATA](#). The above screen shot shows this method.

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The code was been written in this method to get the desired data split.

Code in the method.



```
Method /SAPAPO/IF_EX_SDP_RELDATA~CHANGE_RELDATA Activ

TYPES: BEGIN OF t_days,
        day TYPE i,
      END OF t_days.

TYPES : BEGIN OF t_result,
        day TYPE i,
        value TYPE /sapapo/ts_tab_ext-v,
      END OF t_result.

TYPES: BEGIN OF t_tab1,
        z TYPE /sapapo/mxrow,
        c TYPE /sapapo/mxcol,
        v TYPE /sapapo/mxval,
        f TYPE /sapapo/mxval,
        s TYPE /sapapo/mxval,
        flg(1) TYPE c,
      END OF t_tab1.

*****
* INTERNAL TABLES                                     *
*****

DATA:
  i_result TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF t_result,
  i_dp2snp TYPE TABLE OF zppdpsnp,
  i_split_days TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF /fre/tcalperi,
  i_cols1 LIKE ct_cols,
  i_tab5 LIKE ct_tab,
  i_days1 TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF t_days,
  i_tab1 TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF t_tab1,
  i_dynelement TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF rsparams,
  i_holiday TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF iscol day
```

By changing the values in the import parameters we achieved the desired split.